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Board of Education =

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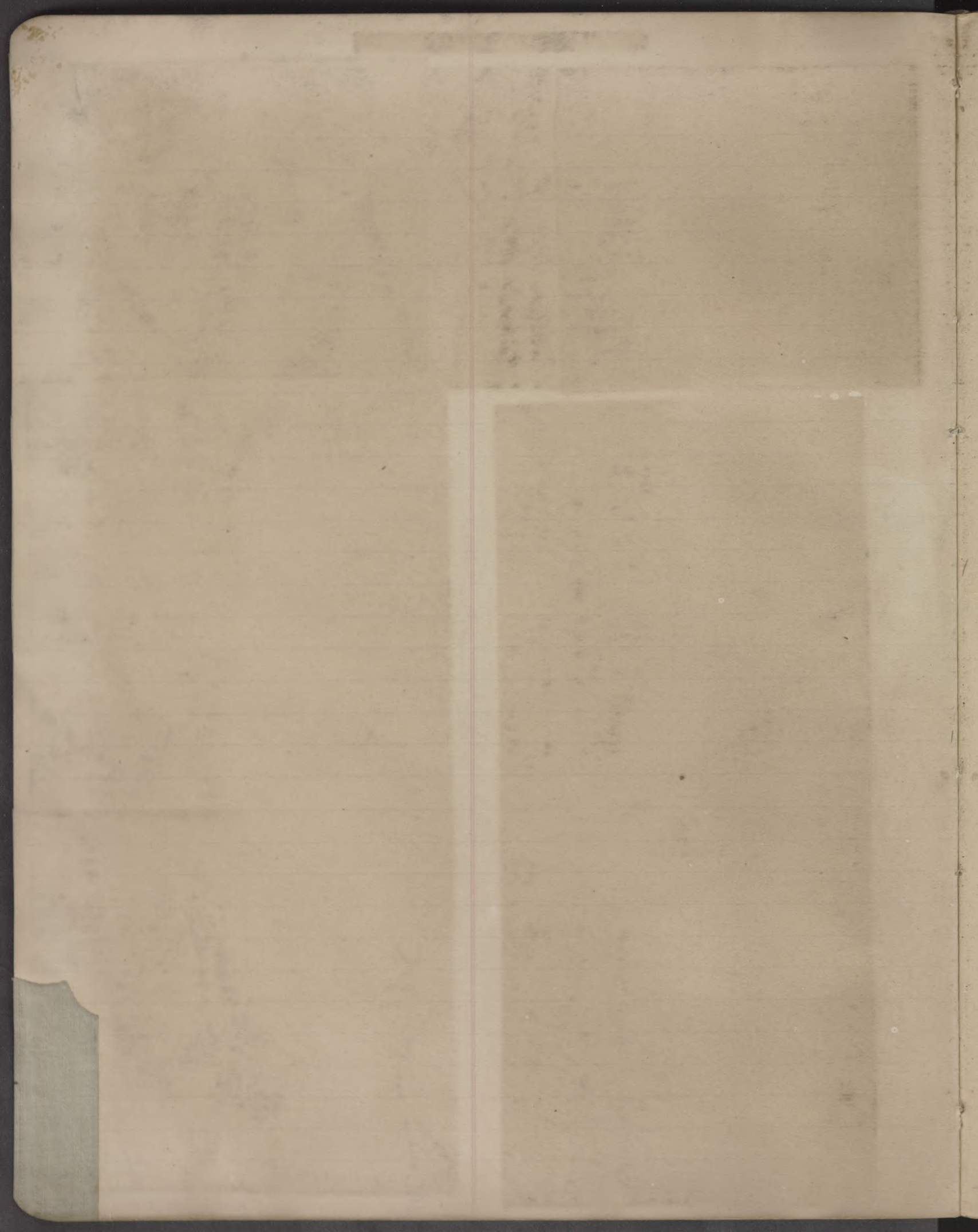

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ARGES FOUN
OOL FIREPROO
ORES ORR'S

Tells Board Conduct of Fireproofing Was Illegal and Extravagant, Without Competition or Inspection—No Effort To Determine if Charges For Labor or Materials Were Correct is Discovered

e school board Monday at 10:30 a. m. met in special for the purpose of reorganization at which time City r Baker's report covering the findings of his investiga- o fireproofing overcharges and the general conduction tor Orr's department was received.

er's investigation was requested by the board as the sult of The Press' charges that big overcharges had le by contractors who fireproofed the schools. His re- only preliminary. Baker employed Nau, Tanner & pert accountants, to check over all vouchers and rec- ded in his investigation and much of the report is he findings of the experts.

s the report in full:

ain resolutions of your plified by communica- ged between the board solicitor, an inquiry aken, which has for its ect to determine, if possible, to what extent overcharges were made for fireproofing, and secondarily to determine, if possible, such facts as will enable the board to fix responsibility for such overcharges and to inaugurate a method of transacting the business of the board as will make a recurrence of the difficulty unlikely. It is not necessary here to set out the exact language of the resolutions under which this inquiry has proceeded. Their effect is as I have stated.

At once upon the beginning of the inquiry it became apparent that the intricacy of the inquiry would necessitate the employment of accountants to extract and condense the actual facts from a vast mass of vouchers and other documents, and with the approval of the board accountants were employed some time in the month of November and they have been continuously at work.

The report which I now make to you deals for the most part with so-called fireproofing expenditures, although the work done by me and by the accountants for the board covers a large range outside of mere fireproofing charges, and the inquiry will when finally completed cover generally the method by which the business of the board has been carried on and will make suggestions for such modifications of the board's system as ought to be helpful in producing better results.

EXAMINATIONS COVER WHOLE RANGE OF BUSINESS.

In order to understand the facts developed from documentary evidence an oral examination was had before the board of the director of schools and the superintendent of buildings. These examinations cover the whole range of the business transactions of the board, and in addition to that go very specifically into the method by which the so-called fireproofing work was authorized, supervised and paid for. The total amount expended on this account is substantially in excess of $140,000.

NUTSHELL REPORT ON ORR'S OFFICE

CITY SOLICITOR BAKER SAYS:

For more than two years fireproofing went on under the blanket resolution of March, 1908. This was unnecessary and illegal.

Systematic fireproofing of schools was not begun until more than six months after the emergency resolution.

Sheath metal fireproofing was selected by a committee that had no authority to do so.

Three firms out of 11 did most of the work and the selection of these three was not based on excell of work.

There was no conceivable reason why competi should not have been secured.

No effort was made to agree on a standard p

Work was done at random. Much proofing was done and other work was l

The contractors who charges the highest prices were given the largest amount of work to do.

The superintendent of buildings, unaided, picked out the work to be done and ordered sheet metal workers to proceed without limit.

During the installation of the work there was no sort of inspection.

Items in bills were changed to make the footings and extensions balance.

Contractors charged different prices for labor, but the bills were not questioned by the school authorities.

Time slips show that the school board was charged

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school director's office resolution was lost; so 1500 limit.

22942, was done on a prop eight cents per square work at Sackett sch 22743, was done $940; the school

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HEAVY OVERCHARGES FOUND BY BAKER IN SCHOOL FIREPROOFING--REPORT SCORES ORR'S OFFICE

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Items in bills were changed to make the footings and extensions balance.

Contractors charged different prices for labor, but the bills were not questioned by the school authorities.

Time slips show that the school board was charged twice for the same day's labor.

Remeasurements show that grave overcharges were made.

Early in 1910 somebody in the school director's office decided the efficacy of the blanket resolution was lost; so bills were split to keep within the $1500 limit.

Work was done at random. Much unnecessary fireproofing was done and other work was left undone.

No effort was made to agree on a standard price.

There was no conceivable reason why competitive bids should not have been secured.

Three firms out of 11 did most of the work and the selection of these three was not based on excellence of work.

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Systematic fireproofing of schools was not begun until more than six months after the emergency resolution.

For more than two years fireproofing went on under the blanket resolution of March, 1908. This was unnecessary and illegal.

Tells Board Conduct of Fireproofing Was Illegal and Extravagant, Without Competition or Inspection—No Effort To Determine if Charges For Labor or Materials Were Correct is Discovered

The school board Monday at 10:30 a. m. met in special session for the purpose of reorganization at which time City Solicitor Baker's report covering the findings of his investigation into fireproofing overcharges and the general conduction of Director Orr's department was received.

Baker's investigation was requested by the board as the direct result of The Press' charges that big overcharges had been made by contractors who fireproofed the schools. His report is only preliminary. Baker employed Nau, Tanner & Rusk, expert accountants, to check over all vouchers and records included in his investigation and much of the report is based on the findings of the experts.

Here is the report in full:

Under certain resolutions of your board, as amplified by communications exchanged between the board and the city solicitor, an inquiry was undertaken, which has for its object to determine, if possible, to what extent overcharges were made for fireproofing, and secondarily to determine, if possible, such facts as will enable the board to fix responsibility for such overcharges and to inaugurate a method of transacting the business of the board as will make a recurrence of the difficulty unlikely. It is not necessary here to set out the exact language of the resolutions under which this inquiry has proceeded. Their effect is as I have stated.

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The report which I now make to you deals for the most part with so-called fireproofing expenditures, although the work done by me and by the accountants for the board covers a large range outside of mere fireproofing charges, and the inquiry will when finally completed cover generally the method by which the business of the board has been carried on and will make suggestions for such modifications of the board's system as ought to be helpful in producing better results.

EXAMINATIONS COVER WHOLE RANGE OF BUSINESS.

In order to understand the facts developed from documentary evidence an oral examination was had before the board of the director of schools and the superintendent of buildings. These examinations cover the whole range of the business transactions of the board, and in addition to that go very specifically into the method by which the so-called fireproofing work was authorized, supervised and paid for. The total amount expended on this account is substantially in excess of $140,000.

The director includes in his estimate of fireproofing expenditures many items which were either not fireproofing charges at all, or were more in the nature of immediate and emergency fire protection to particularly exposed portions of buildings than general fireproofing by covering with sheath metal buildings of mill construction.

TWO—Report

The law required, general code, section 7623, "When a board of education determines to build, repair, enlarge or furnish a school house or school houses, or make any improvement or repair provided for in this chapter, the cost of which will exceed in city districts $1500 * * * except in case of urgent necessity or for the security and protection of school property," it must proceed as follows:

The statute proceeds to outline a procedure consisting of advertisement upon specifications, the receipt of sealed bids, the public opening of such bids and the award of a formal contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The expenditure of the large sum of money above stated was made without any of the safeguards required by this section of the statutes.

NO EFFORT MADE TO FIND LOWEST BIDDER.

There were no bids, sealed or otherwise; there was no advertisement; there were no specifications; there were no contracts; no effort of any sort was made to determine the lowest bidder, responsible or otherwise, and no bonds were taken to secure the board of education in the requirement of faithful, economical and honest work. The abatement of these legal requirements and protections is claimed to have been justified by a certain resolution passed by the board on the 9th day of March, 1908. Resolution No. 959 is as follows:

> No. 959, Mrs. Hyre.
> Whereas, there is urgent necessity of immediately providing many of the school buildings of the city school district of the city of Cleveland with suitable fire exits and otherwise improving and repairing said buildings, and any further delay than is absolutely necessary would seriously interfere with the safety of the schools; therefore, be it
> Resolved, that the board of education of the city school district of the city of Cleveland hereby declares the same to be a case of urgent necessity as described in section 3988, O. S. L., and
> That the director of schools be and he is hereby authorized to secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school building in the city school district of the city of Cleveland that may be necessary to place such buildings in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils and teachers of such schools.
> Approved by
> SAMUEL P. ORTH,
> SARAH E. HYRE,
> Committee on Improvement of Old Buildings.

It will be observed that this resolution recites that there is urgent necessity of immediately providing many of the school buildings of the city school district with suitable fire exits and otherwise improving and repairing said buildings, on the basis of which recital the board undertook to declare that a case of urgent necessity, as described by the statutes, existed, and that the director of schools was thereby authorized "to secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school buildings in the city school district of the city of Cleveland that may be necessary to place such buildings in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils and teachers of such schools."

RESOLUTION ILLEGAL AND UNJUSTIFIED.

The passage of this resolution was in response to agitated public sentiment created by the Collinwood school fire, and at and about the time of its passage the state fire marshals, the chief of the Cleveland fire department and his subordinates, and the city inspector of buildings were all engaged in a thorough-going inspection of the various school buildings belonging to the city school district of the city of Cleveland, and making hurried and peremptory recommendations and demands for changes and improvements. The extent to which public sentiment was aroused and the confusion attending this threefold inspection are set forth at large in the statement prepared by the director of schools, and undoubtedly placed the board of education in a situation justifying a liberal construction of its use of its powers, and yet the statutes never contemplated and do not authorize the passage of any such resolution as No. 959, nor did it ever have the least legal validity.

The plain intent of the law is that the procedure there outlined shall be followed unless in individual and designated cases, the board acting upon full knowledge, is satisfied of the existence of such an emergency as will justify a departure from that statute, but the passage of a general resolution abrogating this protective section of the statutes in its application to cases not then specifically considered by the board, not then known to it to exist, is wholly beyond the spirit and the letter of the section.

What was actually done, however, is even more striking. This resolution was passed in March, 1908. As late as August, 1910, expenditures were still being made and had continuously been made in violation of the statutory prohibition, and upon the supposed authority of this emergency resolution.

It is needless to say that an emergency which existed on the 9th of March, 1908, of such character as to make impossible the delay of four weeks advertising, could by no conceivable theory be continuing to exist more than two years later. In other words, all the work done in 1909 and 1910, and a very large part of that done in 1908, could have been done in entire compliance with the statute on the subject, and the doing of it otherwise was both unnecessary and unlawful.

INSIGNIFICANT WORK IS HELD EMERGENCY.

The belief of the director is that a large part of this work was in fact begun immediately after the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908. This is, however, not the fact. Prior to October, 1908, a large number of extremely inexpensive and insignificant repairs were made, consisting in the placing of single pieces of metal or asbestos over furnaces or heated pipes, and in addition to this, the cutting of doors and the installation of fire escapes was carried on, but until October 1, 1908, the total amount expended on sheath metal fireproofing was but $6,746.28.

Indeed, sheath metal fireproofing as a thorough-going proposition was not begun in any systematic way until more than six months after the passage of the resolution of necessity and emergency under which it is attempted to be justified. The figures show the following amounts expended, as drawn from the invoices at the times given.

Prior to Oct. 1, 1908	$ 6,746 28
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908	35,642 82
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1909	27,205 37
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909	11,505 53
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1910	32,251 46
June 30 to Sept. 30, 1910	33,173 30
Total	$146,544 76

The emergency resolution of March 9, 1908, authorized the director to secure informal bids for the doing of such work as he undertook on the authority of that resolution. As has been said above, no bids of any kind, formal or informal, were in fact taken. It is difficult to extract from the testimony, and there is no written evidence, what plan or system was in fact followed.

On the 12th day of March, 1908, the city inspector of buildings and the chief of the city fire department supplied the director of schools with a report, classifying school buildings according to construction into four classes, frame, joist, mill and fireproof, and expressing the opinion that buildings classified by them as frame and joist buildings were unsafe. On the 16th of March the director of schools reported to the board pursuant to the investigation by the city building inspector and the city chief of fire elaborate recommendations for improvements in 23 schools. None of these recommendations, however, include any of the repairs subsequently made under the classification of fireproofing.

RECOMMENDATION DOES NOT APPROVE THIS WORK.

The report as made was referred to the committee on old buildings, and the changes therein recommended were doubtless carried out. In July, 1908, the director reported to the board recommending the installation of automatic sprinklers in a large number of buildings. This recommendation the board, however, did not approve, but the board does seem tacitly to have approved of metal fireproofing instead of the installation of a sprinkler system.

Beyond this, the process by which this fireproofing work seems to have been directed is perhaps best stated by the director in his report to the board. He says:

"The committee was unanimous in favoring the sheath metal and asbestos for fireproofing and was supported by the architect and superintendent of buildings. It was agreed by all that since it was impossible to prepare plans for this part of the work, for the reason stated, and as the architect's office would now have to take up the work of new buildings, that fireproofing should proceed at once in the same manner in which the smaller work had been done. The director was so instructed by the committee, and he in turn so instructed the superintendent of buildings, handing him a list of buildings as recommended by Chief Wallace and Building Inspector Lougee, as shown in their report submitted to the board by the director on March 13."

The committee referred to is the old buildings committee, which of course has no power to decide any such question, and the report of Chief Wallace and Inspector Lougee has no reference whatever to sheath metal fireproofing.

However that may be, it seems that the director handed the superintendent of buildings a list of buildings and told him to have them fireproofed. Beyond that no instructions appear to have been given the superintendent of buildings by the director.

THREE FIRMS GIVEN MAJORITY OF WORK.

The superintendent of buildings then started with fireproofing work, and in the beginning some eleven firms of sheath metal workers were employed upon various pieces of work. They were selected, it appears, by the superintendent of buildings, often because of their proximity to school buildings in which the work was to be done.

By some process which is wholly unexplained, eight of these firms were permitted to do but little work, and three of the firms did the major part of it. The examination of Mr. Quayle shows that the selection of the three was not based on excellence of work, for he testified that some of the firms doing but little work did excellently and efficiently what they were permitted to do.

The schedule of the work done by the various contractors is as follows:

Forest City Heating & Supply Co.	$65,774 43
I. M. McMullan	33,908 16
J. M. Pfander	30,065 89
Ohio Roofing Co.	3,621 75
Cleveland M. R. & C. Co.	3,008 29
C. J. Koerner & Co.	2,857 88
J. A. Compton	2,613 31
Crow Wynn Heating Co.	1,602 41
Reister & Thesmacher	1,276 98
E. U. Cater	1,048 61
R. T. Forrest	877 89
Total	$146,655 60

The superintendent of buildings undertook to prepare what are "general specifications," but no attempt was made to prepare plans or specifications upon which bids could be received, and the uncontradicted testimony of both the director and superintendent of buildings is that no attempt was made to secure bids. The director of schools testified that it was impracticable, but the fact is that in several instances bids were actually received for minor pieces of work.

HAPHAZARD SYSTEM AT VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Thus, the work at Columbia school, voucher No. 17807, was done for a flat price of $199; the work at Sterling school, voucher No. 20345, for the flat price of $150; the work at Kentucky school, voucher No. 22942, was done on a proposal at eight cents per square foot; the work at Sackett school, voucher No. 22743, was done for the flat price of $940; the work at East Madison school, voucher No. 18513, for the flat price of $295; and in at least one of these instances competitive bids were received, J. M. Pfander bidding $940 for the work at Sackett school, while McMullan bid $1040.

There was, of course, no conceivable reason why competitive bids should not have been taken upon all of this work, either on the basis of flat prices for the work designated by rooms or buildings or on the unit basis per square foot of surface covered. Instead of this, however, the plan actually followed was to order the work done and to direct the contractor to turn in bills on the basis of labor and material.

No effort was made to limit or agree upon standard prices, either for labor or material, and when the bills of the contractors were brought in apparently no comparison of them was made to determine relative prices charged at different times by the same contractor or at the same time by different contractors.

The vouchers show most extraordinary results. We have just seen that in the one instance in which work was done on a basis of price per square foot, the price charged the board was eight cents per square foot. Figuring out the surfaces covered and the prices paid by the board for other work, we find the following results:

Voucher No.	Price per square foot.	School.
14931	14.96	Bolton
15520	15.53	Oakland
15828	12.60	Madison
20892	18.66	Charter Oak
20892	12.42	Waring
21150	12.43	Bolton
14448	11.59	Fairmount
15393	18.20	Case
14961	8.42	Landon
19161	17.33	Outhwaite
19681	23.91	Marion
21698	18.72	Woodland Hills

The foregoing illustrations are taken at random. The only instance in which a price approximating eight cents per square foot was charged was on work done by D. U. Cater at Landon school, and it is astonishing to find that although Mr. Quayle testified the work done by Cater was good work, yet out of the total of $146,000 he was permitted to do but $1048.61 worth of work for the board.

PRICES OF METAL SOAR IN BILLS.

The figures given above are even more amazing when we observe that the prices are for the square foot of metal, as shown by the invoice, while when actual measurements of work installed are used to determine these prices, an enormous increase in the square foot price is developed. For purposes of illustration, I take the following cases, in which actual measurements have been made:

Voucher No.	Price per sq. foot, metal as invoiced.	Price per sq. foot, metal used.	School.
21051	15.38	27.08	Sibley
14963	16.08	31.29	Dyke
22048	13.39	16.49	Dyke
23452	20.56	29.99	Sterling

As I have observed, no effort was made to compare unit prices of labor and material. A striking illustration of what is shown by such a comparison can be found by comparing voucher No. 14703, work done by Riester & Thesmacher at Hicks school in November, 1908, where the square foot of metal billed cost 10.93 cents, with voucher No. 22522 for work done in August, 1910, by McMullan at Hicks school, where the unit price per foot of metal billed is 20.13.

These two jobs were upon the same school buildings, but, in spite of the low price charged by Riester & Thesmacher, they were permitted to do but $1276.98 worth of work, while McMullan did in all work costing the board $33,908.16.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT MAY BE WORTH WHILE TO POINT OUT THAT THOSE CONTRACTORS WHO CHARGED THE BOARD THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR THE WORK DONE BY THEM WERE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, GIVEN THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF THE BOARD'S WORK TO DO.

Apparently the superintendent of buildings undertook to determine the extent of fireproofing necessary. In this he does not seem to have been aided by anybody, nor was his judgment submitted to anybody for approval. He simply ordered sheet metal workers to proceed, without limit, to fireproof portions of buildings designated by him. The inevitable result was that a very large amount of unnecessary and unjustifiable work was actually done.

FIREPROOF STONE TUNNEL, DISREGARD PARTITION.

For instance, at Sibley school, the basement ceiling, soffit and balustrade of the basement stairs, walls above the basement stairs and soffit of the stairs from first to second floors are covered with galvanized iron.

A wooden fence surrounding a fan and motor is likewise carefully and neatly galvanized, each of the stringers and uprights of the fence being separately canned like sardines, and two small pieces of wood, each about two inches square and seven-eighths of an inch thick, which rest against metal-covered stringers and support iron hinges, were each carefully removed and appropriate galvanized cans made to cover then; yet, a partition in this same basement, separating the kitchen and lunch room from the German class room, has no fireproofing and is entirely of wood. In the same basement the entrance to a stone tunnel under a stone stairway and platform is carefully fireproofed, not only over the wooden door, but for about six feet into the tunnel over the surface of the stone.

Another illustration is found at Dike school. A partition which separates the boys' stairway from the girls' stairway is entirely covered with sheet metal, although in case of fire this entrance would not be used as an exit since there is a separate exit outside of doors from each room of the building. On the other hand, one corner of the German room has been partitioned off with a wooden partition and is used as a dining room, leaving but one exit from this recitation room, a passage four feet six inches wide and nine feet long, one side of the passage being a brick wall and the other a wooden partition.

At Sterling school there is in the basement a passageway leading through a three-foot stone wall. This passageway, except the floor, is entirely covered with sheet metal over the stone, and elaborate fireproofing has been done to all the ceilings, doors, casings, soffits, balustrades, etc., to the stairs of the second floor, but there are two wooden fences in this basement which are not fireproofed, and should not be, although no reason is apparent why they do not need it as badly as the fence at Sibley school.

FIREPROOF ON FIREPROOF AT BROWNELL SCHOOL.

At Brownell school the boiler room is in a fireproofed building, as are also the coal room and the ash room, yet the doors and door casings connecting these rooms are covered with sheet metal, though there could be no possibility of fire communicating with another part of the building by means of these doors. In the old part of the same building the ceilings of a part of the rooms have corrugated iron protection, but these rooms communicate with the main hall, which is not of fireproof construction and is not fireproofed.

At the Central manual training school building the boiler room, engine room, coal room and toilet room have their ceilings and beams covered with corrugated metal. The main hall, which is directly at the foot of the stairs, and the rooms in the west end of the basement, which are used as a repair shop and paint shop and in which there are large quantities of lumber, paint and varnish stored, there is no fireproofing.

These instances are but illustrative and I pass over without further comment instances in which fireproofing metal has been so applied that the corrugations are parallel to the furring strips instead of across them as the general specifications seem to require, with the result that the metal is easily detachable and in the case of conflagration would buckle and afford no protection.

During the installation of this work, however, there was admittedly no sort of inspection. The director says that the limit of his activity in the matter was to equip a man with a gauge and have him incidentally, upon his visits to buildings, test the gauge of iron on various jobs.

The superintendent of buildings frankly states that the enormous pressure of his regular and ordinary duties and the insufficiency of the assistance supplied to him, made it wholly impossible to attempt to keep any track, either of the manner in which the work was done or of the actual quantities of material or labor supplied, so that this work was actually done wholly without supervision or safeguard of any kind. When done, the work was billed to the board on a labor and material basis.

There is an accountant attached to the director's office, and yet that accountant was never instructed by the director to make any comparison or investigate any of the items as charged. Mr. Quayle seems to remember that he sent one or two bills back for correction, but his testimony shows clearly that he had no time for a systematic examination of these bills and made none.

CHANGE ITEMS TO MAKE FOOTING CORRECT.

The only instances of a bill being sent back for correction, which I have been able to discover, is where the extensions and footings were corrected; and in one of those the correction was made, not by changing the extension, but by changing the items in the bill so as to bring out the necessary extension. See voucher No. 19889.

Occasionally objection seems to have been made to the price per hour for time, as in the instance of voucher No. 22824, for work done on the Technical high school, where tinners charged at the rate of 65 cents per hour. The bill was paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour. Later invoices, however, continue to carry the charge of 65 cents per hour for tinners' time, and were paid without question, as, for instance, vouchers Nos. 22938, Detroit school; 22942, Denison school; 22965, Technical high school; 23067, Tremont school.

An inspection of the amounts actually charged throughout this period for work and labor shows a hopeless and irreconcilable variation.

Prior to November, 1908, we find that the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged 60 cents per hour, J. M. Pfander 45 cents per hour, I. M. McMullan 50 cents per hour, D. J. Cater 60 cents per hour, J. A. Compton 50 cents per hour, the Cleveland Metal Roofing & Ceiling Co. 60 cents per hour, Riester & Thesmacher 60 cents per hour, Crow Winn Heating Co. 50 cents per hour, C. J. Korner & Son 60 cents per hour, the Ohio Roofing Co. 60 cents per hour, and R. T. Forrest 60 cents per hour.

SAME COMPANY CHARGES DIFFERENT RATES AT ONCE.

It would seem that as these bills were rendered so that the invoices of several contractors must have been in the hands of the person who approved them at the same time these differences would have been noticed. It certainly does seem almost impossible for a person to have approved two bills for labor and material at the same time with a charge of 60 cents per hour for labor on one and 45 cents per hour for labor on the other, without making inquiry as to what caused the difference.

Three contractors who had the bulk of the work during 1909 and 1910, namely, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., J. M. Pfander and I. M. McMullan, charged 60 cents per hour for labor in 1909, and early in 1910. Two of these, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. and I. M. McMullan, after about the first of April, 1910, charged 65 cents per hour, while the other, J. M. Pfander, made no change in his price.

The Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged different rates on different jobs which were done at the same time.

We find one instance of this which should have been noticed by those checking the bills, because the bills for the various jobs were all paid by one warrant. Voucher No. 22048 covers five invoices, one for work done at Detroit school beginning April 14th and ending April 30th, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; another for work done at Dunham school beginning April 4th and ending April 30th, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; one at Dike school beginning April 5th, and ending April 26th, the price being 60 cents per hour, and another for work at Dunham school beginning May 2d and ending May 26th, the price being 65 cents per hour. There was also a job at Fairmount school on which the price was 65 cents per hour.

BOARD DOESN'T TRY TO KEEP TRACK OF TIME.

Of course, it is impossible at this time to tell with any certainty the amount of time actually consumed in the installation of any part of this work. During the early period no attempt was made on behalf of the board of education to keep any account of the time. From March, 1910, some attempt was made to check the time by means of time slips, on which janitors of the buildings entered the time of arrival and departure of the men. How imperfect this system was is illustrated by the fact that on July 29th, 1910, nine hours labor is charged for J. Grief at Parkwood school, while the same man is reported as laboring nine hours for the board on the same day at Fowler school.

There is a time slip dated the 28th day of April, 1910, for John Flash, from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., nine hours a;lso another for the same man on the same day from 11:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Also time slips on the 23d day of May, 1910, for E. M. McBride, for nine hours as a helper and four of the same hours in some other capacity. Also on the 25th day of May, 1910, for R. Schwartz, two time slips, one for a full day of nine hours and another for a part of the same day, five and one-half hours, these slips covering in part the same time.

The prices charged for material vary, wholly without explanation, and apparently without system, among the various contractors for each item entering into the construction, corrugated iron varying from 3¼ cents to 7 cents, galvanized iron from 4.20 cents to 7 cents, asbestos paper from 3.25 cents to 7 cents, furring strips from 40 cents per hundred feet to $1.25 per hundred feet, nails from 3¼ cents to 7 cents, while in almost every instance even the lowest price is above the fair market price.

HOW PRICES VARIED FOR SCHOOL BOARD WORK.

The following table shows the fair market price of these materials quoted to me by merchants, in the first column, with the minimum price at any time given to the board in the second column, and the maximum price paid by the board in the third column.

	Price quoted by merchants.	Min'm price ch'g'd board.	Max'm price ch'g'd board.
Corrugated iron....	3¼c	3¼c	7c
Galvanized iron....	3.15c	4.20c	7c
Asbestos paper.....	2½c	3.25c	7c
*Furring strips.....	50c	40c	$1.25
Nails	2.60c	3c	7c

*Per hundred feet.

Of course, the usual rule for work done on a material and labor basis is to have the contractor turn in his invoices and time slips and to be paid the amount shown by them, plus a fair and agreed contractor's profit, which would vary, with the nature of the work, at from 15 to 25 per cent of the cost of labor and material to the contractor.

There was no attempt to follow this well recognized commercial practice in the invoices paid by the board.

An instance of the irregularities which are possible when this course is not followed is found in the case of three invoices on voucher 15827, where it appears that the same contractor on the same voucher on three separate jobs in Clark school, Standard school and Waverly school, bills the same number of fur strips, although every other quantity of material in the separate jobs differs.

MEASUREMENTS SHOW AMOUNTS OVERCHARGED.

Part of this inquiry has been for the purpose of determining whether in fact actual overcharges were made. Accurate measurements of work done have been made in a number of schools, with the following results:

At Sibley school, job done by J. M. Pfander.

	Billed.	Used.	Overcharge.
Rock faced galvanized iron	1680 sq ft	487 sq ft	1193 sq ft
Plain galvanized iron	3875 lbs	1695 lbs	2180 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	7280 sq ft	5962 sq ft	1318 sq ft
Furring strips	9075 ft	4689 ft	4386 ft

At Dike school, two jobs done by Forest City Heating & Supply Co.:

First job—

Plain galvanized iron	825 lbs	206 lbs	619 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	1175 sq ft	946 sq ft	229 sq ft
Furring strips	830 ft	655 ft	175 ft

Second job—

Plain galvanized iron	1269 lbs	1083 lbs	185 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	8570 sq ft	6889 sq ft	1690 sq ft
Furring strips	8615 ft	4514 ft	4101 ft

At Sterling school, job by J. M. Pfander:

Plain galvanized iron	785 lbs	374 lbs	411 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	6515 sq ft	4724 sq ft	1791 sq ft
Furring strips	5550 ft	3744 ft	1806 ft

The work of thorough measurement in this vast and complicated undertaking has of course not been done except in a few instances. The doing of it is attended with difficulties that are almost insurmountable. It is quite impossible, for instance, to make any rechecking of the time element, and as many of the materials used in this work are now concealed and covered up, they can no longer be measured except by approximation. The illustrations given, however, plainly indicate that grave overcharges were made, and in a large number of instances these overcharges were apparent on the face of the vouchers, or at least there were such irregularities on the vouchers as should have challenged the attention of somebody and put them on inquiry.

For instance, in the case of voucher No. 17862, Barkwill school, where the time charges are: McMullan 40 hours, Carl Dorsch 100 hours, Max Kirkhorn 100 hours, Tom Nelon 80 hours, W. Webber 100 hours. When it is remembered that a nine-hour day was the rule in this employment, it seems quite incredible that upon this job the various persons employed should each have worked some multiple of 10 hours.

TOTAL WANT OF AUTHORITY IN OLD COMMITTEE.

During the long period while this work was in progress it was the custom for the director of schools to present to the board resolutions authorizing the payment of bills for fireproofing, which resolutions were uniformly adopted by the board. The form of these resolutions purports to show that the work done was authorized by the old buildings committee report of March 23, 1908, and by the emergency resolution of March 9, 1908.

These resolutions seem to have been approved by the committee on old buildings and then adopted by the board, but I have already indicated there was a total want of authority in the old buildings committee to authorize these bills or these improvements, and that the resolution of March 9, 1908, was likewise ineffectual to authorize them.

So the various payments made on behalf of the board seem, so far as I have been able to discover, covered by resolutions apparently authorizing their payment, and in every instance I have been able to discover the resolution of March 9, 1908, is cited as at least a part of the authority for the expenditure. Two very significant things, however, remain to be stated.

After the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908, it was for a long time assumed by the director that that resolution gave him plenary power to make expenditures for fireproofing, and he based payments on that account upon the authority of that resolution.

In his testimony Mr. Orr stated that he believes resolution 959 to have been adequate to cover the improvements and to have remained in full force and effect during all the period in which this work was being done.

In the early part of the year 1910, however, it is quite apparent that somebody in the director's office came to the conclusion that resolution No. 959 had lost its efficacy, for we find a large number of instances beginning in April, 1910, in which expenditures in excess of $1500 for fireproofing are no longer vouchered and paid frankly for the full amount involved in the job, but the total amount to be paid for the job is split up into several items, bringing each of them under the $1500 amount, although the work was going on continuously, and there could be no other reason for splitting the payments than to avoid having bills in excess of $1500.

It is not necessary here to enumerate all the instances found by the accountants of this sort. Illustrations can be given, however, as follows:

"AS TO PROPOSAL." BUT PROPOSALS ARE MISSING.

Bolton school, voucher 21,150, April 12, 1910, $1093.16; voucher 21,362, April 18, 1910, $604.15, making a total of $1697.31 for one job continuously performed. Again, voucher 22,687, July 30, 1910, Denison school, $1316.82; August 22, 1910, voucher 22,942, $1212.03. Again, Hough school, voucher 21,362, May 2, 1910, $1171.45; voucher 21,689, May 12, 1910, $648.17.

The second point to be commented upon requires us to recur to the facts that by the terms of resolution 959 the director was required to secure informal bids. This we have seen was never done except in two or three instances referred to above.

The director's testimony on that subject is that it was impracticable and that no business man could have thought of undertaking such a course. Yet a large number of vouchers have been found authorizing payments for work of this sort which on their face contain the words "as per his proposal." When a search is made for the proposal it is found that the invoice of the contractor is in fact the only proposal the board ever received, this being entirely clear from the fact that the vouchers contained statements that the proposal in question is of a given date and that is in all these instances the date upon which the invoice for the work and material was given by the contractor.

In other words, acting under a resolution which required proposals, these vouchers were drawn so as on their face to indicate that proposals were actually received, and when they were drawn to the board's attention the vouchers conveyed to the board by explicit and direct statement the information that the work had been done pursuant to the resolution and a proposal received thereunder, when in fact the person doing the work was simply ordered to go forward without ever having been invited to make any proposal, and without in fact ever making any proposal, but at the conclusion of his work handing in a bill, which was falsely called a proposal on the face of the vouchers submitted for the approval of the board.

Instances of the practice here under discussion may be given as follows:

Central high school, voucher No. 15303, Dec. 15, 1908, authorizing payment to the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. as per his proposal of Dec. 15, 1908. This resolution was passed on the 21st day of December, , 1908. Detroit school voucher No. 18862, invoice dated Sept. 18, 1909, payment authorized by resolution, which recites proposal of Sept. 18, 1909. Kinsman school, voucher No. 18861, invoice dated Aug. 12, 1909, resolution authorized the payment to the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. of $2303.21, and recites as the basis of the payment "proposal of Aug. 12, 1909."

ORDERS FOLLOWED RECEIPT OF BILLS.

The director stated in his oral testimony that the usual practice required that when any repair or improvement was to be made, a determination of the necessity of the proposed improvement or repair was first made. That being determined, an official order was issued authorizing it. Thereafter the work was done, and after its completion the contractor submitted his bill, which, upon approval, was paid by voucher subsequently drawn.

It is sufficiently striking to be worthy of observation here that in every instance, without exception, the official orders for fireproofing work were in fact made out after the work had been done and the invoices or bills of the contractor handed to the board.

SUMMARY:

The foregoing report shows that it is by no means exhaustive, even upon the single subject of fireproofing. Upon that subject a large amount of work has been done which is hereby indicated only in the most cursory manner and there remains a large amount still to do before it can be said that the subject has been exhaustively considered. I have the original notes and calculations to sustain all the facts stated in the foregoing report, and as to nearly every fact stated I have a multitude of similar instances, and illustrations, being merely for illustrative purposes, and not with the thought of cataloging as to any class all of the irregularities of its kind.

Messrs. Nau, Tanner and Rusk, accountants employed by your authority, have already collected and in part systematized a great mass of information, and they are steadily at work, with the object of enabling me in a final report, hereafter to be filed, to make some advisory suggestions which will prevent such things as are here disclosed.

METHODS OF WORK NOT JUSTIFIED.

I have no means of knowing how soon a final report can be made, nor do I desire to forecast the extent to which the methods which obtained in the fireproofing work will be found to characterize the transaction of other business of the board. It is, however, but fair to say that the accountants secured much evidence tending to indicate that there is little difference to be found between this so-called emergency work and the usual work of the board so far as inspection during progress and auditing and supervision of bill and accounts is concerned. From the foregoing the following conclusions seem inevitable:

1: The so-called fireproofing work was not justified by resolution No. 959 as a matter of law, nor was it made lawful by the report of the committee on old buildings of March 23, 1908, which was approved by the board.

2: No informal bids were received for the fireproofing work except in very few unimportant instances, although resolution No. 959 expressly required such bids.

3: No effort was made, by inquiry or otherwise, to ascertain fair market prices for material or labor, and no attempt was made by comparison or auditing to see that price charges for material and labor were either uniform as compared with one another, or fair as compared with the current market rates.

4: Some method was used by which out of 11 sheath metal working firms, three were selected for the major part of the work. That this was not the excellence or efficiency of the work appears from Mr. Quayle's testimony; that it was not the best price to the board is established by the vouchers. The evidence does not disclose what the rule of exclusion was, but it is true that the three firms selected to do the major portion of the work are the three in whose bills overcharges have been discovered.

NO EFFORT MADE TO SUPERVISE JOBS.

5: No effort of any sort was made to supervise the work in process of installation, to check quantities of material or time on the job until late in the year 1910, when a wholly ineffectual keeping of time by the custodians of the buildings was undertaken.

(6) No effort in the accounting department of the director's office was made to check quantities or prices, and very glaring and manifest overcharges appearing on the faces of bills themselves were passed through both the office of the superintendent of buildings and through the accounting department without objection.

(7) Irrational and unnecessary fireproofing were done at large cost to the board.

(8) Overcharges were made to the board as to quantities of materials and probably as to time of labor consumed.

From these conclusions it is quite apparent that even the ordinary equipment provided by the board for the supervision of improvements and repairs has been wholly inadequate, and that it was worked to its full capacity with its usual duties. This is especially true of Mr. Quayle, whose hours of labor have been far more than should have been performed by any employe, public or private, and he, in spite of his advanced years, seems to have attempted, in time at least, to give the board labor which might well have broken the strength of a younger man.

To have loaded on to this insufficient and inadequate organization the expenditure of so large a sum of money as was expended for fireproofing without any expansion in the force of inspectors and accountants, was to invite disaster and fraud.

The director felt that it would have been impossible for him to secure enough inspectors for efficient inspection. He therefore chose the course of having none, although the facts show that this work was not done at one time, but spread out over a long period of months, and a very large part of it in the winter of 1909 and in the spring and summer of 1910, which would have given almost two years to the time of securing inspectors if they had been sought.

I refrain from making any further recommendations at this time. I think it would be unwise immediately to attempt to reorganize the force under the director.

In my subsequent report I hope to be able to present to you a much more comprehensive view of the difficulties to be faced.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
City Solicitor.

ORR, UNDER BAKER'S FIRE, UPHELD BY BOARD MEMBERS

Haserot Faction Refuses to Permit Reconsideration of School Director's Election, Ignoring Criticism by City Solicitor.

Kimmel, Elected as Independent, Swings to Defenders of Department and His Vote Saves Old Regime for Time Being.

Education Body Fails to Reorganize After Three Hours Fight for the Presidency of the Board.

Following the submission of a report by City Solicitor Baker arraigning Director Orr's administration for a lamentable lack of business methods, the Cleveland board of education yesterday engaged in the fiercest battle of its history over the election of a president of the board. And after three hours' struggle, the contest ended in a deadlock, the Haserot faction blocking the re-election of President G. C. Ashmun, but remaining unable to elect one of its own number.

In this fight over the presidency of the board ten ballots were taken. Finally, worn and weary with fruitless voting, the board adjourned until this afternoon when another attempt will be made to elect a president. The choice of Mr. Haserot himself or one of his supporters seems certain, unless there is a change of alignment over night.

Haserot Stands Pat.

The Haserot faction is following the announced intention of its leader to stand pat on the present management of the schools.

"For one I shall face the music, whatever it is," declared Haserot. "Not for a minute do I intend to run away. If we do not stand by Orr now we shall be begging the question for the future."

With the Haserot faction voted Rev. August Kimmel, Democrat, elected as an independent a year ago. His vote together with that of John C. Canfield, another Haserot man, held the situation in a vise.

Director Orr late yesterday issued a reply to the Baker report. Orr practically admits that overcharges existed in the fireproofing bills, but asserts that Baker "has often been mistaken and reversed both as to his facts and conclusions." Orr hits back further by criticising the city solicitor for authorizing payment of expert accountants' bills without having personal knowledge as to whether they were reasonable. This illustrates "in a striking way," asserts Orr, "how Mr. Baker would handle a similar work, such as was undertaken in connection with fireproofing work."

Report is Exhaustive.

At the opening of the meeting the preliminary report of City Solicitor Newton D. Baker on alleged fireproofing frauds was read to the board. The document, which Dr. Ashmun was unable to locate Sunday, had reposed since Saturday noon in the big vault adjoining the clerk's room. It took nearly half an hour for Assistant Clerk Cole to read the communication which attacked the methods of conducting school business in Director Orr's department.

F. H. Haserot at once moved to receive the report and spread the contents on the minutes of the board. The motion was unanimously carried.

Then came a quick surprise. President Ashmun moved that the question of Director Orr's re-election be reconsidered. It was found that this motion was in order, as the session was an adjourned one from the last meeting. In view of the character of Baker's findings, Ashmun thought that the election of Orr should be set aside until the whole matter could be cleared up. He had nothing personally against Mr. Orr, he said.

Haserot was the first to speak.

"I don't, for one, propose to back down on the election of Orr at this time," said he. "I am willing to face the music. I don't propose to run away. The board has a duty which it cannot shirk. Every official should be allowed to stand by his post until proved inefficient. Director Orr has not been proved incompetent by the statement of Mr. Baker."

Kimmel Backs Haserot.

August Kimmel immediately seconded the sentiments of Haserot. The motion to reconsider was lost by a tie vote of 3 to 3. Leopold was absent from the meeting.

Baker's deductions flayed the administration of Director Orr. The meat of the whole report was that no effort was made in the fireproofing of the schools to ascertain fair market prices for material or labor, and no attempt was made to see by comparison or auditing that price charges were uniform; that the so-called fireproofing of the schools was not justified by resolution as a matter of law, and that at no time were informal bids received for the work.

The city solicitor went on to say that no effort of any kind was made to supervise the work in the process of installation or to check the quantities of material or the time spent by the workmen until late in 1910, and further that no effort was made in the school accounting department to check prices.

"Glaring and manifest overcharges appear on the face of the bills," says Baker. "These overcharges were passed through both the office of the superintendent of buildings and through the accounting department without objection."

Take Report Up First.

No sooner had the school board assembled at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning than a bulky piece of mail matter was placed on the table by the clerk. Haserot called attention to the fact that inasmuch as this was an adjourned session old business from the former meeting was in order. Ashmun said that he had Baker's report and wished to know what would be done with it. The board thought it best to have the communication read at once.

The mysterious papers for which President Ashmun himself had hunted in vain since Saturday noon were exposed to view and the reading commenced. Not a comma, period or semi-colon was missed by the school officials. All were rapt attention. Director Orr sat near by and heard Baker's scathing denunciation of his school management. The director was expressionless from start to finish.

Scarcely had the last word been read when President Ashmun spoke.

"In view of this report," said he, "I move that the election of Director Orr be reconsidered immediately. This is not for the purpose of presenting any other name as director or to prevent the final selection of Mr. Orr as director, provided it is ultimately shown that he is the best man for the place. I make this move because I feel that the public of Cleveland would consider it the proper course at this time. All this business ought to be cleared in the minds of the school board before Charles Orr is reinstated in office."

Dr. J. D. Jones, without a moment's hesitation, seconded the motion of Ashmun, and the vote was about to be taken when another voice was heard in the room. It was that of former President F. H. Haserot.

"I shall vote against that motion," he went on. "I might as well have my position understood first as last and I thought I made myself clear the other day on this question. I am willing to stand on the action of the board that re-elected Orr last week.

"For one I shall face the music, whatever it is. Not for a minute do I intend to run away. If we do not stand by Orr now we shall be begging the question for the future. I hope the motion for reconsideration will not prevail."

ORR WON'T RESIGN.

Charles Orr, school director, does not intend to resign from office. He was perfectly frank in making a statement to this effect last evening.

"Where did you get the notion that I was about to resign?" asked Orr. "I have not the slightest intention of doing such a thing either now or six months from now. More than that I will say nothing at this time."

Close upon the speech of Haserot, Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, who was unable through illness to be present at the last meeting when Orr was re-elected, talked.

"For my part," said Mrs. Hyre, "I can see no disadvantage to Mr. Orr by reconsidering the question of his election and holding up this matter pending an inquiry. Director Orr has a right to present his side of the case in this affair. If the question of the directorship was passed by temporarily the director could speak his mind freely and every phase of the subject could be aired.

ASHMUN SAYS HASEROT WINS.

From admissions made by Dr. G. C. Ashmun last night it is almost a certainty that F. H. Haserot will be elected president of the board of education today. Ashmun said that he learned on good authority that a deal had been agreed upon whereby either William G. Leopold or F. H. Haserot would be the next school board head. The probability is that Haserot is the man.

"I heard from reliable sources that, unquestionably, F. H. Haserot will be my successor as school board chairman," said Ashmun. "The thing has been fixed, I understand. Leopold, who was in Detroit, was called up on the long distance telephone and he has promised to be present at the board session Tuesday. That settles it. But if Haserot is elected he will be obliged to vote for himself."

August Kimmel again came to the aid of F. H. Haserot.

"I sincerely share Mr. Haserot's opinion," said Kimmel. "I shall vote against any reconsideration of Orr's election."

And he voted as he spoke.

Director Orr, who had remained silent through the long attack from Baker and the speeches of those in the board who wished his election reconsidered, took the floor and told the board briefly that City Solicitor Baker, who had at this time so ruthlessly overhauled his department, had been in 1908 among the first to declare that the director of schools had full power to act immediately in a school crisis.

"At that time, in 1908," said Orr, "Mr. Baker in a communication to the school authorities said that in the absence of any rule or regulation, the director had the authority to act without reservation. Now with regard to the fireproofing of the schools, I was given full leeway by the board of education in 1908 to safeguard the lives of the pupils after the Collinwood fire. Yet Mr. Baker, who formerly in a legal way pointed out that I had a right to go ahead, now scores me for not seeking informal bids. Is that a square deal?"

One Vote Too Few.

When the vote on the reconsideration was finally taken the balloting stood: For, Ashmun, Jones, Hyre; against, Haserot, Kimmel, Canfield. As the law requires a two-thirds vote to reconsider an original measure, the Haserot forces had triumphed.

The smoke of one skirmish had barely cleared away when the trumpet call again sounded for the fray. The board was about to reorganize for the current year. Only six members were present to elect a president. William G. Leopold was absent.

Nominations were in order. Mrs. Hyre was first chosen temporary chairman and the board resolved itself into a committee of the whole for organization. Oral nominations followed. Jones named Ashmun for another year, Canfield suggested Haserot, who in turn presented the name of Kimmel.

"I feel that Mr. Kimmel would make us a good president," said Haserot.

"I decline to serve," replied Kimmel.

"That makes no difference," returned the former president of the board. "Next year is going to be strenuous, I admit, but there is no special authority connected with the board chairmanship and there should be no particular responsibility. Mr. Kimmel would serve us well."

Mrs. Hyre seconded the nomination of President Ashmun.

"Dr. Ashmun has made a good chairman," said she. "His rulings have been fair at all times. He has been faithful to duty. The public has confidence in him and he should be re-elected for another term of office.

"If Dr. Ashmun cannot be re-elected Mr. Haserot must be chosen. The office, in my opinion, lies between those two men. Mr. Haserot has been the controlling force in this body for six years and he will undoubtedly control during the coming year. Providing it is found that Mr. Ashmun cannot secure the chairmanship I shall vote for Mr. Haserot."

President Ashmun said that he had always tried to do his duty clearly and unflinchingly. He impressed the thought upon his colleagues, however, that he would under no circumstances vote for himself.

The voting began. Written ballots were taken. Early in the voting it was seen that a deadlock was imminent. On successive ballots Ashmun and Haserot each received two votes. Four were necessary for a choice. Mrs. Hyre and Kimmel each received one vote for several ballots.

It was apparent as the voting continued that Haserot was casting his ballot consistently with his previous speech, which indorsed Kimmel for the chairmanship. President Ashmun, who declared he would not vote for himself was supporting Mrs. Hyre to the last.

When it appeared on the face of things that two members were persistently voting against Ashmun for re-election the head of the board wished to withdraw.

"I don't want to remain a candidate in a contest when two of my colleagues are so pronouncedly against me," said Ashmun. "I would like to withdraw entirely."

Mrs. Hyre also withdrew at the same time. During the latter stage of the balloting Jones received one vote. This was reported to have come from Ashmun. Leopold also was indorsed by one member.

Tenth Ballot Futile.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to renew the wilted spirits and revive forlorn hopes. Then the voting was continued. After the tenth slip of paper had been passed around the board Mrs. Hyre thought it was time to end "this childish business."

"What's the use of staying here till tomorrow morning," said she. "It's a deadlock, that's certain. Perhaps tomorrow we can decide it."

All agreed that it would be futile to prolong the struggle. Neither Haserot nor Mrs. Hyre would give in. Haserot refused to indorse Ashmun. There was no flag of truce, only a delay until the battle can be resumed today.

At today's session it is expected that W. G. Leopold will be present. Those who understand the situation, declare that the cause of the Hyre contingent is hopeless. School officials look for either Leopold or Haserot to occupy the president's chair for 1911. Haserot declared yesterday, however, that he did not care for the position and would not accept it unless there was no other way out of it.

It is believed that Dr. Jones and Mrs. Hyre will stick to Ashmun until the very end. But it takes four to elect and only two are accounted for. Ashmun will not vote for himself. If Kimmel and Canfield vote today as they are reported to have done yesterday, the Haserot faction will gain control of the school board presidency.

CALLS BAKER'S POSITION EASY.

Charles Orr, director of schools, issued a statement in reply to City Solicitor Baker, yesterday afternoon. He regrets that there should have been overcharges, but remarks that Mr. Baker's word is not final on any subject.

"He has often been mistaken and reversed both as to his facts and conclusions," says Orr, referring to the city solicitor and his findings. "I regret that he has gone out of his way in assuming authority to pass judgment on matters of which he has little personal knowledge.

"It is always easy for those who sit in high places of ease and no responsibility to pass upon the work of those who carry burdens of a position like mine when things have to be done for the protection of life and property.

"When I can get possession of the bills and vouchers, all of which have been out of my hands since October, I mean to use every effort to recover any possible losses."

Director Orr Should Resign.

Cleveland believes implicitly that Charles Orr, director of schools, is honest. It is forced to believe, against its will, that Mr. Orr is an inefficient business agent for the schools, whose resignation should be forthcoming without delay.

City Solicitor Baker's report of yesterday can scarcely be interpreted in any other way. It is a startling arraignment of Orr as a public official, a merciless exposition of business methods that no private concern would tolerate for a day. Mr. Orr is director only in name.

Now must appear the full significance of the school board's action in re-electing Mr. Orr for a two years term within a few days of the filing of the report. The Plain Dealer then branded the act as an inexcusable prejudging of the case. The indiscretion of it is now entirely apparent.

The board of education—let us hope against the advice of the director himself—refused to await the Baker report and insisted on acquitting Mr. Orr without hearing the evidence. The board made the solicitor its agent in an investigation, and then passed judgment without waiting for his findings.

Director Orr should resign. His management of this important office is found to be wholly incompetent, and the board appears to be unwilling to undo his re-election. The sensible solution of the problem is for the director to take things into his own hands and leave the service.

ORR CRITICISES BAKER'S REPORT

Says He Passed Judgment Without Knowledge of Existing Conditions.

Pleads Board's Lack of Organization as Cause of Scandal.

After the school board session yesterday noon, Director Orr sat down at his desk and wrote a brief reply to the report of City Solicitor Baker. As he penned his thoughts, Charles Dahlke, secretary to the director, ran the sentences off on a typewriter. Only in a preliminary manner did the director comment on the conclusions of the city solicitor with regard to his department. The statement follows verbatim:

"Mr. Baker's is not the final word on any subject. He has often been mistaken and reversed both as to his facts and conclusions. I regret to see that he has gone out of his way in assuming authority to pass judgment on matters of which he has little personal knowledge.

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SEEKS PEACE IN GAS CONTROVERSY

Council to Open Way for Compromise if Member Arnold Succeeds in Effort.

Committee is Reported to Have Something to Submit Tonight.

"In my opinion there should be a settlement of the gas question," said Councilman Arnold yesterday. "If no other way is possible the council should suggest a compromise. I presume the matter will be given some attention by the council tomorrow night.

"I am under the impression, from what I have heard in the last day or two, that the gas committee itself will have something to report. I know of nothing definite. Everybody says, when approached, that the matter is in the hands of City Solicitor Baker and that the council can do nothing until the solicitor files his suit.

"That may be all right. The council ought to try by every means to prevent the shutting off of gas. There is not the least doubt in my mind that the company is bluffing in its threat to discontinue furnishing artificial gas, but in the minds of many people this threat is assuming serious proportions. The council ought to act.

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It was apparent as the voting continued that Haserot was casting his ballot consistently with his previous speech, which indorsed Kimmel for the chairmanship. President Ashmun, who declared he would not vote for himself was supporting Mrs. Hyre to the last.

When it appeared on the face of things that two members were persistently voting against Ashmun for re-election the head of the board wished to withdraw.

"I don't want to remain a candidate in a contest when two of my colleagues are so pronouncedly against me," said Ashmun. "I would like to withdraw entirely."

Mrs. Hyre also withdrew at the same time. During the latter stage of the balloting Jones received one vote. This was reported to have come from Ashmun. Leopold also was indorsed by one member.

Tenth Ballot Futile.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to renew the wilted spirits and revive forlorn hopes. Then the voting was continued. After the tenth slip of paper had been passed around the board Mrs. Hyre thought it was time to end "this childish business."

"What's the use of staying here till tomorrow morning," said she. "It's a deadlock, that's certain. Perhaps tomorrow we can decide it."

All agreed that it would be futile to prolong the struggle. Neither Haserot nor Mrs. Hyre would give in. Haserot refused to indorse Ashmun. There was no flag of truce, only a delay until the battle can be resumed today.

At today's session it is expected that W. G. Leopold will be present. Those who understand the situation, declare that the cause of the Hyre contingent is hopeless. School officials look for either Leopold or Haserot to occupy the president's chair for 1911. Haserot declared yesterday, however, that he did not care for the position and would not accept it unless there was no other way out of it.

It is believed that Dr. Jones and Mrs. Hyre will stick to Ashmun until the very end. But it takes four to elect and only two are accounted for. Ashmun will not vote for himself. If Kimmel and Canfield vote today as they are reported to have done yesterday, the Haserot faction will gain control of the school board presidency.

CALLS BAKER'S POSITION EASY.

Charles Orr, director of schools, issued a statement in reply to City Solicitor Baker, yesterday afternoon. He regrets that there should have been overcharges, but remarks that Mr. Baker's word is not final on any subject.

"He has often been mistaken and reversed both as to his facts and conclusions," says Orr, referring to the city solicitor and his findings. "I regret that he has gone out of his way in assuming authority to pass judgment on matters of which he has little personal knowledge.

"It is always easy for those who sit in high places of ease and no responsibility to pass upon the work of those who carry burdens of a position like mine when things have to be done for the protection of life and property.

"When I can get possession of the bills and vouchers, all of which have been out of my hands since October, I mean to use every effort to recover any possible losses."

Director Orr Should Resign.

Cleveland believes implicitly that Charles Orr, director of schools, is honest. It is forced to believe, against its will, that Mr. Orr is an inefficient business agent for the schools, whose resignation should be forthcoming without delay.

City Solicitor Baker's report of yesterday can scarcely be interpreted in any other way. It is a startling arraignment of Orr as a public official, a merciless exposition of business methods that no private concern would tolerate for a day. Mr. Orr is director only in name.

Now must appear the full significance of the school board's action in re-electing Mr. Orr for a two years term within a few days of the filing of the report. The Plain Dealer then branded the act as an inexcusable prejudging of the case. The indiscretion of it is now entirely apparent.

The board of education—let us hope against the advice of the director himself—refused to await the Baker report and insisted on acquitting Mr. Orr without hearing the evidence. The board made the solicitor its agent in an investigation, and then passed judgment without waiting for his findings.

Director Orr should resign. His management of this important office is found to be wholly incompetent, and the board appears to be unwilling to undo his re-election. The sensible solution of the problem is for the director to take things into his own hands and leave the service.

ORR CRITICISES BAKER'S REPORT

Says He Passed Judgment Without Knowledge of Existing Conditions.

Pleads Board's Lack of Organization as Cause of Scandal.

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Arnold's suggestion of a possible compromise of the gas fight is the first that has been heard since President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co. expressed the opinion a week ago that the fight would still be settled on some compromise basis. Daly last night said he had heard of no new move, but Arnold is believed to have opened the way for a thorough discussion of the situation in the council.

Daly in his statement last week said that he believed there would be a pacific ending of the fight and though he hadn't the least idea how it was to be brought about, he believed the city would see the error of its position and recede from it. Members of the gas committee were loath to discuss the situation last night.

Councilman Morgan, who has been a leading spirit in the gas committee's deliberations, said he knew of no developments.

"We are waiting for the city solicitor to file suit against the gas company," said Councilman Kramer.

"I had thought there would be some move before now," was the comment of Daly of the gas company. "The time is growing very short."

Much pressure has been brought to bear on the administration, including executive officers and legislative members, to settle the controversy and the constant hammering on the part of artificial gas users may develop a conciliatory spirit on both sides so that if Arnold formally suggests a committee to develop a plan of compromising it may be welcomed as a means of speedily ending the fight without an appeal to the courts.

The city solicitor has been at work on the preparation of papers to file in a suit against the company for several days. Many councilmen are now of the opinion that a compromise would be much more acceptable than a long drawn out fight in the courts.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS RAPPED BY BAKER

Awards of Fireproofing Jobs Are Termed Illegal by City Solicitor.

Asserts Biggest Part of Work Was Given to High Price Concerns.

Following is the report in full of City Solicitor Baker on the result of his investigation concerning overcharges on fireproofing the schools and his conclusions in a preliminary way as to business methods in the department of Charles Orr, school director:

Under certain resolutions of your board, as amplified by communications exchanged between the board and the city solicitor, an inquiry was undertaken which has for its object to determine if possible to what extent overcharges were made for fireproofing, and secondarily to determine, if possible, such facts as will enable the board to fix responsibility for such overcharges and to inaugurate a method of transacting the business of the board as will make a recurrence of the difficulty unlikely. It is not necessary here to set out the exact language of the resolutions under which this inquiry has proceeded. Their effect is as I have stated.

At once upon the beginning of the inquiry it became apparent that the intricacy of the inquiry would necessitate the employment of accountants to extract and condense the actual facts from a vast mass of vouchers and other documents, and with the approval of the board accountants were employed some time in the month of November and they have been continuously at work.

The report which I now make to you deals for the most part with so-called fireproofing expenditures, although the work done by me and by the accountants for the board covers a large range outside of mere fireproofing charges, and the inquiry will, when finally completed, cover generally the method by which the business of the board has been carried on and will make suggestions for such modifications of the board's system as ought to be helpful in producing better results.

In order to understand the facts developed from documentary evidence an oral examination was had before the board of the director of schools and the superintendent of buildings. These examinations cover the whole range of the business transactions of the board, and in addition to that go very specifically into the method by which the so-called fireproofing work was authorized, supervised and paid for. The total amount expended on this account is substantially in excess of $140,000.

Wrong Items in Estimate.

The director includes in his estimate of fireproofing expenditures many items which were either not fireproofing charges at all, or were more in the nature of immediate and emergency fire protection to particularly exposed portions of buildings than general fireproofing by covering the sheath metal buildings of mill construction.

The law required, general code, section 7623, "when a board of education determines to build, repair, enlarge or furnish a school house or school houses, or make any improvement or repair provided for in this chapter, the cost of which will exceed in city districts $1,500 * * * except in case of urgent necessity or for the security and protection of school property," it must proceed as follows:

The statute proceeds to outline a procedure consisting of advertisement upon specifications, the receipt of sealed bids, the public opening of such bids and the award of a formal contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The expenditure of the large sum of money above stated was made without any of the safeguards required by this section of the statutes.

There were no bids, sealed or otherwise; there was no advertisement; there were no specifications; there were no contracts; no effort of any sort was made to determine the lowest bidder, responsible or otherwise, and no bonds were taken to secure the board of education in the requirement of faithful, economical and honest work. The abatement of these legal requirements and protections is claimed to have been justified by a certain resolution passed by the board on the ninth day of March, 1908. Resolution No. 959 is as follows:

No. 959, Mrs. Hyre.

Whereas, there is urgent necessity of immediately providing many of the school buildings of the city school district of the city of Cleveland with suitable fire exits and otherwise improving and repairing said buildings, and any further delay than is absolutely necessary would seriously interfere with the safety of the schools; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the board of education of the city school district of the city of Cleveland hereby declares the same to be a case of urgent necessity as described in section 2988 O. S. L., and

That the director of schools be and he is hereby authorized to secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school building in the city school district of the city of Cleveland that may be necessary to place such buildings in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils and teachers of such schools.

Approved by

SAMUEL P. ORTH,
SARAH E. HYRE.
Committee on Improvement of Old Buildings.

It will be observed that this resolution recites that there is urgent necessity of immediately providing many of the school buildings of the city school district with suitable fire exits and otherwise improving and repairing said buildings, on the basis of which recital the board undertook to declare that a case of urgent necessity, as described by the statutes, existed, and that the director of schools was thereby authorized "to secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school buildings in the city school district of the city of Cleveland that may be necessary to place such buildings in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils and teachers of such schools."

Fire Agitated Public.

The passage of this resolution was in response to agitated public sentiment created by the Collinwood school fire, and at and about the time of its passage the state fire marshals, the chief of the Cleveland fire department and his subordinates, and the city inspector of buildings were all engaged in a thoroughgoing inspection of the various school buildings belonging to the city school district of the city of Cleveland, and making hurried and peremptory recommendations and demands for changes and improvements. The extent to which public sentiment was aroused and the confusion attending this threefold inspection are set forth at large in the statement prepared by the director of schools, and undoubtedly placed the board of education in a situation justifying a liberal construction of its use of its powers, and yet the statutes never contemplated and do not authorize the passage of any such resolution as No. 959, nor did it ever have the least legal validity.

The plain intent of the law is that the procedure there outlined shall be followed unless in individual and designated cases, the board acting upon full knowledge, is satisfied of the existence of such an emergency as will justify a departure from that statute, but the passage of a general resolution abrogating this protective section of the statutes in its application to cases not then specifically considered by the board, not then known to it to exist, is wholly beyond the spirit and the letter of the section.

What was actually done, however, is even more striking. This resolution was passed in March, 1908. As late as August, 1910, expenditures were still being made and had continuously been made in violation of the statutory prohibition, and upon the supposed authority of this emergency resolution.

It is needless to say that an emergency which existed on the 9th of March, 1908, of such character as to make impossible the delay of four weeks advertising, could by no conceivable theory be continuing to exist more than two years later. In other words, all the work done in 1909 and 1910, and a very large part of that done in 1908, could have been done in entire compliance with the statute on the subject, and the doing of it otherwise was both unnecessary and unlawful.

The belief of the director is that a large part of this work was in fact begun immediately after the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908. This is, however, not the fact. Prior to October, 1908, a large number of extremely inexpensive and insignificant repairs were made, consisting in the placing of single pieces of metal or asbestos over furnaces or heated pipes, and in addition to this, the cutting of doors and the installation of fire escapes was carried on, but until Oct. 1, 1908, the total amount expended on sheath metal fireproofing was but $6,746.28.

Fireproofing Long Delayed.

Indeed, sheath metal fireproofing as a thorough going proposition was not begun in any systematic way until more than six months after the passage of the resolution of necessity and emergency under which it is attempted to be justified. The figures show the following amounts expended, as drawn from the invoices at the times given.

Prior to Oct. 1, 1908	$ 6,746 28
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908	35,642 82
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1909	27,205 37
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909	11,505 53
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1910	32,251 46
June 30 to Sept. 30, 1910	33,173 30
Total	$146,544 76

The emergency resolution of March 9, 1908, authorized the director to secure informal bids for the doing of such work as he undertook on the authority of that resolution. As has been said above, no bids of any kind, formal or informal, were in fact, taken. It is difficult to extract from the testimony, and there is no written evidence, what plan or system was in fact followed.

On the the 12th day of March, 1908, the city inspector of buildings and the chief of the city fire department supplied the director of schools with a report, classifying school buildings according to construction into four classes, frame, joist, mill and fireproof, and expressing the opinion that buildings classified by them as frame and joist buildings were unsafe. On the 16th day of March the director of schools reported to the board pursuant to the investigation by the city building inspector and the city chief of fire elaborate recommendations for improvements in twenty-three schools. None of these recommendations, however, include any of the repairs subsequently made under the classification of fireproofing.

The report as made was referred to the committee on old buildings, and the changes therein recommended were doubtless carried out. In July, 1908, the director reported to the board recommending the installation of automatic sprinklers in a large number of buildings. This recommendation the board, however, did not approve, but the board does seem tacitly to have approved of metal fireproofing instead of the installation of a sprinkler system.

Beyond this, the process by which this fireproofing work seems to have been directed is perhaps best stated by the director in his report to the board. He says:

"The committee was unanimous in favoring the sheath metal and asbestos for fireproofing and was supported by the architect and superintendent of buildings. It was agreed by all that since it was impossible to prepare plans for this part of the work, for the reason stated, and as the architect's office would now have to take up the work of new buildings, that fireproofing should proceed at once in the same manner in which the smaller work had been done. The director was so instructed by the committee, and he in turn so instructed the superintendent of buildings, handing him a list of buildings as recommended by Chief Wallace and Building Inspector Lougee, as shown in their reports submitted to the board by the director on March 13."

The committee referred to is the old buildings committee, which, of course, has no power to decide any such question, and the report of Chief Wallace and Inspector Lougee has no reference whatever to sheath metal fireproofing.

Didn't Instruct Superintendent.

However that may be, it seems that the director handed the superintendent of buildings a list of buildings and told him to have them fireproofed. Beyond that no instructions appear to have been given the superintendent of buildings by the director.

The superintendent of buildings then started with fireproofing work, and in the beginning some eleven firms of sheath metal workers were employed upon various pieces of work. They were selected, it appears, by the superintendent of buildings, often because of their proximity to school buildings in which the work was to be done.

By some process which is wholly unexplained, eight of these firms were permitted to do but little work, and three of the firms did the major part of it. The examination of Mr. Quayle shows that the selection of the three was not based on excellence of work, for he testified that some of the firms doing but little work did excellently and efficiently what they were permitted to do.

The schedule of the work done by the various contractors is as follows:

Forest City Heating & Supply Co.	$65,774 43
I. M. McMullan	33,908 16
J. M. Pfander	30,065 89
Ohio Roofing Co.	3,621 75
Cleveland M. R. & C. Co.	3,008 29
C. J. Koerner & Co.	2,857 88
J. A. Compton	2,613 31
Crow Wynn Heating Co.	1,602 41
Reister & Thesmacher	1,276 98
E. U. Cater	1,048 61
R. T. Forrest	877 89
Total	$146,655 60

The superintendent of buildings undertook to prepare what are "general specifications," but no attempt was made to prepare plans or specifications upon which bids could be received, and the uncontradicted testimony of both the director and superintendent of buildings is that no attempt was made to secure bids. The director of schools testified that it was impracticable, but the fact is that in several instances bids were actually received for minor pieces of work.

Thus, the work at Columbia school, voucher No. 17807, was done for a flat price of $199; the work at Sterling school, voucher No. 20345, for the flat price of $150; the work at Kentucky school, voucher No. 22942, was done on a proposal at 8 cents per square foot; the work at Sackett school, voucher No. 22743, was done for the flat price of $940; the work at East Madison school, voucher No. 18513, for the flat price of $295; and in at least one of these instances competitive bids were received, J. M. Pfander bidding $940 for the work at Sackett school, while McMullan bid $1,040.

There was of course no conceivable reason why competitive bids should not have been taken upon all of this work, either on the basis of flat prices for the work designated by rooms or buildings or on the unit basis per square foot of surface covered. Instead of this, however, the plan actually followed was to order the work done and to direct the contractor to turn in bills on the basis of labor and material.

No effort was made to limit or agree upon standard prices, either for labor or material and when the bills of the contractor were brought in ap-

parently no comparison of them was made to determine relative prices charged at different times by the same contractor or at the same time by different contractors.

The vouchers show most extraordinary results. We have just seen that in the one instance in which work was done on a basis of price per square foot, the price charged the board was 8 cents per square foot. Figuring out the surfaces covered and the prices paid by the board for other work, we find the following results:

Voucher No.	Price per square foot	School.
14931	14.96	Bolton
15520	15.53	Oakland
15828	12.60	Madison
20892	18.66	Charter Oak
20892	12.42	Waring
21150	12.43	Bolton
14448	11.59	Fairmount
15393	18.20	Case
14961	8.42	Landon
19161	17.33	Outhwaite
19681	23.91	Marion
21598	18.72	Woodland Hills

The foregoing illustrations are taken at random. The only instance in which a price approximating 8 cents per square foot was charged was on work done by D. U. Cater at Landon school, and it is astonishing to find that although Mr. Quayle testified the work done by Cater was good work, yet out of the total of $146.000 he was permitted to do but $1,048.61 worth of work for the board.

Square Foot Price Grows.

The figures given above are even more amazing when we observe that the prices are for the square foot of metal, as shown by the invoice, while when actual measurements of work installed are used to determine these prices, an enormous increase in the square foot price is developed. For purposes of illustration, I take the following cases, in which actual measurements have been made.

Voucher No.	Price per sq. foot. metal as invoiced.	Price per sq. foot. metal used.	School.
21051	15.38	27.08	Sibley
14963	16.08	31.29	Dyke
22048	13.39	16.49	Dyke
23452	20.56	29.99	Sterling

As I have observed, no effort was made to compare unit prices of labor and material. A striking illustration of what is shown by such a comparison can be found by comparing voucher No. 14703, work done by Riester & Thesmacher at Hicks school in November, 1908, where the square foot of metal billed cost 10.93 cents; with voucher No. 22522 for work done in August, 1910, by McMullan at Hicks school, where the unit price per foot of metal billed is 20.13.

These two jobs were upon the same school building, but in spite of the low price charged by Riester & Thesmacher, they were permitted to do but $1,276.98 worth of work, while McMullan did in all work costing the board $33,908.16.

In this connection it may be worth while to point out that those contractors who charged the board the highest prices for the work done by them were, without exception, given the largest amount of the board's work to do.

Apparently the superintendent of buildings undertook to determine the extent of fireproofing necessary. In this he does not seem to have been aided by anybody, nor was his judgment submitted to anybody for approval. He simply ordered sheet metal workers to proceed, without limit, to fireproof portions of buildings designated by him. The inevitable result was that a very large amount of unnecessary and unjustifiable work was actually done.

For instance, at Sibley school, the basement ceiling, soffit and balustrade of the basement stairs, walls above the basement stairs and soffit of the stairs from first to second floors are covered with galvanized iron.

A wooden fence surrounding a fan and motor is likewise carefully and neatly galvanized, each of the stringers and uprights of the fence being separately canned like sardines, and two small pieces of wood, each about

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Smith, Tatt & Arter, Attorneys.
County, Ohio.
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from the German class room, has no fireproofing and is entirely of wood. In the same basement the entrance to a stone tunnel under a stone stairway and platform is carefully fireproofed, not only over the wooden door, but for about six feet into the tunnel over the surface of the stone.

Another illustration is found at Dike school. A partition which separates the boys' stairway from the girls' stairway is entirely covered with sheet metal, although in case of fire this entrance would not be used as an exit since there is a separate exit outside of doors from each room of the building. On the other hand, one corner of the German room has been partitioned off with a wooden partition and is used as a dining room, leaving but one exit from this recitation room, a passage four feet six inches wide and nine feet long, one side of the passage being a brick wall and the other a wooden partition.

At Sterling school there is in the basement a passageway leading through a three-foot stone wall. This passageway, except the floor, is entirely covered with sheet metal over the stone, and elaborate fireproofing has been done to all the ceilings, doors, casings, soffits, balustrades, etc., to the stairs of the second floor, but there are two wooden fences in this basement which are not fireproofed, and should not be, although no reason is apparent why they do not need it as badly as the fence at Sibley school.

Unnecessary Work Done.

At Brownell school the boiler room is in a fireproofed building, as are also the coal room and the ash room, yet the doors and door casings connecting these rooms are covered with sheet metal, though there could be no possibility of fire communicating with another part of the building by means of these doors. In the old part of the same building the ceilings of a part of the rooms have corrugated iron protection, but these rooms communicate with the main hall, which is not of fireproof construction and is not fireproofed.

At the Central manual training school building the boiler room, engine room, coal room and toilet room have their ceilings and beams covered with corrugated metal. The main hall, which is directly at the foot of the stairs, and the rooms in the west end of the basement, which are used as a repair shop and paint shop and in which are large quantities of lumber, paint and varnish stored, there is no fireproofing.

These instances are but illustrative and I pass over without further comment instances in which fireproofing metal has been so applied that the corrugations are parallel to the furring strips instead of across them as the general specifications seem to require, with the result that the metal is easily detachable and in the case of conflagration would buckle and afford no protection.

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The superintendent of buildings frankly states that the enormous pressure of his regular and ordinary duties and the insufficiency of the assistance supplied to him, made it wholly impossible to attempt to keep track, either of the manner in which the work was done or of the actual quantities of material or labor supplied, so that this work was actually done wholly without supervision or safeguard of any kind. When done, the work was billed to the board on a labor and material basis.

There is an accountant attached to the director's office, and yet that accountant was never instructed by the director to make any comparison or investigate any of the items as charged. Mr. Quayle seems to remember that he sent one or two bills back for correction, but his testimony shows clearly that he had no time for a systematic examination of these bills and made none.

The only instances of a bill being sent back for correction, which I have been able to discover, is where the extension and footings were corrected; and in one of those the correction was made, not by changing the extension, but by changing the items in the bill so as to bring out the necessary extension. See voucher No. 19889.

Occasionally objection seems to have been made to the price per hour for time, as in the instance of voucher No. 22824, for work done on the Technical high school, where tinners charged at the rate of 65 cents per hour. The bill was paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour. Later invoices, however, continue to carry the charge of 65 cents per hour for tinners' time, and were paid without question, as, for instance, vouchers Nos. 29938, Detroit school; 22942, Denison school; 22965, Technical high school; 23067, Tremont school.

Calls Variation Hopeless.

An inspection of the amounts actually charged throughout this period for work and labor shows a hopeless and irreconcilable variation.

Prior to November, 1908, we find that the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged 60 cents per hour, J. M. Pfander 45 cents per hour, I M. McMullan 50 cents per hour, D. J. Cater 60 cents per hour, J. A. Compton 50 cents per hour, the Cleveland Metal Roofing & Ceiling Co. 60 cents per hour, Riester & Thesmacher 60 cents per hour, Crow Winn Heating Co. 50 cents per hour, C. J. Korner & Sons 60 cents per hour, the Ohio Roofing Co. 60 cents per hour and R. T. Forrest 60 cents per hour.

It would seem that as these bills were rendered so that the invoices of several contractors must have been in the hands of the person who approved them at the same time, these differences would have been noticed. It certainly does seem almost impossible for a person to have approved two bills for labor and material at the same time with a charge of 60 cents per hour for labor on one and 45 cents per hour for labor on the other, without making inquiry as to what caused the difference.

Three contractors who had the bulk of the work during 1909 and 1910, namely, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., J. M. Pfander and I. M. McMullan, charged 60 cents per hour for labor in 1909, and early in 1910. Two of these, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. and I. M. McMullan, after about the first of April, 1910, charged 65 cents per hour, while the other, J. M. Pfander, made no change in his price.

The Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged different rates on different jobs which were done at the same time.

We find one instance of this which should have been noticed by those checking the bills, because the bills for the various jobs were all paid by one warrant. Voucher No. 22048 covers five invoices, one for work done at Detroit school beginning April 14 and ending April 30, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; another for work done at Dunham school beginning April 4 and ending April 30, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; one at Dike school beginning April 5 and ending April 26, the price being 60 cents per hour, and another for work at Dunham school beginning May 2 and ending May 26, the price being 65 cents per hour. There was also a job at Fairmount school on which the price was 65 cents per hour.

Time Not Checked.

Of course, it is impossible at this time to tell with any certainty the amount of time actually consumed in the installation of any part of this work. During the early period no attempt was made on behalf of the board of education to keep any account of the time. From March, 1910, some attempt was made to check the time by means of time slips, on which janitors of the buildings entered the time of arrival and departure of the men. How imperfect this system was is illustrated by the fact that on July 29, 1910, nine hours labor is charged for J. Grief at Parkwood school, while the same man is reported as laboring nine hours for the board on the same day at Fowler school.

There is a time slip dated the 28th day of April, 1910, for John Flash, from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., nine hours; also another for the same man on the same day from 11:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Also time slips on the 23d day of May, 1910, for E. M. McBride, for nine hours as a helper and four of the same hours in some other capacity. Also on the 25th day of May, 1910, for R. Schwartz, two time slips, one for a full day of nine hours and another for a part of the same day, five and one-half hours, these slips covering in part the same time.

The prices charged for material vary, wholly without explanation, and apparently without system, among the various contractors for each item entering into the construction, corrugated iron varying from 3 1-4 cents to 7 cents, galvanized iron from 4.20 cents to 7 cents, asbestos paper from 3.25 cents to 7 cents, furring strips from 40 cents per 100 feet to $1.25 per 100 feet, nails from 3 1-4 cents to 7 cents, while in almost every instance even the lowest price is above the fair market price.

The following table shows the fair market price of these materials quoted to me by merchants, in the first column, with the minimum price at any time given to the board in the second column, and the maximum price paid by the board in the third column:

	Price quoted by merchants.	Min'm price ch'g'd board.	Max'm price ch'g'd board.
Corrugated iron	3¼c	3¼c	7c
Galvanized iron	3.15c	4.20c	7c
Asbestos paper	2½c	3.25c	7c
*Furring strips	50c	40c	$1.25
Nails	2.60c	3c	7c

*Per 100 feet.

Of course the usual rule for work done on a material and labor basis is to have the contractor turn in his invoices and time slips and to be paid the amount shown by them, plus a fair and agreed contractor's profit, which would vary, with the nature of the work, at from 15 to 25 per cent. of the cost of labor and material to the contractor.

There was no attempt to follow this well recognized commercial practice in the invoices paid by the board.

An instance of the irregularities which are possible when this course is not followed is found in the case of three invoices on voucher 15827, where it appears that the same contractor on the same voucher on three separate jobs in Clark school, Standard school and Waverly school, bills the same number of fur strips, although every other quantity of material in the saparate jobs differs.

Part of this inquiry has been for the purpose of determining whether in fact actual overcharges were made. Accurate measurements of work done have been made in a number of schools, with the following re-

Lord O'Brien of this district, who instituted the first proceedings for the enforcement of the new law about a year ago, announced tonight that he had succeeded in revoking naturalization papers taken out by mariners calling themselves Americans, but who live in Canada.

"The crusade against aliens was initiated by the bureau of naturalization," he said, "and I believe has the hearty approval of owners, masters and men on this side. Anyhow, it is now part of well-defined policy."

At Sibley school, job done by J. M. Pfander.

The work of thorough measurement in this vast and complicated undertaking has, of course, not been done except in a few instances. The doing of it is attended with difficulties that are almost insurmountable. It is quite impossible, for instance, to make any rechecking of the time element, and as many of the materials used in this

parently no comparison of them was made to determine relative prices charged at different times by the same contractor or at the same time by different contractors.

The vouchers show most extraordinary results. We have just seen that in the one instance in which work was done on a basis of price per square foot, the price charged the board was 8 cents per square foot. Figuring out the surfaces covered and the prices paid by the board for other work, we find the following results:

Voucher No.	Price per square foot	School.
14931	14.96	Bolton
15520	15.53	Oakland
15828	12.60	Madison
20892	18.66	Charter Oak
20892	12.42	Waring
21150	12.43	Bolton
14448	11.59	Fairmount
15393	18.20	Case
14961	8.42	Landon
19161	17.33	Outhwaite
19681	23.91	Marion
21598	18.72	Woodland Hills

The foregoing illustrations are taken at random. The only instance in which a price approximating 8 cents per square foot was charged was on work done by D. U. Cater at Landon school, and it is astonishing to find that although Mr. Quayle testified the work done by Cater was good work, yet out of the total of $146.000 he was permitted to do but $1,048.61 worth of work for the board.

Square Foot Price Grows.

The figures given above are even more amazing when we observe that the prices are for the square foot of metal, as shown by the invoice, while when actual measurements of work installed are used to determine these prices, an enormous increase in the square foot price is developed. For purposes of illustration, I take the following cases, in which actual measurements have been made.

Voucher No.	Price per sq. foot, metal as invoiced.	Price per sq. foot, metal used.	School.
21051	15.38	27.08	Sibley
14963	16.08	31.29	Dyke
22048	13.39	16.49	Dyke
23452	20.56	29.99	Sterling

As I have observed, no effort was made to compare unit prices of labor and material. A striking illustration of what is shown by such a comparison can be found by comparing voucher No. 14703, work done by Riester & Thesmacher at Hicks school in November, 1908, where the square foot of metal billed cost 10.93 cents; with voucher No. 22522 for work done in August, 1910, by McMullan at Hicks school, where the unit price per foot of metal billed is 20.13.

These two jobs were upon the same school building, but in spite of the low price charged by Riester & Thesmacher, they were permitted to do but $1,276.98 worth of work, while McMullan did in all work costing the board $33,908.16.

In this connection it may be worth while to point out that those contractors who charged the board the highest prices for the work done by them were, without exception, given the largest amount of the board's work to do.

Apparently the superintendent of buildings undertook to determine the extent of fireproofing necessary. In this he does not seem to have been aided by anybody, nor was his judgment submitted to anybody for approval. He simply ordered sheet metal workers to proceed, without limit, to fireproof portions of buildings designated by him. The inevitable result was that a very large amount of unnecessary and unjustifiable work was actually done.

For instance, at Sibley school, the basement ceiling, soffit and balustrade of the basement stairs, walls above the basement stairs and soffit of the stairs from first to second floors are covered with galvanized iron.

A wooden fence surrounding a fan and motor is likewise carefully and neatly galvanized, each of the stringers and uprights of the fence being separately canned like sardines, and two small pieces of wood, each about

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County, Ohio.
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from the German class room, has no fireproofing and is entirely of wood. In the same basement the entrance to a stone tunnel under a stone stairway and platform is carefully fireproofed, not only over the wooden door, but for about six feet into the tunnel over the surface of the stone.

Another illustration is found at Dike school. A partition which separates the boys' stairway from the girls' stairway is entirely covered with sheet metal, although in case of fire this entrance would not be used as an exit since there is a separate exit outside of doors from each room of the building. On the other hand, one corner of the German room has been partitioned off with a wooden partition and is used as a dining room, leaving but one exit from this recitation room, a passage four feet six inches wide and nine feet long, one side of the passage being a brick wall and the other a wooden partition.

At Sterling school there is in the basement a passageway leading through a three-foot stone wall. This passageway, except the floor, is entirely covered with sheet metal over the stone, and elaborate fireproofing has been done to all the ceilings, doors, casings, soffits, balustrades, etc., to the stairs of the second floor, but there are two wooden fences in this basement which are not fireproofed, and should not be, although no reason is apparent why they do not need it as badly as the fence at Sibley school.

Unnecessary Work Done.

At Brownell school the boiler room is in a fireproofed building, as are also the coal room and the ash room, yet the doors and door casings connecting these rooms are covered with sheet metal, though there could be no possibility of fire communicating with another part of the building by means of these doors. In the old part of the same building the ceilings of a part of the rooms have corrugated iron protection, but these rooms communicate with the main hall, which is not of fireproof construction and is not fireproofed.

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There is a time slip dated the 28th day of April, 1910, for John Flash, from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., nine hours; also another for the same man on the same day from 11:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Also time slips on the 23d day of May, 1910, for E. M. McBride, for nine hours as a helper and four of the same hours in some other capacity. Also on the 25th day of May, 1910, for R. Schwartz, two time slips, one for a full day of nine hours and another for a part of the same day, five and one-half hours, these slips covering in part the same time.

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The following table shows the fair market price of these materials quoted to me by merchants, in the first column, with the minimum price at any time given to the board in the second column, and the maximum price paid by the board in the third column:

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Of course the usual rule for work done on a material and labor basis is to have the contractor turn in his invoices and time slips and to be paid the amount shown by them, plus a fair and agreed contractor's profit, which would vary, with the nature of the work, at from 15 to 25 per cent. of the cost of labor and material to the contractor.

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Part of this inquiry has been for the purpose of determining whether in fact actual overcharges were made. Accurate measurements of work done have been made in a number of schools, with the following results:

	Billed.	Used.	Overcharge.
Rock faced galvanized iron	1680 sq ft	487 sq ft	1193 sq ft
Plain galvanized iron	3875 lbs	1695 lbs	2180 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	7280 sq ft	5962 sq ft	1318 sq ft
Furring strips	9075 ft	4689 ft	4386 ft
At Dike school, two jobs done by Forest City Heating & Supply Co.:			
First job—			
Plain galvanized iron	825 lbs	206 lbs	619 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	1175 sq ft	946 sq ft	229 sq ft
Furring strips	830 ft	655 ft	175 ft
Second job—			
Plain galvanized iron	1269 lbs	1083 lbs	185 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	8579 sq ft	6889 sq ft	1690 sq ft
Furring strips	8615 ft	4514 ft	4101 ft
At Sterling school, job by J. M. Pfander:			
Plain galvanized iron	785 lbs	374 lbs	411 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	6515 sq ft	4724 sq ft	1791 sq ft
Furring strips	5550 ft ft	3744 ft	1806 ft

At Sibley school, job done by J. M. Pfander.

The work of thorough measurement in this vast and complicated undertaking has, of course, not been done except in a few instances. The doing of it is attended with difficulties that are almost insurmountable. It is quite impossible, for instance, to make any rechecking of the time element, and as many of the materials used in this

work are now concealed and covered up, they can no longer be measured except by approximation. The illustrations given, however, plainly indicate that grave overcharges were made, and in a large number of instances these overcharges were apparent on the face of the vouchers, or at least there were such irregularities on the vouchers as should have challenged the attention of somebody and put them on inquiry.

Nine-Hour Rule Broken.

For instance, in the case of voucher No. 17862, Barkwill school, where the time charges are: McMullan 40 hours, Carl Dorsch 100 hours, Max Kirkhorn 100 hours, Tom Nelson 80 hours, W. Webber 100 hours. When it is remembered that a nine-hour day was the rule in this employment, it seems quite incredible that upon this job the various persons employed should each have worked some multiple of ten hours.

During the long period while this work was in progress it was the custom for the director of schools to present to the board resolutions authorizing the payment of bills for fireproofing, which resolutions were uniformly adopted by the board. The form of these resolutions purports to show that the work done was authorized by the old buildings committee report of March 23, 1908, and by the emergency resolution of March 9, 1908.

These resolutions seem to have been approved by the committee on old buildings and then adopted by the board, but I have already indicated there was a total want of authority in the old buildings committee to authorize these bills or these improvements, and that the resolution of March 9, 1908, was likewise ineffectual to authorize them.

So the various payments made on behalf of the board seem, so far as I have been able to discover, covered by resolutions apparently authorizing their payment, and in every instance I have been able to discover the resolution of March 9, 1908, is cited as at least a part of the authority for the expenditure. Two very significant things, however, remain to be stated.

After the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908, it was for a long time assumed by the director that that resolution gave him plenary power to make expenditures for fireproofing, and he based payments on that account upon the authority of that resolution.

In his testimony Mr. Orr stated that he believes resolution 959 to have been adequate to cover the improvements and to have remained in full force and effect during all the period in which this work was being done.

In the early part of the year 1910, however, it is quite apparent that somebody in the director's office came to the conclusion that resolution No. 959 had lost its efficacy, for we find a large number of instances beginning in April, 1910, in which expenditures in excess of $1,500 for fireproofing are no longer vouchered and paid frankly for the full amount involved in the job, but the total amount to be paid for the job is split up into several items, bringing each of them under the $1,500 amount, although the work was going on continuously, and there could be no other reason for splitting the payments than to avoid having bills in excess of $1,500.

It is not necessary here to enumerate all the instances found by the accountants of this sort. Illustrations can be given, however, as follows:

Bolton school, voucher 21150, April 12, 1910, $1,093.16; voucher 21362, April 18, 1910, $604.15, making a total of $1,697.31 for one job continuously performed. Again, voucher 22,687, July 30, 1910, Denison school, $1,316.82; August 22, 1910, voucher 22942, $1,212.03. Again, Hough school, voucher 21362, May 2, 1910, $1,171.45; voucher 21689, May 12, 1910, $648.17.

The second point to be commented upon requires us to recur to the facts that by the terms of resolution 959 the director was required to secure informal bids. This we have seen was never done except in two or three instances referred to above.

The director's testimony on that subject is that it was impracticable and that no business man could have thought of undertaking such a course. Yet a large number of vouchers have been found authorizing payments for work of this sort which on their face contain the words "as per his proposal." When a search is made for the proposal it is found that the invoice of the contractor is in fact the only proposal the board ever received, this being entirely clear from the fact that the vouchers contained statements that the proposal in question is of a given date and that is in all these instances the date upon which the invoice for the work and material was given by the contractor.

No Proposals Made.

In other words, acting under a resolution which required proposals, these vouchers were drawn so as on their face to indicate that proposals were actually received, and when they were drawn to the board's attention the vouchers conveyed to the board by explicit and direct statement the information that the work had been done pursuant to the resolution and a proposal received thereunder, when in fact the person doing the work was simply ordered to go forward without ever having been invited to make any proposal, and without in fact ever making any proposal, but at the conclusion of his work handing in a bill, which was falsely called a proposal on the face of the vouchers submitted for the approval of the board.

Instances of the practice here under discussion may be given as follows:

Central high school, voucher No. 15303, Dec. 15, 1908, authorizing payment to the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. as per his proposal of Dec. 15, 1908. This resolution was passed on the 21st day of December, 1908. Detroit school voucher No. 18862, invoice dated Sept. 18, 1909, payment authorized by resolution, which recites proposal of Sept. 18, 1909. Kinsman school, voucher No. 18861, invoice dated Aug. 12, 1909, resolution authorized the payment to the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. of $2,303.-21, and recites as the basis of the payment "proposal of Aug. 12, 1909."

The director stated in his oral testimony that the usual practice required that when any repair or improvement was to be made, a determination of the necessity of the proposed improvement or repair was first made. That being determined, an official order was issued authorizing it. Thereafter the work was done, and after its completion the contractor submitted his bill, which, upon approval, was paid by voucher subsequently drawn.

It is sufficiently striking to be worthy of observation here that in every instance, without exception, the official orders for fireproofing work were in fact made out after the work had been done and the invoices or bills of the contractor handed to the board.

SUMMARY:

The foregoing report shows that it is by no means exhaustive, even upon the single subject of fireproofing. Upon that subject a large amount of work has been done which is hereby indicated only in the most cursory manner and there remains a large amount still to do before it can be said that the subject has been exhaustively considered. I have the original notes and calculations to sustain all the facts stated in the foregoing report, and as to nearly every fact stated I have a multitude of similar instances and illustrations, being merely for illustrative purposes, and not with the thought of cataloging as to any class all of the irregularities of its kind.

Messrs. Nau, Tanner and Rusk, accountants employed by your authority, have already collected and in part systematized a great mass of information, and they are steadily at work, with the object of enabling me in a final report, hereafter to be filed, to make some advisory suggestions which will prevent such things as are here disclosed.

I have no means of knowing how soon a final report can be made, nor do I desire to forecast the extent to which the methods which obtained in the fireproofing work will be found to characterize the transaction of other business of the board. It is, however, but fair to say that the accountants secured much evidence tending to indicate that there is little difference to be found between this so-called emergency work and the usual work of the board so far as inspection during the progress and auditing and supervision of bill and accounts is concerned. From the foregoing the following conclusions seem inevitable:

1. The so-called fireproofing work was not justified by resolution No. 959 as a matter of law, nor was it made lawful by the report of the committee on old buildings of March 23, 1908, which was approved by the board.

2. No informal bids were received for the fireproofing work except in very few unimportant instances, although resolution No. 959 expressly required such bids.

3. No effort was made, by inquiry or otherwise, to ascertain fair market prices for material or labor, and no attempt was made by comparison or auditing to see that price charges for material and labor were either uniform as compared with one another, or fair as compared with the current market rates.

4. Some method was used by which out of eleven sheath metal working firms, three were selected for the major part of the work. That this was not the excellence or efficiency of the work appears from Mr. Quayle's testimony; that it was not the best price to the board is established by the vouchers. The evidence does not disclose what the rule of exclusion was, but it is true that the three firms selected to do the major portion of the work are the three in whose bills overcharges have been discovered.

5. No effort of any sort was made to supervise the work in process of installation, to check quantities of material or time on the job until late in the year 1910, when a wholly ineffectual keeping of time by the custodians of the buildings was undertaken.

6. No effort in the accounting department of the director's office was made to check quantities or prices, and very glaring and manifest overcharges appearing on the faces of bills themselves were passed through both the office of the superintendent of buildings and through the accounting department without objection.

7. Irrational and unnecessary fireproofing were done at large cost to the board.

8. Overcharges were made to the board as to quantities of materials and probably as to time of labor consumed.

Force Insufficient.

From these conclusions it is quite apparent that even the ordinary equipment provided by the board for the supervision of improvements and repairs has been wholly inadequate, and that it was worked to its full capacity with its usual duties. This is especially true of Mr. Quayle, whose hours of labor have been far more than should have been performed by any employe, public or private, and he, in spite of his advanced years, seems to have attempted, in time at least, to give the board labor which might well have broken the strength of a younger man.

To have loaded on to this insufficient and inadequate organization the expenditure of so large a sum of money as was expended for fireproofing without any expansion in

LUNCH—Johann, died Jan. 2, 11 a. m., Willoughby, O. Funeral 9:30 Thursday from Immaculate

HADLOW—W. J., Monday, Jan 2, at 12:30 a. m., age 68 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 4, from residence, South West Park, Puritas Springs line stop 14 at 1 p. m. standard time. Friends invited.

HOSTETTER—Robert G., Sunday, Jan. 1, at residence of sister, Mrs. T. C. Miller, 8122 Melrose, aged 25 yrs. Funeral from Wade Memorial, Lakeview cemetery, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 2 p. m. standard.

BOARD TO LET BIG BOOK CONTRACTS

Firm Which Has Had Bulk of Business Will Bid for Orders.

Reorganization of Board is Watched by Book Men.

One of the tasks which face the newly organized board of education is that of reawarding school book contracts which are to expire in 1911. Upon the superintendent of schools and the educational committee will fall the burden of making negotiations with the big book concerns of the country. Inasmuch as a new educational committee is likely to be appointed as the result of today's election of president, the school book publishers are watching with interest the outcome of the board's reorganization.

Whether or not the Cleveland school board for 1911 will follow the custom of past years in awarding the bulk of the contracts to the American Book Co. is only a matter of conjecture. That company, however, at the last school book awards, secured more than half of all the contracts.

In 1905, the last time that the school texts were ordered from the publishers, the American Book Co., known also as the book trust, was given business amounting to about $70,000 out of a total award of $121,-000. It is said that this proportion of business was maintained from year to year up to 1910.

The book contracts are good for five years. The preliminary negotiations for some of the high school texts will begin next month. The first year high school books will be signed at that time. Later on the elementary grade texts are due to be purchased for use in all the schools.

Among the publishers who expect a share of Cleveland's school business this year are D. C. Heath & Co., Scott, Forseman & Co., Ginn & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Lippincott & Co., Rand, McNally & Co. and Scribners.

The present chairman of the educational committee is Dr. J. D. Jones. If the Haserot faction triumphs at the board election this afternoon, it is said at school headquarters that a Haserot man will succeed Jones.

BAKER SCORES ORR IN SCHOOL FIREPROOFING

The board of education Monday received City Solicitor Baker's report on his investigation of School Director Orr's office in connection with fireproofing overcharges. Here is the report in full:

Under certain resolutions of your board, as amplified by communications exchanged between the board and the city solicitor, an inquiry was undertaken, which has for its object to determine, if possible, to what extent overcharges were made for fireproofing, and secondarily to determine, if possible, such facts as will enable the board to fix responsibility for such overcharges and to inaugurate a method of transacting the business of the board as will make a recurrence of the difficulty unlikely. It is not necessary here to set out the exact language of the resolutions under which this inquiry has proceeded. Their effect is as I have stated.

At once upon the beginning of the inquiry it became apparent that the intricacy of the inquiry would necessitate the employment of accountants to extract and condense the actual facts from a vast mass of vouchers and other documents, and with the approval of the board accountants were employed some time in the month of November and they have been continuously at work.

The report which I now make to you deals for the most part with so-called fireproofing expenditures, although the work done by me and by the accountants for the board covers a large range outside of mere fireproofing charges, and the inquiry will when finally completed cover generally the method by which the business of the board has been carried on and will make suggestions for such modifications of the board's system as ought to be helpful in producing better results.

EXAMINATIONS COVER WHOLE RANGE OF BUSINESS.

In order to understand the facts developed from documentary evidence an oral examination was had before the board of the director of schools and the superintendent of buildings. These examinations cover the whole range of the business transactions of the board, and in addition to that go very specifically into the method by which the so-called fireproofing work was authorized, supervised and paid for. The total amount expended on this account is substantially in excess of $140,000.

The director includes in his estimate of fireproofing expenditures many items which were either not fireproofing charges at all, or were more in the nature of immediate and emergency fire protection to particularly exposed portions of buildings than general fireproofing by covering with sheath metal buildings of mill construction.

The law required, general code, section 7623, "When a board of education determines to build, repair, enlarge or furnish a school house or school houses, or make any improvement or repair provided for in this chapter, the cost of which will exceed in city districts $1500 * * * except in case of ur ent necessity or for the security and protection of school property," it must proceed as follows:

The statute proceeds to outline a procedure consisting of advertisement upon specifications, the receipt of sealed bids, the public opening of such bids and the award of a formal contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The expenditure of the large sum of money above stated was made without any of the safeguards required by this section of the statutes.

NO EFFORT MADE TO FIND LOWEST BIDDER.

There were no bids, sealed or otherwise; there was no advertisement; there were no specifications; there were no contracts; no effort of any sort was made to determine the lowest bidder, responsible or otherwise, and no bonds were taken to secure the board of education in the requirement of faithful, economical and honest work. The abatement of these legal requirements and protections is claimed to have been justified by a certain resolution passed by the board on the 9th day of March, 1908. Resolution No. 959 is as follows:

No. 959, Mrs. Hyre.

Whereas, there is urgent necessity of immediately providing many of the school buildings of the city school district of the city of Cleveland with suitable fire exits and otherwise improving and repairing said buildings, and any further delay than is absolutely necessary would seriously interfere with the safety of the schools; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the board of education of the city school district of the city of Cleveland hereby declares the same to be a case of urgent necessity as described in section 3988, O. S. L., and

That the director of schools be and he is hereby authorized to secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school building in the city school district of the city of Cleveland that may be necessary to place such buildings in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils and teachers of such schools.

Approved by

SAMUEL P. ORTH,
SARAH E. HYRE,
Committee on Improvement of Old Buildings.

It will be observed that this resolution recites that there is urgent necessity of immediately providing many of the school buildings of the city school district with suitable fire exits and otherwise improving and repairing said buildings, on the basis of which recital the board undertook to declare that a case of urgent necessity, as described by the statutes, existed, and that the director of schools was thereby authorized "to secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school buildings in the city school district of the city of Cleveland that may be necessary to place such buildings in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils and teachers of such schools."

RESOLUTION ILLEGAL AND UNJUSTIFIED.

The passage of this resolution was in response to agitated public sentiment created by the Collinwood school fire, and at and about the time of its passage the state fire marshals, the chief of the Cleveland fire department and his subordinates, and the city inspector of buildings were all engaged in a thorough-going inspection of the various school buildings belonging to the city school district of the city of Cleveland, and making hurried and peremptory recommendations and demands for changes and improvements. The extent to which public sentiment was aroused and the confusion attending this three-fold inspection are set forth at large in the statement prepared by the director of schools, and undoubtedly placed the board of education in a situation justifying a liberal construction of its use of its powers, and yet the statutes never contemplated and do not authorize the passage of any such resolution as No. 959, nor did it ever have the least legal validity.

The plain intent of the law is that the procedure there outlined shall be followed unless in individual and designated cases, the board acting upon full knowledge, is satisfied of the existence of such an emergency as will justify a departure from that statute, but the passage of a general resolution abrogating this protective section of the statutes in its application to cases not then specifically considered by the board, not then known to it to exist, is wholly beyond the spirit and the letter of the section.

What was actually done, however, is even more striking. This resolution was passed in March, 1908. As late as August, 1910, expenditures were still being made and had continuously been made in violation of the statutory prohibition, and upon the supposed authority of this emergency resolution.

It is needless to say that an emergency which existed on the 9th of March, 1908, of such character as to make impossible the delay of four weeks advertising, could by no conceivable theory be continuing to exist more than two years later. In other words, all the work done in 1909 and 1910, and a very large part of that done in 1908, could have been done in entire compliance with the statute on the subject, and the doing of it otherwise was both unnecessary and unlawful.

INSIGNIFICANT WORK IS HELD EMERGENCY.

The belief of the director is that a large part of this work was in fact begun immediately after the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908. This is, however, not the fact. Prior to October, 1908, a large number of extremely inexpensive and insignificant repairs were made, consisting in the placing of single under the classification of fireproofing.

The report as made was referred to the committee on old buildings, and the changes therein recommended were doubtless carried out. In July, 1908, the director reported to the board recommending the installation of automatic sprinklers in a large number of buildings. This recommendation the board, however, did not approve, but the board does seem tacitly to have approved of metal fireproofing instead of the installation of a sprinkler system.

Beyond this, the process by which this fireproofing work seems to have been directed is perhaps best stated by the director in his report to the board. He says:

"The committee was unanimous in favoring the sheath metal and asbestos for fireproofing and was supported by the architect and superintendent of buildings. It was agreed by all that since it was impossible to prepare plans for this part of the work, for the reason stated, and as the architect's office would now have to take up the work of new buildings, that fireproofing should proceed at once in the same manner in which the smaller work had been done. The director was so instructed by the committee, and he in turn so instructed the superintendent of buildings, handing him a list of buildings as recommended by Chief Wallace and Building Inspector Lougee, as shown in their report submitted to the board by the director on March 13."

The committee referred to is the old buildings committee, which of course has no power to decide any such question, and the report of Chief Wallace and Inspector Lougee has no reference whatever to sheath metal fireproofing.

However that may be, it seems that the director handed the superintendent of buildings a list of buildings and told him to have them fireproofed. Beyond that no instructions appear to have been given the superintendent of buildings by the director.

THREE FIRMS GIVEN MAJORITY OF WORK.

The superintendent of buildings then started with fireproofing work, and in the beginning some eleven firms of sheath metal workers were employed upon various pieces of work. They were selected, it appears, by the superintendent of buildings, often because of their proximity to school buildings in which the work was to be done.

By some process which is wholly unexplained, eight of these firms were permitted to do but little work, and three of the firms did the major part of it. The examination of Mr. Quayle shows

that the selection of the three was not based on excellence of work, for he testified that some of the firms doing but little work did excellently and efficiently what they were permitted to do.

The schedule of the work done by the various contractors is as follows:

Forest City Heating & Supply Co.	$65,774 43
J. M. McMullan	33,908 16
J. M. Pfander	30,065 89
Ohio Roofing Co.	3,621 75
Cleveland M. R. & C. Co.	3,008 29
C. J. Koerner & Co.	2,857 88
J. A. Compton	2,613 31
Crow Wynn Heating Co.	1,602 41
Reister & Thesmacher	1,276 98
D. U. Cater	1,048 61
R. T. Forrest	877 89
Total	$146,655 60

The superintendent of buildings undertook to prepare what are "general specifications," but no attempt was made to prepare plans or specifications upon which bids could be received, and the uncontradicted testimony of both the director and superintendent of buildings is that no attempt was made to secure bids. The director of schools testified that it was impracticable, but the fact is that in several instances bids were actually received for minor pieces of work.

HAPHAZARD SYSTEM AT VARIOUS SCHOOLS.

Thus, the work at Columbia school, voucher No. 17807, was done for a flat price of $199; the work at Sterling school, voucher No. 20345, for the flat price of $150; the work at Kentucky school, voucher No. 22942, was done on a proposal at eight cents per square foot; the work at Sackett school, voucher No. 22743, was done for the flat price of $940; the work at East Madison school, voucher No. 18513, for the flat price of $295; and in at least one of these instances competitive bids were received, J. M. Pfander bidding $940 for the work at Sackett school, while McMullan bid $1040.

There was, of course, no conceivable reason why competitive bids should not have been taken upon all of this work, either on the basis of flat prices for the work designated by rooms or buildings or on the unit basis per square foot of surface covered. Instead of this, however, the plan actually followed was to order the work done and to direct the contractor to turn in bills on the basis of labor and material.

No effort was made to limit or agree upon standard prices, either for labor or material, and when the bills of the contractors were brought in apparently no comparison of them was made to determine relative prices charged at different times by the same contractor or at the same time by different contractors.

The vouchers show most extraordinary results. We have just seen that in the one instance in which work was done on a basis of price per square foot, the price charged the board was eight cents per square foot. Figuring out the surfaces covered and the prices paid by the board for other work, we find the following results:

Voucher No.	Price per square foot.	School.
14931	14.96	Bolton
15520	15.53	Oakland
15828	12.60	Madison
20892	18.66	Charter Oak
20892	12.42	Waring
21120	12.43	Bolton
14448	11.59	Fairmount
15393	18.20	Case
14961	8.42	Landon
19181	17.33	Outhwaite
19681	23.91	Marion
21598	18.72	Woodland Hills

The foregoing illustrations are taken at random. The only instance in which a price approximating eight cents per square foot was charged was on work done by D. U. Cater at Landon school, and it is astonishing to find that although Mr. Quayle testified the work done by Cater was good work, yet out of the total of $146,000 he was permitted to do but $1048.61 worth of work for the board.

PRICES OF METAL SOAR IN BILLS.

The figures given above are even more amazing when we observe that the prices are for the square foot of metal, as shown by the invoice, while when actual measurements of work installed are used to determine these prices, an enormous increase in the square foot price is developed. For purposes of illustration, I take the following cases, in which actual measurements have been made:

Voucher No.	Price per sq. foot, metal as invoiced.	Price per sq. foot, metal used.	School.
21051	15.38	27.08	Sibley
14963	16.08	31.29	Dyke
22048	13.39	16.49	Dyke
23452	20.56	29.99	Sterling

As I have observed, no effort was made to compare unit prices of labor and material. A striking illustration of what is shown by such a comparison can be found by comparing voucher No. 14703, work done by Riester & Thesmacher at Hicks school in November, 1908, where the square foot of metal billed cost 10.93 cents, with voucher No. 22522 for work done in August, 1910, by McMullan at Hicks school, where the unit price per foot of metal billed is 20.13.

These two jobs were upon the same school buildings, but, in spite of the low price charged by Riester & Thesmacher, they were permitted to do but $1276.98 worth of work, while McMullan did in all work costing the board $33,908.16.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT MAY BE WORTH WHILE TO POINT OUT THAT THOSE CONTRACTORS WHO CHARGED THE BOARD THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR THE WORK DONE BY THEM WERE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, GIVEN THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF THE BOARD'S WORK TO DO.

Apparently the superintendent of buildings undertook to determine the extent of fireproofing necessary. In this he does not seem to have been aided by anybody, nor was his judgment submitted to anybody for approval. He simply ordered sheet metal workers to proceed, without limit, to fireproof portions of buildings designated by him. The inevitable result was that a very large amount of unnecessary and unjustifiable work was actually done.

FIREPROOF STONE TUNNEL, DISREGARD PARTITION.

For instance, at Sibley school, the basement ceiling, soffit and balustrade of the basement stairs, walls above the basement stairs and soffit of the stairs from first to second floors are covered with galvanized iron.

A wooden fence surrounding a fan and motor is likewise carefully and neatly galvanized, each of the stringers and uprights of the fence being separately canned like sardines, and two small pieces of wood, each about two inches square and seven-eighths of an inch thick, which rest against metal-covered stringers and support iron hinges, were each carefully removed and appropriate galvanized cans made to cover then; yet, a partition in this same basement, separating the kitchen and lunch room from the German class room, has no fireproofing and is entirely of wood. In the same basement the entrance to a stone tunnel under a stone stairway and platform is carefully fireproofed, not only over the wooden door, but for about six feet into the tunnel over the surface of the stone.

Another illustration is found at Dike school. A partition which separates the boys' stairway from the girls' stairway is entirely covered with sheet metal, although in case of fire this entrance would not be used as an exit since there is a separate exit outside of doors from each room of the building. On the other hand, one corner of the German room has been partitioned off with a wooden partition and is used as a dining room, leaving but one exit from this recitation room, a passage four feet six inches wide and nine feet long, one side of the passage being a brick wall and the other a wooden partition.

At Sterling school there is in the basement a passageway leading through a three-foot stone wall. This passageway, except the floor, is entirely covered with sheet metal over the stone, and elaborate fireproofing has been done to all the ceilings, doors, casings, soffits, balustrades, etc., to the stairs of the second floor, but there are two wooden fences in this basement which are not fireproofed, and should not be, although no reason is apparent why they do not need it as badly as the fence at Sibley school.

FIREPROOF ON FIREPROOF AT BROWNELL SCHOOL.

At Brownell school the boiler room is in a fireproofed building, as are also the coal room and the ash room, yet the doors and door casings connecting these rooms are covered with sheet metal, though there could be no possibility of fire communicating with another part of the building by means of these doors. In the old part of the same building the ceilings of a part of the rooms have corrugated iron protection, but these rooms communicate with the main hall, which is not of fireproof construction and is not fireproofed.

At the Central manual training school building the boiler room, engine room, coal room and toilet room have their ceilings and beams covered with corrugated metal. The main hall, which is directly at the foot of the stairs, and the rooms in the west end of the basement, which are used as a repair shop and paint shop and in which there are large quantities of lumber, paint and varnish stored, there is no fireproofing.

These instances are but illustrative and I pass over without further comment instances in which fireproofing metal has been so applied that the corrugations are parallel to the furring strips instead of across them as the general specifications seem to require, with the result that the metal is easily detachable and in the case of conflagration would buckle and afford no protection.

During the installation of this work, however, there was admittedly no sort of inspection. The director says that the limit of his activity in the matter was to equip a man with a gauge and have him incidentally, upon his visits to buildings, test the gauge of iron on various jobs.

The superintendent of buildings frankly states that the enormous pressure of his regular and ordinary duties and the insufficiency of the assistance supplied to him, made it wholly impossible to attempt to keep any track, either of the manner in which the work was done or of the actual quantities of material or labor supplied, so that this work was actually done wholly without supervision or safeguard of any kind. When done, the work was billed to the board on a labor and material basis.

There is an accountant attached to the director's office, and yet that accountant was never instructed by the director to make any comparison or investigate any of the items as charged. Mr. Quayle seems to remember that he sent one or two bills back for correction, but his testimony shows clearly that he had no time for a systematic examination of these bills and made none.

CHANGE ITEMS TO MAKE FOOTING CORRECT.

The only instances of a bill being sent back for correction, which I have been able to discover, is where the extensions and footings were corrected; and in one of those the correction was made, not by changing the extension, but by changing the items in the bill so as to bring out the necessary extension. See voucher No. 19889.

Occasionally objection seems to have been made to the price per hour for time, as in the instance of voucher No. 22824, for work done on the Technical high school, where tinners charged at the rate of 65 cents per hour. The bill was paid at the rate of 60 cents per hour. Later invoices, however, continue to carry the charge of 65 cents per hour for tinners' time, and were paid without question, as, for instance, vouchers Nos. 22938, Detroit school; 22942, Denison school; 22965, Technical high school; 23067, Tremont school.

An inspection of the amounts actually charged throughout this period for work and labor shows a hopeless and irreconcilable variation.

Prior to November, 1908, we find that the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged 60 cents per hour, J. M. Pfander 45 cents per hour, J. M. McMullan 50 cents per hour, D. J. Cater 60 cents per hour, J. A. Compton 50 cents per hour, the Cleveland Metal Roofing & Ceiling Co. 60 cents per hour, Riester & Thesmacher 60 cents per hour, Crow Winn Heating Co. 50 cents per hour, C. J. Korner & Son 60 cents per hour, the Ohio Roofing Co. 60 cents per hour, and R. T. Forrest 60 cents per hour.

SAME COMPANY CHARGES DIFFERENT RATES AT ONCE.

It would seem that as these bills were rendered so that the invoices of several contractors must have been in the hands of the person who

approved them at the same time these differences would have been noticed. It certainly does seem almost impossible for a person to have approved two bills for labor and material at the same time with a charge of 60 cents per hour for labor on one and 45 cents per hour for labor on the other, without making inquiry as to what caused the difference.

Three contractors who had the bulk of the work during 1909 and 1910, namely, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., J. M. Pfander and I. M. McMullan, charged 60 cents per hour for labor in 1909, and early in 1910. Two of these, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. and I. M. McMullan, after about the first of April, 1910, charged 65 cents per hour, while the other, J. M. Pfander, made no change in his price.

The Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged different rates on different jobs which were done at the same time.

We find one instance of this which should have been noticed by those checking the bills, because the bills for the various jobs were all paid by one warrant. Voucher No. 22048 covers five invoices, one for work done at Detroit school beginning April 14th and ending April 30th, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; another for work done at Dunham school beginning April 4th and ending April 30th, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; one at Dike school beginning April 5th, and ending April 26th, the price being 60 cents per hour, and another for work at Dunham school beginning May 2d and ending May 26th, the price being 65 cents per hour. There was also a job at Fairmount school on which the price was 65 cents per hour.

BOARD DOESN'T TRY TO KEEP TRACK OF TIME.

Of course, it is impossible at this time to tell with any certainty the amount of time actually consumed in the installation of any part of this work. During the early period no attempt was made on behalf of the board of education to keep any account of the time. From March, 1910, some attempt was made to check the time by means of time slips, on which janitors of the buildings entered the time of arrival and departure of the men. How imperfect this system was is illustrated by the fact that on July 29th, 1910, nine hours labor is charged for J. Grief at Parkwood school, while the same man is reported as laboring nine hours for the board on the same day at Fowler school.

There is a time slip dated the 28th day of April, 1910, for John Flash, from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., nine hours a;lso another for the same man on the same day from 11:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Also time slips on the 23d day of May, 1910, for E. M. McBride, for nine hours as a helper and four of the same hours in some other capacity. Also on the 25th day of May, 1910, for R. Schwartz, two time slips, one for a full day of nine hours and another for a part of the same day, five and one-half hours, these slips covering in part the same time.

The prices charged for material vary, wholly without explanation, and apparently without system, among the various contractors for each item entering into the construction, corrugated iron varying from 3¼ cents to 7 cents, galvanized iron from 4.20 cents to 7 cents, asbestos paper from 3.25 cents to 7 cents, furring strips from 40 cents per hundred feet to $1.25 per hundred feet, nails from 3¼ cents to 7 cents, while in almost every instance even the lowest price is above the fair market price.

HOW PRICES VARIED FOR SCHOOL BOARD WORK.

The following table shows the fair market price of these materials quoted to me by merchants, in the first column, with the minimum price at any time given to the board in the second column, and the maximum price paid by the board in the third column.

	Price quoted by merchants.	Min'm price ch'g'd board.	Max'm price ch'g'd board.
Corrugated iron....	3¼c	3¼c	7c
Galvanized iron...	3.15c	4.20c	7c
Asbestos paper.....	2½c	3.25c	7c
*Furring strips.....	50c	40c	$1.25
Nails	2.60c	3c	7c

*Per hundred feet.

Of course, the usual rule for work done on a material and labor basis is to have the contractor turn in his invoices and time slips and to be paid the amount shown by them, plus a fair and agreed contractor's profit, which would vary, with the nature of the work, at from 15 to 25 per cent of the cost of labor and material to the contractor.

pieces of metal or asbestos over furnaces or heated pipes, and in addition to this, the cutting of doors and the installation of fire escapes was carried on, but until October 1, 1908, the total amount expended on sheath metal fireproofing was but $6,746.28.

Indeed, sheath metal fireproofing as a thorough-going proposition was not begun in any systematic way until more than six months after the passage of the resolution of necessity and emergency under which it is attempted to be justified. The figures show the following amounts expended, as drawn from the invoices at the times given.

Prior to Oct. 1, 1908.....	$ 6,746 28
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908.....	35,642 82
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1909.....	27,205 37
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909.....	11,505 53
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1910.....	32,251 46
June 30 to Sept. 30, 1910.....	33,173 30
Total	$146,544 76

The emergency resolution of March 9, 1908, authorized the director to secure informal bids for the doing of such work as he undertook on the authority of that resolution. As has been said above, no bids of any kind, formal or informal, were in fact taken. It is difficult to extract from the testimony, and there is no written evidence, what plan or system was in fact followed.

On the 12th day of March, 1908, the city inspector of buildings and the chief of the city fire department supplied the director of schools with a report, classifying school buildings according to construction into four classes, frame, joist, mill and fireproof, and expressing the opinion that buildings classified by them as frame and joist buildings were unsafe. On the 16th of March the director of schools reported to the board pursuant to the investigation by the city building inspector and the city chief of fire elaborate recommendations for improvements in 23 schools. None of these recommendations, however, include any of the repairs subsequently made

There was no attempt to follow this well recognized commercial practice in the invoices paid by the board.

An instance of the irregularities which are possible when this course is not followed is found in the case of three invoices on voucher 15827, where it appears that the same contractor on the same voucher on three separate jobs in Clark school, Standard school and Waverly school, bills the same number of fur strips, although every other quantity of material in the separate jobs differs.

M.'ASUREMENTS SHOW AMOUNTS OVERCHARGED.

Part of this inquiry has been for the purpose of determining whether in fact actual overcharges were made. Accurate measurements of work done have been made in a number of schools, with the following results:

At Sibley school, job done by J. M. Pfander

box, remove the bottom and insert in its place a piece of perforated zinc. Then when the box is shaken with a circular movement the dust falls through the holes and leaves the seeds perfectly clean.

SCOTT-GDIG

The work of thorough measurement in this vast and complicated undertaking has of course not been done except in a few instances. The doing of it is attended with difficulties that are almost insurmountable. It is quite impossible, for instance, to make any rechecking of the time element, and as many of the materials used in this work are now concealed and covered up, they can no longer be measured except by approximation. The illustrations given, however, plainly indicate that grave overcharges were made, and in a large number of instances these overcharges were apparent on the face of the vouchers, or at least there were such irregularities on the vouchers as should have challenged the attention of somebody and put them on inquiry.

For instance, in the case of voucher No. 17862, Barkwill school, where the time charges are: McMullan 40 hours, Carl Dorsch 100 hours, Max Kirkhorn 100 hours, Tom Nelon 80 hours, W. Webber 100 hours. When it is remembered that a nine-hour day was the rule in this employment, it seems quite incredible that upon this job the various persons employed should each have worked some multiple of 10 hours.

TOTAL WANT OF AUTHORITY IN OLD COMMITTEE.

During the long period while this work was in progress it was the custom for the director of schools to present to the board resolutions authorizing the payment of bills for fireproofing, which resolutions were uniformly adopted by the board. The form of these resolutions purports to show that the

These resolutions seem to have been approved by the committee on old buildings and then adopted by the board, but I have already indicated there was a total want of authority in the old buildings committee to authorize these bills or these improvements, and that the resolution of March 9, 1908, was likewise ineffectual to authorize them.

So the various payments made on behalf of the board seem, so far as I have been able to discover, covered by resolutions apparently authorizing their payment, and in every instance I have been able to discover the resolution of March 9, 1908, is cited as at least a part of the authority for the expenditure. Two very significant things, however, remain to be stated.

After the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908, it was for a long time assumed by the director that that resolution gave him plenary power to make expenditures for fireproofing, and he based payments on that account upon the authority of that resolution.

In his testimony Mr. Orr stated that he believes resolution 959 to have been adequate to cover the improvements and to have remained in full force and effect during all the period in which this work was being done.

In the early part of the year 1910, however, it is quite apparent that somebody in the director's office came to the conclusion that resolution No. 959 had lost its efficacy, for we find a large number of instances beginning in April, 1910, in which expenditures in excess of $1500 for fireproofing are no longer vouchered and paid frankly for the full amount involved in the job, but the total amount to be paid for the job is split up into several items, bringing each of them under the $1500 amount, although the work was going on continuously, and there could be no other reason for splitting the payments than to avoid having bills in excess of $1500.

It is not necessary here to enumerate all the instances found by the accountants of this sort. Illustrations can be given, however, as follows:

"AS TO PROPOSAL," BUT PROPOSALS ARE MISSING.

Bolton school, voucher 21,150, April 12, 1910, $1093.16; voucher 21,362, April 18, 1910, $604.15, making a total of $1697.31 for one job continuously performed. Again, voucher 22,687, July 30, 1910, Denison school, $1316.82; August 22, 1910, voucher 22,942, $1212.03. Again, Hough school, voucher 21,362, May 2, 1910, $1171.45; voucher 21,689, May 12, 1910, $648.17.

The second point to be commented upon requires us to recur to the facts that by the terms of resolution 959 the director was required

approved them at the same time these differences would have been noticed. It certainly does seem almost impossible for a person to have approved two bills for labor and material at the same time with a charge of 60 cents per hour for labor on one and 45 cents per hour for labor on the other, without making inquiry as to what caused the difference.

Three contractors who had the bulk of the work during 1909 and 1910, namely, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., J. M. Pfander and I. M. McMullan, charged 60 cents per hour for labor in 1909, and early in 1910. Two of these, the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. and I. M. McMullan, after about the first of April, 1910, charged 65 cents per hour, while the other, J. M. Pfander, made no change in his price.

The Forest City Heating & Supply Co. charged different rates on different jobs which were done at the same time.

We find one instance of this which should have been noticed by those checking the bills, because the bills for the various jobs were all paid by one warrant. Voucher No. 22048 covers five invoices, one for work done at Detroit school beginning April 14th and ending April 30th, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; another for work done at Dunham school beginning April 4th and ending April 30th, the charge for tinners' time being 65 cents per hour; one at Dike school beginning April 5th, and ending April 26th, the price being 60 cents per hour, and another for work at Dunham school beginning May 2d and ending May 26th, the price being 65 cents per hour. There was also a job at Fairmount school on which the price was 65 cents per hour.

BOARD DOESN'T TRY TO KEEP TRACK OF TIME.

Of course, it is impossible at this time to tell with any certainty the amount of time actually consumed in the installation of any part of this work. During the early period no attempt was made on behalf of the board of education to keep any account of the time. From March, 1910, some attempt was made to check the time by means of time slips, on which janitors of the buildings entered the time of arrival and departure of the men. How imperfect this system was is illustrated by the fact that on July 29th, 1910, nine hours labor is charged for J. Grief at Parkwood school, while the same man is reported as laboring nine hours for the board on the same day at Fowler school.

There is a time slip dated the 28th day of April, 1910, for John Flash, from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., nine hours a;lso another for the same man on the same day from 11:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Also time slips on the 23d day of May, 1910, for E. M. McBride, for nine hours as a helper and four of the same hours in some other capacity. Also on the 25th day of May, 1910, for R. Schwartz, two time slips, one for a full day of nine hours and another for a part of the same day, five and one-half hours, these slips covering in part the same time.

The prices charged for material vary, wholly without explanation, and apparently without system, among the various contractors for each item entering into the construction, corrugated iron varying from 3¼ cents to 7 cents, galvanized iron from 4.20 cents to 7 cents, asbestos paper from 3.25 cents to 7 cents, furring strips from 40 cents per hundred feet to $1.25 per hundred feet, nails from 3¼ cents to 7 cents, while in almost every instance even the lowest price is above the fair market price.

HOW PRICES VARIED FOR SCHOOL BOARD WORK.

The following table shows the fair market price of these materials quoted to me by merchants, in the first column, with the minimum price at any time given to the board in the second column, and the maximum price paid by the board in the third column.

	Price quoted by merchants.	Min'm price ch'g'd board.	Max'm price ch'g'd board.
Corrugated iron	3¼c	3¼c	7c
Galvanized iron	3.15c	4.20c	7c
Asbestos paper	2½c	3.25c	7c
*Furring strips	50c	40c	$1.25
Nails	2.60c	3c	7c

*Per hundred feet.

Of course, the usual rule for work done on a material and labor basis is to have the contractor turn in his invoices and time slips and to be paid the amount shown by them, plus a fair and agreed contractor's profit, which would vary, with the nature of the work, at from 15 to 25 per cent of the cost of labor and material to the contractor.

There was no attempt to follow this well recognized commercial practice in the invoices paid by the board.

An instance of the irregularities which are possible when this course is not followed is found in the case of three invoices on voucher 15827, where it appears that the same contractor on the same voucher on three separate jobs in Clark school, Standard school and Waverly school, bills the same number of fur strips, although every other quantity of material in the separate jobs differs.

MEASUREMENTS SHOW AMOUNTS OVERCHARGED.

Part of this inquiry has been for the purpose of determining whether in fact actual overcharges were made. Accurate measurements of work done have been made in a number of schools, with the following results:

At Sibley school, job done by J. M. Pfander.

	Billed.	Used.	Overcharge.
Rock faced galvanized iron	1680 sq ft	487 sq ft	1193 sq ft
Plain galvanized iron	3875 lbs	1695 lbs	2180 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	7280 sq ft	5962 sq ft	1318 sq ft
Furring strips	9075 ft	4689 ft	4386 ft

At Dike school, two jobs done by Forest City Heating & Supply Co.:

First job—

Plain galvanized iron	825 lbs	206 lbs	619 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	1175 sq ft	946 sq ft	229 sq ft
Furring strips	830 ft	655 ft	175 ft

Second job—

Plain galvanized iron	1269 lbs	1083 lbs	185 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	8579 sq ft	6889 sq ft	1690 sq ft
Furring strips	8615 ft	4514 ft	4101 ft

At Sterling school, job by J. M. Pfander:

Plain galvanized iron	785 lbs	374 lbs	411 lbs
Corrugated galvanized iron	6515 sq ft	4724 sq ft	1791 sq ft
Furring strips	5550 ft	3744 ft	1806 ft

The work of thorough measurement in this vast and complicated undertaking has of course not been done except in a few instances. The doing of it is attended with difficulties that are almost insurmountable. It is quite impossible, for instance, to make any rechecking of the time element, and as many of the materials used in this work are now concealed and covered up, they can no longer be measured except by approximation. The illustrations given, however, plainly indicate that grave overcharges were made, and in a large number of instances these overcharges were apparent on the face of the vouchers, or at least there were such irregularities on the vouchers as should have challenged the attention of somebody and put them on inquiry.

For instance, in the case of voucher No. 17862, Barkwill school, where the time charges are: McMullan 40 hours, Carl Dorsch 100 hours, Max Kirkhorn 100 hours, Tom Nelon 80 hours, W. Webber 100 hours. When it is remembered that a nine-hour day was the rule in this employment, it seems quite incredible that upon this job the various persons employed should each have worked some multiple of 10 hours.

TOTAL WANT OF AUTHORITY IN OLD COMMITTEE.

During the long period while this work was in progress it was the custom for the director of schools to present to the board resolutions authorizing the payment of bills for fireproofing, which resolutions were uniformly adopted by the board. The form of these resolutions purports to show that the work [illegible] are no longer vouchered and paid frankly for the full amount involved in the job, but the total amount to be paid for the job is split up into several items, bringing each of them under the $1500 amount, although the work was going on continuously, and there could be no other reason for splitting the payments than to avoid having bills in excess of $1500.

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pieces of metal or asbestos over furnaces or heated pipes, and in addition to this, the cutting of doors and the installation of fire escapes was carried on, but until October 1, 1908, the total amount expended on sheath metal fireproofing was but $6,746.28.

Indeed, sheath metal fireproofing as a thorough-going proposition was not begun in any systematic way until more than six months after the passage of the resolution of necessity and emergency under which it is attempted to be justified. The figures show the following amounts expended, as drawn from the invoices at the times given.

Prior to Oct. 1, 1908	$ 6,746 28
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908	35,642 82
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1909	27,205 37
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909	11,505 53
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1910	32,251 46
June 30 to Sept. 30, 1910	33,173 30
Total	$146,544 76

The emergency resolution of March 9, 1908, authorized the director to secure informal bids for the doing of such work as he undertook on the authority of that resolution. As has been said above, no bids of any kind, formal or informal, were in fact taken. It is difficult to extract from the testimony, and there is no written evidence, what plan or system was in fact followed.

On the 12th day of March, 1908, the city inspector of buildings and the chief of the city fire department supplied the director of schools with a report, classifying school buildings according to construction into four classes, frame, joist, mill and fireproof, and expressing the opinion that buildings classified by them as frame and joist buildings were unsafe. On the 16th of March the director of schools reported to the board pursuant to the investigation by the city building inspector and the city chief of fire elaborate recommendations for improvements in 23 schools. None of these recommendations, however, include any of the repairs subsequently made

These resolutions seem to have been approved by the committee on old buildings and then adopted by the board, but I have already indicated there was a total want of authority in the old buildings committee to authorize these bills or these improvements, and that the resolution of March 9, 1908, was likewise ineffectual to authorize them.

So the various payments made on behalf of the board seem, so far as I have been able to discover, covered by resolutions apparently authorizing their payment, and in every instance I have been able to discover the resolution of March 9, 1908, is cited as at least a part of the authority for the expenditure. Two very significant things, however, remain to be stated.

After the passage of the resolution of March 9, 1908, it was for a long time assumed by the director that that resolution gave him plenary power to make expenditures for fireproofing, and he based payments on that account upon the authority of that resolution.

In his testimony Mr. Orr stated that he believes resolution 959 to

to secure informal bids. This we have seen was never done except in two or three instances referred to above.

The director's testimony on that subject is that it was impracticable and that no business man could have thought of undertaking such a course. Yet a large number of vouchers have been found authorizing payments for work of this sort which on their face contain the words "as per his proposal." When a search is made for the proposal it is found that the invoice of the contractor is in fact the only proposal the board ever received, this being entirely clear from the fact that the vouchers contained statements that the proposal in question is of a given date and that is in all these instances the date upon which the invoice for the work and material was given by the contractor.

In other words, acting under a resolution which required proposals, these vouchers were drawn so as on their face to indicate that proposals were actually received, and when they were drawn to the board's attention the vouchers conveyed to the board by explicit and direct statement the information that the work had been done pursuant to the resolution and a proposal received thereunder, when in fact the person doing the work was simply ordered to go forward without ever having been invited to make any proposal, and without in fact ever making any proposal, but at the conclusion of his work handing in a bill, which was falsely called a proposal on the face of the vouchers submitted for the approval of the board.

Instances of the practice here under discussion may be given as follows:

Central high school, voucher No. 15303, Dec. 15, 1908, authorizing payment to the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. as per his proposal of Dec. 15, 1908. This resolution was passed on the 21st day of December, , 1908. Detroit school voucher No. 18862, invoice dated Sept. 18, 1909, payment authorized by resolution, which recites proposal of Sept. 18, 1909. Kinsman school, voucher No. 18861, invoice dated Aug. 12, 1909, resolution authorized the payment to the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. of $2303.21, and recites as the basis of the payment "proposal of Aug. 12, 1909."

ORDERS FOLLOWED RECEIPT OF BILLS.

The director stated in his oral testimony that the usual practice required that when any repair or improvement was to be made, a determination of the necessity of the proposed improvement or repair was first made. That being determined, an official order was issued authorizing it. Thereafter the work was done, and after its completion the contractor submitted his bill, which, upon approval, was paid by voucher subsequently drawn.

It is sufficiently striking to be worthy of observation here that in every instance, without exception, the official orders for fireproofing work were in fact made out after the work had been done and the invoices or bills of the contractor handed to the board.

The foregoing report shows that it is by no means exhaustive, even upon the single subject of fireproofing. Upon that subject a large amount of work has been done which is hereby indicated only in the most cursory manner and there remains a large amount still to do before it can be said that the subject has been exhaustively considered. I have the original notes and calculations to sustain all the facts stated in the foregoing report, and as to nearly every fact stated I have a multitude of similar instances, and illustrations, being merely for illustrative purposes, and not with the thought of cataloging as to any class all of the irregularities of its kind.

Messrs. Nau, Tanner and Rusk, accountants employed by your authority, have already collected and in part systematized a great mass of information, and they are steadily at work, with the object of enabling me in a final report, hereafter to be filed, to make some advisory suggestions which will prevent such things as are here disclosed.

METHODS OF WORK NOT JUSTIFIED.

I have no means of knowing how soon a final report can be made, nor do I desire to forecast the extent to which the methods which obtained in the fireproofing work will be found to characterize the transaction of other business of the board. It is, however, but fair to say that the accountants secured much evidence tending to indicate that there is little difference to be found between this so-called emergency work and the usual work of the board so far as inspection during progress and auditing and supervision of bill and accounts is concerned. From the foregoing the following conclusions seem inevitable:

1: The so-called fireproofing work was not justified by resolution No. 959 as a matter of law, nor was it made lawful by the report of the committee on old buildings of March 23, 1908, which was approved by the board.

2: No informal bids were received for the fireproofing work except in very few unimportant instances, although resolution No. 959 expressly required such bids.

3: No effort was made, by inquiry or otherwise, to ascertain fair market prices for material or labor, and no attempt was made by comparison or auditing to see that price charges for material and labor were either uniform as compared with one another, or fair as compared with the current market rates.

4: Some method was used by which out of 11 sheath metal working firms, three were selected for the major part of the work. That this was not the excellence or efficiency of the work appears from Mr. Quayle's testimony; that it was not the best price to the board is established by the vouchers. The evidence does not disclose what the rule of exclusion was, but it is true that the three firms selected to do the major portion of the work are the three in whose bills overcharges have been discovered.

NO EFFORT MADE TO SUPERVISE JOBS.

5: No effort of any sort was made to supervise the work in process of installation, to check quantities of material or time on the job until late in the year 1910, when a wholly ineffectual keeping of time by the custodians of the buildings was undertaken.

(6) No effort in the accounting department of the director's office was made to check quantities or prices, and very glaring and manifest overcharges appearing on the faces of bills themselves were passed through both the office of the superintendent of buildings and through the accounting department without objection.

(7) Irrational and unnecessary fireproofing were done at large cost to the board.

(8) Overcharges were made to the board as to quantities of materials and probably as to time of labor consumed.

From these conclusions it is quite apparent that even the ordinary equipment provided by the board for the supervision of improvements and repairs has been wholly inadequate, and that it was worked to its full capacity with its usual duties. This is especially true of Mr. Quayle, whose hours of labor have been far more than should have been performed by any employe, public or private, and he, in spite of his advanced years, seems to have attempted, in time at least, to give the board labor which might well have broken the strength of a younger man.

To have loaded on to this insufficient and inadequate organization the expenditure of so large a sum of money as was expended for fireproofing without any expansion in the force of inspectors and accountants, was to invite disaster and fraud.

The director felt that it would have been impossible for him to secure enough inspectors for efficient inspection. He therefore chose the course of having none, although the facts show that this work was not done at one time, but spread out over a long period of months, and a very large part of it in the winter of 1909 and in the spring and summer of 1910, which would have given almost two years to the time of securing inspectors if they had been sought.

I refrain from making any further recommendations at this time. I think it would be unwise immediately to attempt to reorganize the force under the director.

In my subsequent report I hope to be able to present to you a much more comprehensive view of the difficulties to be faced.

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ORR AID HAS SON ORR GAVE JOB

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ORR CAN'T BE TOUCHED BY BOARD PROBE

Member Jones Says Majority Would Prevent Any Inquiry Being Effective.

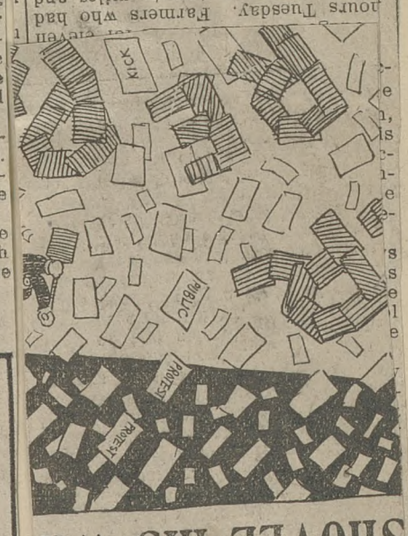
CHARGES MAY BE FILED

Taxpayer or Board Member Has Power to Bring on Investigation of Schools.

The filing of charges against Charles Orr, director of schools, is the public's last chance to pro-

Adams-co was swept by a heavy snow storm last night and the farmers braved the gale to set themselves right before the court, many of them appearing before daylight. At 4 a. m. one farmer about sixty years of age appeared at the courthouse, lantern in hand and gun thrown over his shoulder. He

hours Tuesday. Farmers who had driven fifteen or twenty miles and stood in line all day unable to get through the crush were at the night conferences.



SHOVEL HIS WA

loorways, [illegible] any other way possible as they approached the anarchists' fortress, but their utmost care could not save them from the rattling fire of the pair of desperadoes.

Within a few minutes Sergt. Leeson had fallen with a wound that is believed to be fatal. Detective Sergeant Chesham and Policeman Dyer were shot in one of the early attacks on the besieged house.

A chance shot struck a workman in a brewery yard near the anarchists' retreat, inflicting fatal wounds. John Gidman, another

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The director's testimony on that subject is that it was impracticable and that no business man could have thought of undertaking such a course. Yet a large number of vouchers have been found authorizing payments for work of this sort which on their face contain the words "as per his proposal." When a search is made for the proposal it is found that the invoice of the contractor is in fact the only proposal the board ever received, this being entirely clear from the fact that the vouchers contained statements that the proposal in question is of a given date and that is in all these instances the date upon which the invoice for the work and material was given by the contractor.

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The filing of charges against Charles Orr, director of schools, is the public's last chance to protest against methods described in City Solicitor Baker's scathing report on school fireproofing contracts.

Dr. John D. Jones, school councilman, says even the making of formal charges against Orr would have but little ultimate effect.

"No matter what might be produced in such a hearing, the majority members would support Orr," Jones said. "They have indicated their attitude clearly."

Haserot Faction Closes Gate

The refusal of the Haserot faction Monday to countenance the reconsideration of Orr's election, pending the presentation of his defense, has made hopeless, according to the anti-Haserot members, any attempt to force the board to place the director's department formally on trial.

"We have done our best," says Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre. "It remains now for some citizen to file charges, and then the school board will listen to the evidence in full."

An examination of the law Tuesday by County Solicitor Walter D. Meals discloses the fact that the city solicitor is required by the statutes to "prosecute charges brought against any member or officer of the board of education for malfeasance or misfeasance in office."

Ways to File Charges.

"Charges may be filed in a number of ways," Meals says. "The city solicitor may bring them himself, and I am inclined to believe that in this case he should do so. A taxpayer may demand that he bring charges against Orr; any citizen may file the charges with the board in his own name, or any member of the board may file the charges. The only legal limitation is that the charges must be filed in writing.

"A hasty examination of Mr. Baker's report indicates that sufficient ground is therein set forth for the charges of misfeasance named in the statute."

Baker himself declined to discuss the school situation Tuesday, except to say:

Baker Declines Controversy.

"I have absolutely no controversy with either Mr. Orr or the members of the board."

This was in reply to heated comments made by Orr upon Baker's summary of Orr's methods of management.

The law regulating the office of school director provides that he "shall see that all contractors faithfully perform their contracts with the board of education," and that he "shall be the custodian of the school buildings and oversee the construction and repairs thereof."

Failure in any of these duties, according to County Solicitor Meals, would fall under the head of misfeasance.

Kimmel Denies Rumors.

Herbert A. Kimmel, son of Rev. August Kimmel, school councilman who is backing Orr, denies rumors that he is be made clerk of the school board. He is now clerk of the school medical inspection department.

The board is in a state of complete confusion as to reorganization. President and vice president probably will be elected late Tuesday after 10 unsuccessful ballots on Monday. There seem to be but two possibilities for president, Haserot or one of his faction, probably Leopold.

Haserot will have Canfield, Leopold and Kimmel's vote. He declares he will not vote for himself, that he doesn't want to be president, and may not take it under any circumstances. To be elected he will have to have his own vote, unless Ashmun withdraws. When this happens, Mrs. Hyre says she will vote for Haserot, giving him the fourth needed vote.

"If Dr. Ashmun can't get the presidency, Mr. Haserot should be made to take it," Mrs. Hyre says. "He controls the board, and has ever since he has been on it, and will next year. He ought to have the name as well as the power and responsibility."

ORR SAYS SYSTEM'S TOO SMALL FOR LARGE WORK

School Director Orr saw Baker's report before it was read to the board and he gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Baker's is not the final word in any subject. He has often been mistaken and reversed both as to its facts and conclusions. I regret to see that he has gone out of his way in assuming authority to pass judgment on matters of which he has little personal knowledge.

"It is always easy to those who sit in the high places of ease and no responsibility to pass upon the work of those who carry burdens of a position like mine when things have to be done for the protection of life or property. I did not create the system under which w can only use such hel vided by the board. W organized to handle the the magnitude involvin penditure of $3,500,000 of necessity some thi wrong. I trust, howev integrity of our efforts shaken and that the pu serve its final judgmen

He Deplores Over

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"Mr. Baker pays but scant courtesy to my report of Nov. 21 and his action in giving to a newspaper a carbon copy of his report in advance of its receipt by the board is a distinct act of discourtesy to the board.

Attacks Baker's Methods.

"As to the bill of Nau, Tanner & Rusk, it illustrates, in a striking way, how Mr. Baker would handle a similar work, such as was undertaken in connection with fireproofing. He ordered these accountants to do the work without any competition and has now approved their bills for $775, certifying that the quantity, quality and price to be correct without any time silps or checking, and without personal knowledge as to the actual time spent in doing the work. I do not know steps others will take, but when I can get possession of the bills and vouchers, all of which have been out of my hands since Oct. 12, 1910, I mean to use every effort to recover any possible losses. Such emergencies may never arise again, but the board should enlarge the working force of this office so as to make a recurrence almost impossible.

"I had hoped that the commission would now be at work and would suggest such changes as should be made for the better handling of the accounting of the board. I have made some recommendations, which are now before the board.

"When I have had time to go over the report of Mr. Baker in detail I expect to make a further statement to the board which will, no doubt, reach the public. I am, of course, ready to receive the censure which must come to a public official for any failure, no matter how difficult the situation may be, realizing that the majority public is likely to see only the faults and not the good."

NUTSHELL REPORT ON ORR'S OFFICE

CITY SOLICITOR BAKER SAYS:

For more than two years fireproofing went on under the blanket resolution of March, 1908. This was unnecessary and illegal.

Systematic fireproofing of schools was not begun until more than six months after the emergency resolution.

Sheath metal fireproofing was selected by a committee that had no authority to do so.

Three firms out of 11 did most of the work and the selection of these three was not based on excellence of work.

There was no conceivable reason why competitive bids should not have been secured.

No effort was made to agree on a standard price.

Work was done at random. Much unnecessary fireproofing was done and other work was left undone.

The contractors who charges the highest prices were given the largest amount of work to do.

The superintendent of buildings, unaided, picked out the work to be done and ordered sheet metal workers to proceed without limit.

During the installation of the work there was no sort of inspection.

Items in bills were changed to make the footings and extensions balance.

Contractors charged different prices for labor, but the bills were not questioned by the school authorities.

Time slips show that the school board was charged twice for the same day's labor.

Remeasurements show that grave overcharges were made.

Early in 1910 somebody in the school director's office decided the efficacy of the blanket resolution was lost; so bills were split to keep within the $1500 limit.

Director Orr Must Go

The time for foolishness in the school board is past. Director Orr's usefulness to the city, such as it may have been, is at an end. He should step down and out. There is need for a business administration of the board's affairs.

On Oct. 7 The Press charged that the school board had paid thousands of dollars in fireproofing schools for materials which were not used and for services of laborers which were not received. This work was done under the direction of Director Orr's department. He was the responsible official.

The Press charged that thousands of dollars of the people's funds had been spent on work done without competitive bidding, that three contractors received the lion's share of it all, that the work was without proper inspection and that the bills were not audited with sufficient care before being paid.

Director Orr pooh-poohed the charges.

The grand jury investigated, and began returning indictments. The school board was forced to begin investigation under prodding by the minority led by Mrs. Sarah Hyre. It called in City Solicitor Baker, and authorized him to investigate and make report.

When Baker's report was within a few days of receipt, and the board heard intimations that The Press charges were to be substantiated at every point, the majority, under the leadership of President Haserot, railroaded Orr's re-election through at a meeting at which the action was not scheduled.

The board had slipped one over on the people, for when the Baker report was read Monday it showed a far more serious condition than The Press had outlined. It showed that the charges did not go far enough.

And now the majority of the board is preparing to slip another one over on the people.

Can they do it?

Haserot has said that he is satisfied, and will make no move to relieve Orr of the duties, unless some one files charges, when the board will give a trial.

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He Deplores Over

"The report of Mr. Baker should be taken only in connection with my report to the board on Nov. 21, which covered the history of fireproofing and to which I may supplement in the light of his report.

"It is deplorable that there should have been overcharges or fraud in making out bills. When I brought the matter to the attention of the grand jury by letter under date of Oct. 8, and again on Oct. 10, 1910, I asked that the city solicitor in ferreting out the alleged overcharges and fraud believe that it will be found that everything possible has been done by this office to turn on the light. The city solicitor is employed to serve in this way, and no legal steps have yet been taken to secure reimbursement for any loss. I have had no chance to go over the report in full, but noted some glaring errors as it was read.

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Why wait for charges?

Baker acted in his investigation not as a prosecutor but as a referee for the board, which is the court of trial.

The evidence that he reports to the board was Orr's own. It came from the vouchers and accounts in Mr. Orr's office. It is conclusive. There has been carelessness in the office reaching to serious mismanagement.

In common decency Orr should resign.

If he doesn't, in civic decency he should be fired.

When Baker reported "Glaring and manifest overcharges appear on the face of the bills; these overcharges were passed through both the office of the superintendent of buildings and through the accounting department without objection," he spoke the words, "Director Orr must go."

When he said: "I have no means of knowing how soon a final report can be made, nor do I desire to forecast the extent to which the methods which obtained in the fireproofing work will be found to characterize the transaction of other business of the board. It is, however, but fair to say that the accountants secured much evidence tending to indicate that there is little difference to be found between this so-called emergency work and the usual work of the board so far as inspection during the progress and auditing and supervision of bill and accounts is concerned"—he said, "Director Orr must go at once."

HASEROT CHOSEN BY CLEVER RUSE

Made President of School Board as Result of Parliamentary Maneuver.

Leopold, Who Helps in Action, is Made Vice President.

ASHMUN FORCES ROUTED

Supporters of Former Head of Educational Body Fight Until Finish, but Are Outgeneraled When Motion Carries to Name Winner in Committee of the Whole—Haserot Asserts He Will Tell Board Whether or Not He Will Accept at Next Regular Meeting.

ONE DAY'S SCHOOL HISTORY.

Charles Orr, director of schools, said last night that he had no further statement to give out on the school situation at present. He has not resigned nor is it his intention to do so. Within a week or so the director plans to submit a more detailed statement.

School board members say they have not planned to prefer charges against Orr. They declare the situation is up to Baker.

"I have not given the matter a moment's thought," said Baker last night when asked if he was about to prefer charges against Director Orr for incompetency and inefficiency.

"Baker is the man to prefer charges if indeed charges are in order," said F. H. Haserot. "Any citizen, for that matter, can do likewise."

F. H. Haserot has said that he would not accept the resignation of Orr if it was presented.

By clever parliamentary maneuvering F. H. Haserot was yesterday afternoon elected president of the Cleveland board of education. William G. Leopold, Haserot's right hand man in the board, was chosen vice president.

The Ashmun forces contested every inch of ground but were ultimately routed. Had G. C. Ashmun voted for himself for the chairmanship the outcome again might have been a deadlock. But he kept his promise of several days ago not to do so. This, combined with skillful tactics by the Leopold contingent, carried the day for Haserot.

The scheme that won the day for the Haserot faction was a motion by W. G. Leopold that the person receiving the largest number of votes for president in the committee of the whole should be declared elected to that office. This enabled Haserot to be named the committee choice by a vote of three to two and spared him having to vote directly for himself. The committee report was then adopted, 4 to 3, Haserot voting in favor of its adoption. In all previous board elections the choice had been made on a straight majority vote, four votes being necessary to elect.

"I will not say at this time whether I intend to accept the presidency of the board," said Mr. Haserot after the meeting. "I shall announce my decision to the board at the next regular meeting.

Refuses to be Scapegoat.

"I will say one thing, however, and that is that I do not propose to be scapegoat in all this turmoil in the schools. I am willing to take my share of responsibility but I intend to see that justice is done those in office. If School Director Orr resigned from office tomorrow I would not accept his resignation."

Methods never before known in the history of school board gatherings were resorted to yesterday to elevate Francis H. Haserot to the presidency. Board members admitted that the meeting was unprecedented from the point of view of parliamentary procedure.

On the motion of Haserot the board at once resolved itself into a committee of the whole. The Hyre faction scented something queer. Later, Leopold moved that the person receiving the highest number of ballots be declared the nominee in committee. This was looked upon as still more strange.

Haserot received three votes in committee and Ashmun two, thereby bringing preliminary victory for the Leopold side.

"It was all a put-up job," said Mrs. Hyre. "The Haserot crowd had the whole thing arranged and sprung it concertedly. I never heard of such proceedings in my life. But what's to be done? They have the votes and the power, they might as well have all the offices and be done with it."

After the session Director Orr rode home with Mr. Haserot in the latter's automobile. The school director said resignation was far from his mind.

Under the new school law there must be vice presidents as well as presidents of boards of education in Ohio. The struggle to choose a vice president was even more intense than the conflict Monday which resulted in a deadlock. Fifteen ballots were taken before W. G. Leopold received a majority vote of 4 to 3. Leopold finally was compelled to vote for himself to secure the nomination.

Defends Vote for Haserot.

When asked point blank the motives back of his unswerving loyalty to the Haserot faction during the fight for the presidency of the school board, Rev. August Kimmel yesterday replied that, in his opinion, F. H. Haserot was the best man for the job.

"Were you influenced in any way by the fact that your son holds a position as clerk of the medical supervision department of the public schools?" he was asked.

"That had absolutely nothing to do with my position. I voted for Mr. Haserot because he is the logical man for the place. That's all I have to say."

Daugherty as a starter has cut somewhat into the vote of both Pomerene and Hanley in the eleventh congressional district. He will be on the ground tomorrow and tonight at least must be set down as a factor in the situation.

There is general admission, frank admission even in the Hanley headquarters, that Pomerene has decidedly the best of the contest, as it stands tonight. In fact at one time during the day the Hanley and anti-Pomerene forces broke away from everything else to head off a band wagon rush for the lieutenant governor-elect. Unless he can make unexpected headway tomorrow Hanley will go into the caucus with less than twenty-five votes, or more than twenty less than the required number to nominate.

On the other hand Pomerene seems certain of from thirty-eight to forty votes, providing that the eleven members of the Cuyahoga delegation go into the caucus and agree to abide by the decision of that body. Despite every possible shrinkage Pomerene will go into the caucus with enough votes to make him a very dangerous candidate even if he cannot land on the first ballot. A decided lead on the first ballot, a vote that will put him within four or five of enough to nominate means, as the line-up is tonight, that assemblymen voting for candidates from their own districts will waver and lean toward Pomerene with their eye on the band wagon.

The course to be taken by the Cuyahoga delegation is vital to the chances of Pomerene, more so, if possible tonight than twenty-four hours ago. A slip on the part of the Cuyahoga members very probably would mean the disappearance of the prize now almost in his grasp as far as Pomerene is concerned. Tonight an ultimatum came from the anti-Pomerene forces to the effect that if the Cuyahoga delegation refused to abide absolutely by the result of the caucus no vote will be taken on the senatorship and an immediate adjournment will be in order. The friends of Pomerene themselves agree that this is a fair proposition. They would not go into a caucus themselves under any other conditions than that the decision of the caucus should be binding. The fact is pointed out that should the Cuyahoga members sit in the caucus with the understanding they would not be bound if the decision went against them that every other participant in the deliberations would rightfully assume the right to the same privilege.

Pomerene and the men leading in his canvass are trying to induce Newton D. Baker to come here tomorrow and look over the situation for himself. If he is the directing force behind the Cuyahoga members they believe he ought to be here. Whether Mr. Baker is to come was unsettled tonight. Whatever the developments tomorrow in all probability the Cuyahoga delegation will hold a preliminary caucus of its own immediately preceding the general caucus of Thursday.

BEN F. ALLEN.

GAS SETTLEMENT MOVE IS DELAYED

Effort to Bring About Peace Between City and East Ohio Not Made.

Daly Asserts It is Up to Cleveland Officials to Act.

"There has been some talk of gas settlement. I have been out of the city and have met nobody and have nothing to report at this time," said Councilman D. E. Morgan in the caucus of the Republican councilmen yesterday afternoon. Morgan's statement was produced by a question as to what the gas situation is at present.

Councilman Arnold's suggestion for a settlement of the gas question aroused renewed interest in the situation at the city hall yesterday and Arnold's colleagues were anxious to secure information as to any developments prior to the regular session of the council in the evening.

Maintaining his position that there ought to be a settlement, Arnold, after securing the views of his colleagues, decided not to force the situation immediately and on the advice of his friends came to the conclusion that the matter should be left in the hands of Mayor Baehr and the gas committee. Arnold says that Morgan has been handling the gas fight from the start and that if any move is made Morgan and the committee should take the initiative.

Councilmen are getting restless as the date for the shutting off of gas, Jan. 17, draws near, and Arnold has voiced the sentiment of several when he suggested plans for settlement. Members of the gas committee believe overtures should come from the company.

"We have nothing further to suggest," was President Daly's comment yesterday, speaking for the East Ohio. "The company will be glad to consider any compromise suggestions the city may offer."

City Solicitor Baker spent yesterday preparing a petition seeking an injunction restraining the gas company from shutting off gas on Jan. 17.

Orr and the School Board.

Director Orr of the school department says he will not resign, though he admits much of what City Solicitor Baker says in his report of Monday. Mr. Haserot, long autocrat of the school board and yesterday once more elected its president, says he will stand by the director. Of course, the board will do as Haserot does, apparently having no mind of its own.

The school board is jointly responsible with the director for the chaotic conditions that have prevailed in the director's office. It was the board's business to see that affairs there were conducted in a businesslike manner. Finding Orr unequal to the task it should have removed him and have found someone who could do the work. The board cannot escape its large share of accountability for the deplorable conditions shown to exist in Mr. Orr's department.

HANLEY, BEATEN, IS AFTER DARK HORSE

Dayton Man, in Last Ditch, is Desperately Seeking Man to Down Pomerene.

Cuyahoga Delegation Has Important Role in Coming Caucus.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
44 E. Broad-st.,
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.

State Chairman E. W. Hanley and the men managing his campaign for the United States senatorship are in a panic. Tonight they are working the old favorite son game for all it is worth in an effort to make impossible the nomination of Lieut. Gov.-elect Pomerene at the joint senatorial caucus Thursday. Assemblymen who are in the doubtful list if they say flatly they will not vote for Hanley are being beseeched to vote for any other candidate than Pomerene. These are the desperate tactics of the Hanley managers in a last ditch fight. Blue and admittedly discouraged tonight, Hanley and his cabinet of advisers insist that the situation will entirely change before the holding of the caucus.

Plans are being laid tonight to adjourn the caucus if the first three or four ballots fail to end in a nomination. The Pomerene workers, more militant than at any time since the start of the contest, are demanding a final show down Thursday. They assert confidently that enough assemblymen have pledged themselves to make adjournment of the caucus impossible until a decision has been reached one way or the other. The angle which the fight has now taken makes it certain that adjournment of the caucus without a nomination will convert the scramble for the toga into a bitter, extremely uncertain and probably a prolonged mix-up.

Pomerene Seems to Gain.

During a day of ceaseless wire pulling Pomerene appeared to be gaining strength steadily. The Hanley managers, defeated and almost out of the running on their own figures, found it next to impossible, seemingly, to make any headway with the talk of a dark horse. Against the denial that they have even considered a second choice is the absolute knowledge that the advisability of getting behind some other candidate was considered during the day at the Hanley headquarters. It was not until late tonight that the dark horse play took on any significance. Then it developed that some headway at least had been made by the use of the name of M. A. Daugherty of Lancaster, one of the best known Democrats in the state.

The only candidates for the presidency over which there was any contest were Ashmun and Haserot. For the vice presidency the battle was between Mrs. Hyre and Leopold. Canfield was given one vote for twelve ballots. Leopold supported Canfield, but finally voted for himself.

It was only necessary to take two ballots for the presidency. Quickly resolving itself into a committee of the whole, with Mrs. Hyre as chairman, the members got down to business. On the first ballot Haserot got 3 votes, Ashmun 2, Leopold 1, and Mrs. Hyre 1.

The vote stood in danger of continuing this way for hours unless some parliamentary trick was resorted to. Haserot was voting for Leopold, Jones and Hyre were voting for Ashmun, Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold were indorsing Haserot, and Ashmun was balloting for Mrs. Hyre.

Leopold then made the motion that the candidate receiving the highest number of ballots be declared the nominee in the committee of the whole. When this motion was put to a vote the result was 4 to 3, the Haserot faction again standing solid thanks to Kimmel's support.

On the next ballot Haserot got three votes again. His nearest rival was Ashmun, who polled two. Haserot had been named by the committee as a whole. Leopold and Jones each received one vote.

"I ask for a roll call on that ballot," broke in Jones.

"Your request is out of order," returned President Ashmun.

Then came the contest in committee for vice president. From the start Leopold loomed up as the strongest candidate for the office. On the first ballot Leopold, Jones and Kimmel each received 2 votes. The second ballot resulted in 3 for Leopold and 1 each for Hyre, Canfield, Kimmel and Ashmun. Kimmel and Ashmun dropped out, leaving the race to Leopold, Hyre and Canfield.

Monotonously ballot after ballot the clerk read off: Leopold 3, Hyre 3, Canfield 1. A majority was needed to carry. Haserot, Canfield and Kimmel were voting for Leopold; Ashmun, Jones and Mrs. Hyre were voting for Mrs. Hyre, and Leopold was supporting Canfield.

"I move a recess of five minutes," said Haserot. All eagerly agreed to the proposition.

When the voting was resumed the result stood Leopold, 4, Hyre, 3. Leopold was forced to vote for himself.

The report of the committee of the whole was first adopted by a vote of 4 to 3, Haserot, Leopold, Canfield and Kimmel voting for and Ashmun, Hyre and Jones against the report. Thus, indirectly Haserot was obliged to vote for himself for president.

Says Election is Illegal.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre declared last night that the election of F. H. Haserot to the presidency of the school board was not according to parliamentary law. She says that the board, when it resolved itself into a committee of the whole, simply had authority to make nominations.

"Merely the nominations were accepted when the report was adopted by the board," said she. "It should then have been the method of procedure to elect the men nominated, either by a vote of all the members or by instructing the clerk to cast one ballot."

The question of legality concerning the election of both Haserot and Leopold will be brought up for discussion at the next regular meeting on Monday.

HASEROT (FOUR VOTES) MUST GO

THE issue is drawn.

Director Orr says he will not resign. No member of the school board will prefer charges against him, the majority apparently because it doesn't want any action against him, the minority because it fears the legal entanglements that have tied the school trouble in Lakewood, where the superintendent claims that members of the board having preferred charges against him are incapacitated from sitting in judgment on the charges.

But the board knows what the conditions in Orr's department are. Charges by The Press of a waste of thousands of dollars in school fireproofing by payment for materials not used and for time of men not devoted to the work, received support in grand jury indictments, and were proved by an exhaustive report to the board by City Solicitor Baker, who assembled the evidence at the board's request and weighed it judicially as a referee.

Orr is an appointee of the board. Primarily he is responsible for the woeful mismanagement and inefficiency of his office. But behind him stands the board.

The board is responsible. Not only should Orr go at once, but the board, failing to see that he does, must pay.

Dr. Ashmun, Mrs. Hyre, Dr. Jones have sought to force some sort of action showing a desire on the part of the board to right itself.

They have failed.

Blocking them like a wall, stands F. H. Haserot, board member, former president, president-elect.

Haserot's vote is four. As he smiles, grins come to members Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold. When he looks right, their eyes turn right, when he walks left, their feet follow.

THE ROLL OF THE BOARD MIGHT WELL BE CALLED: ASHMUN, ONE VOTE; JONES, ONE VOTE; HYRE, ONE VOTE; HASEROT, FOUR VOTES.

For six years Haserot has been the board, in fact, if not in law. Charles Orr, as director, is his man. Next to Orr, he, more than any other board member, is responsible for conditions in school offices.

When responsibility for inefficiency in Orr's office is placed on the school board, it should weigh heavy on the shoulders of Haserot. Let him take it.

And remember that at the first time possible these men must go from the school board:

Haserot, four votes, with Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold.

BAKER TO FILE SUIT AGAINST GAS CO. FRIDAY

Council Stands Pat in Gas Fight and Solicitor Will Ask Injunction.

Suit to enjoin the East Ohio Gas Co. from shutting off its artificial gas supply Jan. 17 will be filed by City Solicitor Baker Friday.

A first draft of the petition has

CITY CLOSE-FISTED

Mayor Baehr's policy of keeping down appropriations for the first half of 1911 and of refusing to increase salaries in city departments was followed by council committee on appropriation and finance at Wednesday's meeting.

Solicitor Baker's request for an increase of salary for J. M. Crawford, clerk in the law department, was refused.

The attempt to refuse the appropriation for Probationer Vining was opposed by Hitchens and Kramer. Vining is a Johnsonite and when first appointed police clerk Schreiner refused to pay his salary.

HANLEY, BEATEN, IS AFTER DARK HORSE

Dayton Man, in Last Ditch, is Desperately Seeking Man to Down Pomerene.

Cuyahoga Delegation Has Important Role in Coming Caucus.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
44 E. Broad-st.,
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.

State Chairman E. W. Hanley and the men managing his campaign for the United States senatorship are in a panic. Tonight they are working the old favorite son game for all it is worth in an effort to make impossible the nomination of Lieut. Gov.-elect Pomerene at the joint senatorial caucus Thursday. Assemblymen who are in the doubtful list if they say flatly they will not vote for Hanley are being beseeched to vote for any other candidate than Pomerene. These are the desperate tactics of the Hanley managers in a last ditch fight. Blue and admittedly discouraged tonight, Hanley and his cabinet of advisers insist that the situation will entirely change before the holding of the caucus.

Plans are being laid tonight to adjourn the caucus if the first three or four ballots fail to end in a nomination. The Pomerene workers, more militant than at any time since the start of the contest, are demanding a final show down Thursday. They assert confidently that enough assemblymen have pledged themselves to make adjournment of the caucus impossible until a decision has been reached one way or the other. The angle which the fight has now taken makes it certain that adjournment of the caucus without a nomination will convert the scramble for the toga into a bitter, extremely uncertain and probably a prolonged mix-up.

Pomerene Seems to Gain.

During a day of ceaseless wire pulling Pomerene appeared to be gaining strength steadily. The Hanley managers, defeated and almost out of the running on their own figures, found it next to impossible, seemingly, to make any headway with the talk of a dark horse. Against the denial that they have even considered a second choice is the absolute knowledge that the advisability of getting behind some other candidate was considered during the day at the Hanley headquarters. It was not until late tonight that the dark horse play took on any significance. Then it developed that some headway at least had been made by the use of the name of M. A. Daugherty of Lancaster, one of the best known Democrats in the state.

The only candidates for the presidency over which there was any contest were Ashmun and Haserot. For the vice presidency the battle was between Mrs. Hyre and Leopold. Canfield was given one vote for twelve ballots. Leopold supported Canfield, but finally voted for himself.

It was only necessary to take two ballots for the presidency. Quickly resolving itself into a committee of the whole, with Mrs. Hyre as chairman, the members got down to business. On the first ballot Haserot got 3 votes, Ashmun 2, Leopold 1, and Mrs. Hyre 1.

The vote stood in danger of continuing this way for hours unless some parliamentary trick was resorted to. Haserot was voting for Leopold, Jones and Hyre were voting for Ashmun, Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold were indorsing Haserot, and Ashmun was balloting for Mrs. Hyre.

Leopold then made the motion that the candidate receiving the highest number of ballots be declared the nominee in the committee of the whole. When this motion was put to a vote the result was 4 to 3, the Haserot faction again standing solid thanks to Kimmel's support.

On the next ballot Haserot got three votes again. His nearest rival was Ashmun, who polled two. Haserot had been named by the committee as a whole. Leopold and Jones each received one vote.

"I ask for a roll call on that ballot," broke in Jones.

"Your request is out of order," returned President Ashmun.

Then came the contest in committee for vice president. From the start Leopold loomed up as the strongest candidate for the office. On the first ballot Leopold, Jones and Kimmel each received 2 votes. The second ballot resulted in 3 for Leopold and 1 each for Hyre, Canfield, Kimmel and Ashmun. Kimmel and Ashmun dropped out, leaving the race to Leopold, Hyre and Canfield.

Monotonously ballot after ballot the clerk read off: Leopold 3, Hyre 3, Canfield 1. A majority was needed to carry. Haserot, Canfield and Kimmel were voting for Leopold; Ashmun, Jones and Mrs. Hyre were voting for Mrs. Hyre, and Leopold was supporting Canfield.

"I move a recess of five minutes," said Haserot. All eagerly agreed to the proposition.

When the voting was resumed the result stood Leopold, 4, Hyre, 3. Leopold was forced to vote for himself.

The report of the committee of the whole was first adopted by a vote of 4 to 3, Haserot, Leopold, Canfield and Kimmel voting for and Ashmun, Hyre and Jones against the report. Thus, indirectly Haserot was obliged to vote for himself for president.

Says Election is Illegal.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre declared last night that the election of F. H. Haserot to the presidency of the school board was not according to parliamentary law. She says that the board, when it resolved itself into a committee of the whole, simply had authority to make nominations.

"Merely the nominations were accepted when the report was adopted by the board," said she. "It should then have been the method of procedure to elect the men nominated, either by a vote of all the members or by instructing the clerk to cast one ballot."

The question of legality concerning the election of both Haserot and Leopold will be brought up for discussion at the next regular meeting on Monday.

HASEROT (FOUR VOTES) MUST GO

THE issue is drawn.

Director Orr says he will not resign. No member of the school board will prefer charges against him, the majority apparently because it doesn't want any action against him, the minority because it fears the legal entanglements that have tied the school trouble in Lakewood, where the superintendent claims that members of the board having preferred charges against him are incapacitated from sitting in judgment on the charges.

But the board knows what the conditions in Orr's department are. Charges by The Press of a waste of thousands of dollars in school fireproofing by payment for materials not used and for time of men not devoted to the work, received support in grand jury indictments, and were proved by an exhaustive report to the board by City Solicitor Baker, who assembled the evidence at the board's request and weighed it judicially as a referee.

Orr is an appointee of the board. Primarily he is responsible for the woeful mismanagement and inefficiency of his office. But behind him stands the board.

The board is responsible. Not only should Orr go at once, but the board, failing to see that he does, must pay.

Dr. Ashmun, Mrs. Hyre, Dr. Jones have sought to force some sort of action showing a desire on the part of the board to right itself.

They have failed.

Blocking them like a wall, stands F. H. Haserot, board member, former president, president-elect.

Haserot's vote is four. As he smiles, grins come to members Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold. When he looks right, their eyes turn right, when he walks left, their feet follow.

THE ROLL OF THE BOARD MIGHT WELL BE CALLED: ASHMUN, ONE VOTE; JONES, ONE VOTE; HYRE, ONE VOTE; HASEROT, FOUR VOTES.

For six years Haserot has been the board, in fact, if not in law. Charles Orr, as director, is his man. Next to Orr, he, more than any other board member, is responsible for conditions in school offices.

When responsibility for inefficiency in Orr's office is placed on the school board, it should weigh heavy on the shoulders of Haserot. Let him take it.

And remember that at the first time possible these men must go from the school board:

Haserot, four votes, with Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold.

BAKER TO FILE SUIT AGAINST GAS CO. FRIDAY

Council Stands Pat in Gas Fight and Solicitor Will Ask Injunction.

Suit to enjoin the East Ohio Gas Co. from shutting off its artificial gas supply Jan. 17 will be filed by City Solicitor Baker Friday.

A first draft of the petition has been completed. It will be gone over carefully before filing, so as to leave no loophole for the company.

No attempt to reopen negotiations with the company was made by city council Tuesday night, although some councilmen declared they favored compromise.

Councilman Haserodt called for a report from the joint gas committees on his resolution for a special election to authorize $3,000,000 bond issue for a municipal gas plant. The report was not forthcoming.

CITY CLOSE-FISTED

Mayor Baehr's policy of keeping down appropriations for the first half of 1911 and of refusing to increase salaries in city departments was followed by council committee on appropriation and finance at Wednesday's meeting.

Solicitor Baker's request for an increase of salary for J. M. Crawford, clerk in the law department, was refused.

The attempt to refuse the appropriation for Probationer Vining was opposed by Hitchens and Kramer. Vining is a Johnsonite and when first appointed police clerk Schreiner refused to pay his salary.

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Staff Special.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—The Cuyahoga delegation now occupies the center of the stage. The Hanley crowd wants the Cleveland legislators to stay out of the senatorial caucus, while Pomerene's friends are anxious for them to go in, even though it means binding them to abide by the decision of the caucus.

The decision of the democratic legislators is that the democrats will fight the senatorial matter out in the caucus. If the 11 from Cuyahoga refuse to caucus it will take that many votes away from Pomerene, or some other progressive if Pomerene fails to land.

This might enable the Hanley-Finley-Garber machine to control the caucus and bind all democrats in it to their candidate.

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But Fisher Trial Developments May Affect Present Attitude of School Standpatters.

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Haserot members of the school board are sitting solid in their resolve not to permit a school board inquiry into Orr's department. No charges have been filed by any outsider which would compel the board to take action on the report of Solicitor Baker arraigning Orr's department.

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Newton D. Baker, coming on a night train, will be in the thick of the fight tomorrow morning in advance of the caucus. The Pomerene managers propose to prove to him that Hanley cannot win under any circumstances and that Pomerene has the prize within his grasp providing the eleven Cuyahoga members play the game as they should.

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Facing the Music

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A few weeks ago the board of education saw fit to order its attorney, City Solicitor Baker, to make an investigation of the business management of the public schools of this city. That investigation is in progress, and the board is yet to receive its lawyer's report on the competency or incompetency of Director Orr's administration.

The Press can conceive of no board of directors of a corporation of the size of the Cleveland school corporation, which spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, acting as the school board did Tuesday.

In fairness to Orr himself, as well as to the public, Orr's re-election should wait the filing of a report on the investigation which the board now has under way.

Over the protests of two members of the board, the Haserot faction—Haserot, Leopold, Canfield and Kimmel—voted solidly against postponing the re-election of the school director until the first January meeting.

Haserot is quoted as saying: "The re-election of Mr. Orr holds him in a responsible position, and I propose to let him face the music."

The opinion of The Press is that it is not chiefly Director Orr, but Haserot members of the school board who are "facing the music."

If this political faction seeks at the polls next year to retain its control of school affairs in Cleveland, the opinion of The Press is that the voters' band will play a funeral march.

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Clean-up Sale
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$2.00
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Late tonight, it is charged, that the Hanley managers adopted extraordinary tactics in the efforts to corral doubtful assemblymen and influence them to vote for any other candidate than Pomerene. Representative John J. Shanley of Portage county disappeared and all efforts to locate him were unavailing. The word brought to the Pomerene headquarters was that Shanley had been "kidnaped" and would not be seen until just before the convening of the caucus. Others also could not be found tonight. It is significant that all of these assemblymen are classed as among those whom Pomerene has a chance to win to his side.

M. A. Daugherty of Lancaster decided today to wait until just before the contest, and for that reason postponed his appearance until tomorrow morning. In the meantime, seemingly, he has lost the advantage which appeared to be coming his way because of the uncertainty of the situation last night. As the line-up is tonight the names of at least seven candidates will be presented to the caucus, as follows: Pomerene, Hanley, Kilbourne, Daugherty, former Congressman Donovan and Congressmen Ansberry and Anderson. On the first ballot Pomerene will lead, with Hanley a probable second, and Ansberry third.

Tomorrow morning may bring the withdrawal of Donovan. If he does withdraw, Ansberry in all probability will be second man. Hanley has something like fifteen votes which there is reason to believe he can deliver as he desires. There is a probability that an agreement may be reached in the morning, if it already has not been reached, as to where these votes will go in the event the Hanley men find it necessary to shift their strength suddenly in order to head off the nomination of Pomerene.

The talk that the Hanley camp has not considered a second choice is unadulterated moonshine, intended for public consumption only. The practical politicians behind the Hanley campaign are too old at the game to take any chances or overlook any plain strategical move. Their chief concern tonight is to bring about the defeat of Pomerene. In addition to the candidates whose names will go before the caucus there probably will be a few scattering votes on the first ballot for others.

The caucus is to assemble at 2 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives. Rules of the caucus first will be discussed and agreed upon. It has been agreed by all candidates that the voting is to be open to the extent of having a roll call on each vote on which a record is to be kept to be given to the public. The general public will not be admitted to the caucus chamber for the announced reason that none of the candidates care to run the risk of a demonstration of any kind that might lead to trouble. The agreement tonight is to admit to the gallery of the house one representative of every newspaper with an established legislative news bureau at the capitol. No one outside of the Democratic members and a selected number of sergeant-at-arms will be admitted to the floor. Owen J. Evans of Stark county will present the name of Pomerene to the caucus. Mahlen Gebhardt of Montgomery will nominate Hanley. A. A. Huber of Defiance will name Congressman Ansberry, C. B. Winters of Erie will name Col. Kilbourne, Senator Herman Dittmars of Henry will officiate in the same capacity for Donovan and Louis F. White of Sandusky for Anderson. The Neil house lobby and corridors and the halls for the first two floors are crowded with politicians, members of the third house of the general assembly and curious visitors from every part of the state. Conspicuous in the throng are sixty able bodied Pomerene boomers from Canton. Charles P. Salen, Frank Gentsch, Harry Wilson and Carl Nau are among the Cleveland onlookers.

BEN F. ALLEN.

HOLDING FAVORED BY BOTH PARTIES

Civil Service Commission President Sure of Republican and Democratic Aid.

Tom L. Johnson Appears at Campaign Headquarters Housewarming.

Samuel H. Holding, president of the civil service commission, will be elected a member of that body to succeed himself. Holding will be given a three-year term. The president of the commission is to have the solid backing of the regular Democratic and Republican organizations in Cuyahoga county. President Walker of the city council, a Republican, and President Nash of the city sinking fund commission, a Democrat, appointed to office by Tom L. Johnson, will vote for him. F. H. Haserot, president-elect of the board of education, may also vote for him, knowing that opposition is futile.

Haserot had intimated that he was willing to deal with the Democratic organization in electing a successor turned down.

The position of the Democratic organization became quite clear at the housewarming tendered the workers of the party in wards east of the river in the committee headquarters in the American Trust building last night. Leaders in the receiving line included Tom L. Johnson, R. J. Bulkley, congressman-elect; D. E. Leslie, Timothy McDonough, Police Judges Levine and McGannon, and Newton D. Baker. The city solicitor left early to catch a train for Columbus. The rooms were crowded with hundreds of Democrats.

Workers Favor Holding.

Politics was everywhere the topic of discussion and Holding formed a large part of every conversation. The sentiment of the workers appeared almost unanimous for Holding. This feeling of friendship was not at all displeasing to the party leaders and, while the organization will probably [illegible] of a meeting, "You ought to have the Chamber of Commerce hall. You know my little friend, Joseph Fels, is going to talk there Friday night and I want all of you to be there. Bring the women, too. I'm going to take my wife."

"Who is going to be chairman?" he asked J. B. Vining.

"Harris R. Cooley," said Vining, "you are to speak, too."

"Yes, I'll be there."

"I am only going to stay here a moment," Johnson then said, starting for the hallway. "I am tired. I did considerable work today. You know I am writing some magazine stuff and I spent two hours fighting the magazine men today.

"I wish you all well. You have made a good start and I hope this will be only one of many meetings I will be able to attend with you this year. Meetings at which we can renew our old friendships; where the ties may grow stronger and stronger. Good night."

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AMUSEMENTS

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11 Cuyahoga Legislators Decide After Morning Conference to Support Canton Man.

BULLETIN

Staff Special.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—The democratic legislators in their caucus on the U. S. senatorship this afternoon nominated Atlee Pomerene of Canton against a large field, including Edward W. Hanley of Dayton, and many dark horses.

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COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—When the democratic legislative caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States senator began at 2 o'clock in the house chamber, everything indicated a quick victory for Lieut. Gov.-elect Atlee Pomerene of Canton.

Pomerene claimed that he would be nominated on the first ballot, and had in the neighborhood of 50 pledges to show for his claims. The opposition, which consisted of Edward W. Hanley of Dayton and eight or nine dark horses and favorite sons, would not admit that Pomerene would win, but clung to hope that he would not.

Senator Dean of Sandusky-co called the caucus to order shortly after 2. In a speech he said:

"Some people in Ohio have been trying to elect a United States senator for us, but I think we are capable of performing that duty ourselves."

He'd Oust Reporters.

Senator Huffman of Butler-co, who helped put through the senate Monday a rule by which the committee on elections and privileges can bar from the senate newspaper men whose writings don't suit the senators, started a fight to put all legislative correspondents out of the caucus chamber. He said he would not remain if they were allowed to report the proceedings from the gallery.

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"But you wouldn't want to send a man out of the poorhouse, would you?" asked Gebhart. Gebhart said Hanley had been maligned and misrepresented in the contest and time would show him to be "one of the most abused men of our day."

"Pomerene People's Choice."

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POMERENE IS NOMINATED

they enter the caucus and Pomerene fails to win, they would be expected to abide by the caucus' decision. They cannot eat their cake and have it.

There is no telling what will happen if democrats do not agree upon a candidate in the caucus. A fight on the floor of the legislature would bring republicans into the selection of a senator. And republicans will vote as they please.

Urges Them to Caucus.

Pomerene is anxious for the Cuyahoga delegates to go into the caucus.

Hanley managers would be pleased if the Cuyahoga members do stay out.

Pomerene made the following statement to The Press today:

"The fight is won if the Cuyahoga delegates go into the caucus and make their fight for me there. I will consider all their pledges to me carried out if they go into the caucus and vote for me there."

City Solicitor Newton D. Baker is expected to attend a meeting of the Cuyahoga legislative delegates here Wednesday night. The legislators are expected to withhold their decision to go in or stay out of the caucus Thursday until after a conference with him. Wednesday they had not made up their minds what action would finally be taken.

Meeting Today With Hanley Beaten.

Combined Effort to Beat Him in the Toga Race is Weakening.

CUYAHOGA MEN LOOM BIG

Delegation Will Take Part in Caucus —Solons Reported as Being Favorably Inclined Toward Pomerene Disappear, It Being Hinted That They Are "Kidnaped"—Eyes of All Politicians Turn Toward Harmon, but He Maintains His Silence on Senatorial Controversy.

LEADERS' FINAL WORDS.

"It has been a strenuous campaign and at this hour I am confident of success, but the situation does not justify any prediction that a nomination will be made on an early ballot."—Edward W. Hanley.

"I am absolutely confident that I shall be selected for the senatorship by the Democratic caucus."—Atlee

Tide Too Strong for Hanley.

State Chairman Hanley and his adroit managers found themselves utterly unable to stem the tide which set in strongly against them last night. The one hope left to Hanley is that the caucus will adjourn tomorrow without a nomination. Such a result will give the state chairman and his managers a chance to catch their second wind. To that end they are working desperately against Pomerene, convinced that he is the man they have to head off if there is to be no nomination.

Tonight, as for two nights past, the Cuyahoga delegation held the spotlight. Late this evening the positive announcement was made to Pomerene by members of the Cuyahoga delegation that they would go into the caucus and abide by the decision. The spokesman was Senator James Reynolds, who visited the Pomerene headquarters for the purpose of making known the decision. The announcement was greeted with loud hurrahs by the Pomerene managers. There is still time, however, for the eleven Cuyahoga members to change their minds.

Newton D. Baker, coming on a night train, will be in the thick of the fight tomorrow morning in advance of the caucus. The Pomerene managers propose to prove to him that Hanley cannot win under any circumstances and that Pomerene has the prize within his grasp providing the eleven Cuyahoga members play the game as they should.

Turn Eyes Toward Harmon.

The eyes of all the candidates, managers, assemblymen and politicians were focused on the governor's office during the entire day. One final, persistent effort was made to draw the governor into the contest. He was urged repeatedly to take a hand on behalf of a third candidate. Almost on bended knees, some of the leaders in his campaign begged the governor to make a move that would lead to the elimination of both Pomerene and Hanley. This the governor steadfastly refused to do. His final word was that he was going to keep out of it until such time as he believed the situation would justify him in placing all the power of his administration. He could not be induced to even intimate that anything in connection with the contest as it stands tonight was objectionable to him.

Late this afternoon there was the report that Hanley had made up his mind to withdraw. The report was given some consideration from the fact that the state chairman has been urged to withdraw since last night. All such suggestions were spurned and Hanley will go through to the finish.

A first page editorial in the Columbus News, Democratic, tonight calling on the assemblymen to desert the caucus.

William Green of Coshocton county, president of the senate, for one refused to consider a district caucus. He insisted that he proposed to vote for Pomerene.

Facing the Music

The board of education at its meeting Tuesday afternoon fire-proofed the job of Charles Orr, director of the public schools of Cleveland, for another period of two years at an annual salary of $5000.

A few weeks ago the board of education saw fit to order its attorney, City Solicitor Baker, to make an investigation of the business management of the public schools of this city. That investigation is in progress, and the board is yet to receive its lawyer's report on the competency or incompetency of Director Orr's administration.

The Press can conceive of no board of directors of a corporation of the size of the Cleveland school corporation, which spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, acting as the school board did Tuesday.

In fairness to Orr himself, as well as to the public, Orr's re-election should wait the filing of a report on the investigation on which the board now has under way.

Over the protests of two members of the board, the Haserot faction—Haserot, Leopold, Canfield and Kimmel—voted solidly against postponing the re-election of the school director until the first January meeting.

Haserot is quoted as saying: "The re-election of Mr. Orr holds him in a responsible position, and I propose to let him face the music."

$7.50 value for 98c
Clean-up Sale
over embroidered,
price here.

TED SENATOR IN OPEN CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATS

Late tonight, it [illegible]

all o[illegible] as ar[illegible] a cha[illegible] M. cided the c[illegible] poned morn[illegible] ly, he[illegible] appea[illegible] cause[illegible] tion l[illegible] night didate[illegible] cus, [illegible] Kilbo[illegible]

Congressman Donovan and Congressmen Ansberry and Anderson. On the first ballot Pomerene will lead, with Hanley a probable second, and Ansberry third.

Tomorrow morning may bring the withdrawal of Donovan. If he does withdraw, Ansberry in all probability will be second man. Hanley has something like fifteen votes which there is reason to believe he can deliver as he desires. There is a probability that an agreement may be reached in the morning, if it already has not been reached, as to where these votes will go in the event the Hanley men find it necessary to shift their strength suddenly in order to head off the nomination of Pomerene.

The talk that the Hanley camp has not considered a second choice is unadulterated moonshine, intended for public consumption only. The practical politicians behind the Hanley campaign are too old at the game to take any chances or overlook any plain strategical move. Their chief concern tonight is to bring about the defeat of Pomerene. In addition to the candidates whose names will go before the caucus there probably will be a few scattering votes on the first ballot for others.

The caucus is to assemble at 2 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives. Rules of the caucus first will be discussed and agreed upon. It has been agreed by all candidates that the voting is to be open to the extent of having a roll call on each vote on which a record is to be kept to be given to the public. The general public will not be admitted to the caucus chamber for the announced reason that none of the candidates care to run the risk of a demonstration of any kind that might lead to trouble. The agreement tonight is to admit to the gallery of the house one representative of every newspaper with an established legislative news bureau at the capitol. No one outside of the Democratic members and a selected number of sergeant-at-arms will be admitted to the floor. Owen J. Evans of Stark county will present the name of Pomerene to the caucus. Mahlen Gebhardt of Montgomery will nominate Hanley. A. A. Huber of Defiance will name Congressman Ansberry, C. B. Winters of Erie will name Col. Kilbourne, Senator Herman Dittmars of Henry will officiate in the same capacity for Donovan and Louis F. White of Sandusky for Anderson. The Neil house lobby and corridors and the halls for the first two floors are crowded with politicians, members of the third house of the general assembly and curious visitors from every part of the state. Conspicuous in the throng are sixty able bodied Pomerene boomers from Canton. Charles P. Salen, Frank Gentsch, Harry Wilson and Carl Nau are among the Cleveland onlookers.

BEN F. ALLEN.

[illegible] a member of that body to succeed himself. Holding will be given a three-year term. The president of the commission is to have the solid backing of the regular Democratic and Republican organizations in Cuyahoga county. President Walker of the city council, a Republican, and President Nash of the city sinking fund commission, a Democrat, appointed to office by Tom L. Johnson, will vote for him. F. H. Haserot, president-elect of the board of education, may also vote for him, knowing that opposition is futile.

Haserot had intimated that he was willing to deal with the Democratic organization in electing a successor turned down.

The position of the Democratic organization became quite clear at the housewarming tendered the workers of the party in wards east of the river in the committee headquarters in the American Trust building last night. Leaders in the receiving line included Tom L. Johnson, R. J. Bulkley, congressman-elect; D. E. Leslie, Timothy McDonough, Police Judges Levine and McGannon, and Newton D. Baker. The city solicitor left early to catch a train for Columbus. The rooms were crowded with hundreds of Democrats.

Workers Favor Holding.

Politics was everywhere the topic of discussion and Holding formed a large part of every conversation. The sentiment of the workers appeared almost unanimous for Holding. This feeling of friendship was not at all displeasing to the party leaders and, while the organization will probably take no formal action, the entire machinery of the Democratic party will be placed at the back of Holding in the effort to re-elect him a member of the commission.

President Walker of the city council has already declared for Holding and Nash will undoubtedly place himself on record in a day or two. The appointment is to be made by the presidents of the city council, board of education and sinking fund commissions. Walker yesterday discussed the matter with Haserot. Haserot, if he accepts the presidency of the school board, will call the meeting of the appointing body. Haserot will not act until Monday.

The reception itself was a pronounced success. Some 700 or 800 Democrats crowded the two rooms of the committee and blocked the hallway outside. Cigars were furnished by the committee and the workers sat or stood around, examining the headquarters, swapping yarns and talking politics.

Tom L. Johnson did not arrive until 8:30 o'clock and immediately became the center of attraction. Forcing his way slowly through the crowded hallway the former mayor stopped every step or two to shake hands with a friend and to exchange a few words.

Mr. Johnson shook hands with hundreds and some of the more enthusiastic of the workers patted him affectionately on the back, a few with more vigor than was necessary. Mr. Johnson was in excellent spirits, but his physical condition was not such as to allay all fears as to the outcome of the battle that the former mayor is making to win back his health.

"I'm glad to see you all," said Mr. Johnson, reaching the center of the large room, used as an assembly hall. "You know I got the doggondest lot of letters New Year's. I don't know what to do. I can't answer them all.

"This room is too small for this kind of a meeting. You ought to have the Chamber of Commerce hall. You know my little friend, Joseph Fels, is going to talk there Friday night and I want all of you to be there. Bring the women, too. I'm going to take my wife."

"Who is going to be chairman?" he asked J. B. Vining.

"Harris R. Cooley," said Vining, "you are to speak, too."

"Yes, I'll be there."

"I am only going to stay here a moment," Johnson then said, starting for the hallway. "I am tired. I did considerable work today. You know I am writing some magazine stuff and I spent two hours fighting the magazine men today.

"I wish you all well. You have made a good start and I hope this will be only one of many meetings I will be able to attend with you this year. Meetings at which we can renew our old friendships; where the ties may grow stronger and stronger. "Good night."

11 Cuyahoga Legislators Decide After Morning Conference to Support Canton Man.

BULLETIN

Staff Special.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—The democratic legislators in their caucus on the U. S. senatorship this afternoon nominated Atlee Pomerene of Canton against a large field, including Edward W. Hanley of Dayton, and many dark horses.

Staff Special.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—When the democratic legislative caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States senator began at 2 o'clock in the house chamber, everything indicated a quick victory for Lieut. Gov.-elect Atlee Pomerene of Canton.

Pomerene claimed that he would be nominated on the first ballot, and had in the neighborhood of 50 pledges to show for his claims. The opposition, which consisted of Edward W. Hanley of Dayton and eight or nine dark horses and favorite sons, would not admit that Pomerene would win, but clung to hope that he would not.

Senator Dean of Sandusky-co called the caucus to order shortly after 2. In a speech he said:

"Some people in Ohio have been trying to elect a United States senator for us, but I think we are capable of performing that duty ourselves."

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Senator Huffman of Butler-co, who helped put through the senate Monday a rule by which the committee on elections and privileges can bar from the senate newspaper men whose writings don't suit the senators, started a fight to put all legislative correspondents out of the caucus chamber. He said he would not remain if they were allowed to report the proceedings from the gallery.

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nections. The people want Pomerene. Are the people to be robbed of their victory?"

Representative Smith of Butler-co nominated James E. Campbell of Hamilton. Representative Lorenz of Clark-co nominated Will S. Thomas of Springfield, and Representative Boggs of Belmont-co nominated John J. Lentz of Columbus.

Other Candidates Up.

Representative Huber of Defiance-co presented the name of Congressman T. T. Ansberry. In nominating Michael A. Daugherty of Lancaster, Representative Turner of Fairfield-co said:

"The democratic party in November did not gain a victory so much as it gained an opportunity. It is now on probation. Unless we make good and send to the senate a man who will represent the people, we may expect to be relegated to oblivion."

Representative Winters of Erie-co nominated Col. James Kilbourne of Columbus.

Senator Dittmer of Henry-co nominated D. D. Donovan of Napoleon; Representative Muhlbach of Highland-co nominated Oliver Hughes of Hillsboro; Representative Fulton of Licking-co nominated Thomas Powell of Columbus, and Representative White of Sandusky-co nominated Congressman Anderson of Fostoria.

The important development of the morning was the action of the 11 members from Cuyahoga-co in voting to enter the caucus and abide by its result. They had pledged themselves at home to vote for Pomerene, and it became a question whether they would not have to violate that pledge if somebody besides Pomerene should win in the caucus.

Enter Caucus to Keep Pledge.

They decided that the only way they could keep this pledge would be to go into the caucus, and fight for Pomerene there, as they could do him no good in the legislature if he wan't the caucus nominee. Newton D. Baker, city solicitor of Cleveland, and Carl D. Nau, former city treasurer of Cleveland, met with the delegation and urged them to go into the caucus.

Congressman-elect Whitacre, Pomerene's manager; Edward Moore of Youngstown, and Edward Wertz of Wooster, brought Pomerene's figures into the meeting and convinced the delegation Pomerene would win with Cuyahoga's support in the caucus. The vote on the proposition of going in was unanimous.

Opposition Falls Down.

The opposition to Pomerene was unable this forenoon to break down his lines, and went into the caucus without any definite idea of whom they would back, if Pomerene should not win on the first few ballots. It was said in some quarters that some of the dark horses would urge their supporters to vote for Pomerene rather than for somebody the machine wanted.

Hanley and his managers, even as late as last night, when everybody else had figured him out of the fight, tried to frame up deals which would bring to the Hanley candidacy the votes pledged to different dark horses. The supporters of dark horses and favorite sons refused to have anything to do with the Hanley candidacy.

Then, with the object of defeating Pomerene, Hanley tried to find a dark horse to whom he could throw what few votes he himself can control. This would not work, because such a combination could not command enough votes to embarrass seriously the Pomerene candida

DALY ADMITS GAS MAY STAY ON AFTER JAN. 17

The East Ohio Gas Co. wasn't so sure Thursday that it would discontinue artificial gas service Jan. 17. The probability of a temporary injunction being granted on City Solicitor Baker's petition, to be filed Friday, was the cause.

"We had hoped the suit might be filed in time for a hearing of the question on its merits," President Daly said Thursday. "That, however, now seems impossible.

"Our attorneys will answer Baker's suit just as soon as his allegations are known, but it is improbable that the case could be fully heard before Jan. 17."

VICTORY CREDIT GIVEN TO BAKER

Laurels for Championing Cause of Pomerene Given Solicitor at Meeting.

Democratic Leaders Here See Bright Future After Caucus.

The selection of Atlee Pomerene of Canton for United States senator by the joint caucus of Democratic members of the legislature at Columbus yesterday was acclaimed a triumphant victory for clean and open politics by the Cuyahoga leaders at the reception in Democratic headquarters last night. The reception was to members of the regular organization in wards west of the river and as on the preceding evening the rooms were filled to their capacity.

Newton D. Baker, city solicitor, carried off the laurels. To him th leaders gave all credit for the Pom erene victory and the organizatio chiefs were a unit in declaring t result of the caucus a victory for t Cuyahoga delegation under Baker leadership.

The result of the caucus mea that Baker takes his position in the forefront of leadership in the reorganization that must come in the party in the state as a result of the crushing defeat administered the Hanley-Garber-Finley regime. In Cleveland it places the regulars on top and gives the regular organization a splendid start for next fall's fight. The fact that County Clerk Salen, Frank Gentsch and Harry Wilson, leaders in the organization of the Harmon club, were in Columbus apparently in the interests of Edward W. Hanley, lessens the effect of any movement they may now try to lead here.

Baker and the members of the Cuyahoga delegation were at the reception. They were escorted from the depot to headquarters on their arrival from Columbus and the meeting last night was really a huge jollification by Democrats—the first they have had since Tom L. Johnson defeated Theodore E. Burton for mayor in 1907.

Over and over again Baker and members of the delegation had to repeat the story of the caucus and Pomerene's victory. They told of the splendid reception they were given following the caucus, of how Gov. Harmon had sent word to them that the members from this county must be well treated in committee appointments and other matters in the legislature and of other evidences that the fight for Pomerene won, they are now to take their places as big factors in the assembly as well as in the future management of the party.

Messages of congratulation poured in on Baker from all over the state. Baker said the credit belonged to the party in this county.

"The nomination of Mr. Pomerene demonstrates two things clearly," said Baker in his speech to the party workers. "First, no collection of bosses can thwart the will of the people, and, second, no longer can the Tom Johnson curse be placed on a statesman and bring about his defeat."

Baker had left Columbus prior to he caucus, certain that Pomerene vould win. He reached Cleveland at 8 o'clock and was immediately escorted to Democratic headquarters, where a speech was demanded.

NOT SURE ON GAS SUIT.

City Solicitor Has Papers for Injunction Drawn, but Peace Advocates Still Hope.

City Solicitor Baker was not certain last night that the suit seeking to enjoin the East Ohio Gas Co. from turning off artificial gas one week from next Tuesday would be filed today.

"The papers are all drawn," he said, "but there may be a little polishing to do. I think I'll get it down in the morning."

Mr. Baker's attitude and the fact that President Daly of the gas company admitted yesterday that gas might not be turned off on Jan. 17 renewed the talk of peace.

Many councilmen are growing more and more nervous as the date for discontinuation of gas draws near and it now seems certain that if there is no move by next Monday some legislation bearing on the subject will be presented to the council. Councilman Arnold still maintains his attitude that there ought to be peace.

FIGHT OVER MARKET TIPS

Councilmen Swap Charges of Bulldozing and Whitewashing at Hearing.

Charges of whitewashing and counter charges of bulldozing marked a meeting of the council committee on public offices and officers yesterday, called to investigate the complaint from Councilman Hanratty that janitors at the Central market were taking fees from stand proprietors for carrying the stalls in and out.

It was charged by Hanratty that Chairman Townes was trying to confuse the witnesses who brought in testimony against the janitors.

"You're not here to whitewash this thing, Townes," exclaimed Hanratty.

"We don't propose to be bulldozed by you," returned Townes.

It was then charged by Hanratty that at a previous meeting Townes had spent twenty minutes in close conversation with the head janitor of the market. Two men living near the market testified at yesterday's meeting that the market was lit before opening hours in the early morning and that on several occasions the janitors did not put in their appearance on time. The two men stated that they had investigated this matter at Hanratty's suggestion, and that he had agreed to pay them for this work.

A letter from City Solicitor Baker was read by Hanratty stating that while it was not illegal for janitors to accept money for services performed outside of regular hours the policy was unwise in this instance.

JOHNSON IN RACE IN FALL ELECTION

Former Mayor Practically Admits That He Will Once More Seek Office.

Speaks at Meeting Addressed by Single Tax Leader.

Tom L. Johnson virtually re-announced himself candidate for mayor last night. Speaking at the Joseph Fels meeting in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, the former mayor was given a reception such as is seldom equaled.

"This don't look like the old tent, but sounds familiar," was his opening statement, when after standing two or three minutes following his introduction, he could make himself heard above the cheers. He then spoke of his health and the great single tax movement, and in closing said:

"I don't think it is good for me to talk too much now. I want to break in gradually. When I get back in the campaign next fall I'll take it a little stronger."

The meeting arranged in aid of the movement for the initiative and referendum and the recall in Ohio, quickly resolved itself into one of demonstration for the former mayor.

The auditorium was filled when Harris R. Cooley, as chairman presented Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London as the first speaker. Fels told of the fight for tax reforms in England, terming it a fight for "free land, free trade and free men."

Tax Movement Begins.

"The movement in this country," he said, "is equally as lively as it is in Europe. In Oregon the field has been opened to us. In my opinion in 1912 we will see a measure of single tax in operation in Oregon and you can take my word for it that when the people of the United States get a taste of single tax they will want more of it."

Dr. W. G. Eggleston of Portland, Or., followed Fels, telling of the working of the Oregon initiative and referendum law and the work that had been accomplished through it.

"The initiative and the referendum," he said, "is the people's gun. The man with a gun in his house don't have to sit at the door all the time with the gun pointed to his yard. The people in Oregon use the initiative and referendum to take what they want and reject what they don't want.

"The only men opposed to the initiative and referendum in our state are the men who have something they ought not to have or want something they ought not to have. Now, don't think these men are burglars. They are not. The opponents of the initiative and referendum are the public service corporations."

Mr. Johnson was then presented. The former mayor had listened intently, throughout the two preceding speeches. Men, led by Fels, arose, waved arms in the air; women shook their handkerchiefs and the auditorium presented a scene of pandemonium as Mr. Johnson walked forward on the platform. The demonstration lasted so long that Fels moved a chair forward for Mr. Johnson to seat himself, but he remained standing, a broad smile on his face.

After referring to the demonstration the mayor, answering a call of "you look all right," said:

"Well, I'd rather feel right than look right. A word as to my health. I do not know whether I have a long life or a short life, but I do know that with your help we have been able—some of us—to do a day's work.

"My friends, I want to speak of the great work in which we are interested. The work that has created the greatest stir in the movement of humanity, so far as solving the problem of life—the problem of how men and women can get the most happiness in life—the words of justice of Henry George have stirred the world."

"Here in Ohio we have the reputation of being the leading city—of living in a city that is set on a hill; of being in the forefront of all great movements for the uplift of humanity. Let us continue to lead in all these movements.

"We have led in many movements. All these things are small in comparison with the big work, and at the bottom this is the big question—the guaranteeing to men and women who produce the wealth the right to enjoy it. Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty,' wrote that men would be willing to struggle, to fight and to die for it. We have reached that stage."

"We have gone through every stage from the beginning to the end. All over the world there are men struggling, fighting and ready to die fot it.

"No subject interests me so much. No political question appeals to me so much as this problem of helping men and women to lead easier lives and better lives than those before us."

Closing, Mr. Johnson presented Newton D. Baker as the last speaker of the evening.

"I confess this does make me think of the first meeting in the next campaign," he said. "Any doubts that I may have had about speaking were at once absolved by the presence of my chief. I am willing to follow in opening or closing any campaign or in anything else that my chief may lead."

TOM HINTS HE WILL RUN FOR OFFICE AGAIN

Joseph Fels Believes Johnson is Stronger and Will be Cleveland's Next Mayor.

Joseph Fels, millionaire apostle of single tax and land reform, expects Citizen Tom to be Cleveland's next mayor.

Fels' statement, made after he had lunched with the former mayor Friday and had had a long talk with him, gives added strength to the inference contained in a statement by Citizen Tom Friday night that he expected to get into the next campaign.

"I had the pleasure of lunching with Tom L.," Fels says, "and was pleased to note his health seemed improved."

Citizen Tom himself, speaking to an audience that filled Chamber of Commerce hall, said:

"I don't think it is good for me to speak too much now. I want to break in gradually. When I get back in the campaign next fall I'll take it a little stronger."

Progress of Single Tax.

Fels was the principal speaker at the single tax meeting, but the former mayor was the chief attraction. Announcement that he would be at the meeting and would speak brought a crowd that filled the auditorium.

"The fight for tax reforms in America will soon be as active as in England," Fels said. "The slogan will be 'Free land, free trade, free men.'

"In Oregon the field has been opened to us and in 1912 I believe we will see a measure of single tax in operation there. And take my word for it, when the people of the United States get a taste of single tax they will want more of it."

Dr. Harris R. Cooley, Dr. W. W. Eggleston of Portland, Ore., and Newton D. Baker, city solicitor, were other speakers. The big ovation of the evening, however, was reserved for Citizen Tom.

Great Greeting for Tom.

As the former mayor arose to speak, the crowd, both men and women, stood up, cheered, waved handkerchiefs and clapped hands in greeting.

"This doesn't look much like the old tent," he said, as soon as the applause had ceased, "but that applause sounds like it. I'd rather feel right than look right. A word about my health:

"I don't know yet whether I'm going to have a long life or a short one; whether I'm going to be able to do much or little. But I do know that with your help we have been able—some of us—to do a day's work.

"My friends, I want to speak of the great work in which we are interested. The work that has created the greatest stir in the movement of humanity, so far as solving the problem of life—the problem of how men and women can get the most happiness in life.

Let's Continue to Lead.

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"We have led in many movements. All these things are small in comparison with the big work, and at the bottom this is the big question—the guaranteeing to men and women who produce the wealth the right to enjoy it. Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' wrote that men would be willing to struggle, to fight and to die for it. We have reached that stage.

"We have gone through every stage from the beginning to the end. All over the world there are men struggling, fighting and ready to die for it.

Land Question is Biggest.

"No subject interests me so much. No political question appeals to me so much as this problem of helping men and women to lead easier lives and better lives than those before us.

"We've followed some false gods in the past, but in the main the human race has gone forward. Speaking in the line of justice, it is the word of Henry George that has stirred the world.

"I have not been speaking much of late, and so I must get into practice again slowly. When I get back into the campaign next fall I'll do plenty of speaking. This land question is the biggest question we have."

"I lunched with Tom L. today," Fels said Friday night, "and was pleased to note his health seemed improved. He seemed well able to take care of himself, as I believe he will prove himself to be when the next political tussle comes about."

Speaking in Chamber of Commerce hall Friday night the former mayor himself said:

"I don't think it good for me to talk too much now. I want to break in gradually. When I get back in the campaign next fall I'll take it a little stronger."

TOM'S CANDIDACY IS FORECAST

That Citizen Tom still stands on his announcement made on election night, 1909, that he will be a candidate for re-election as mayor in November, 1911, is indicated by the following statements from himself and his close friend, Joseph Fels.

BAKER FILES SUIT TO PREVENT GAS SHUTOFF

City Solicitor Baker filed suit Saturday asking for an injunction to prevent the East Ohio company shutting off artificial gas.

The company had threatened to stop the service Jan. 17 if its demands as to a new franchise were not granted.

The petition recites that the East Ohio has a monopoly of artificial and natural gas business in Cleveland, and proposes by abandoning the artificial part of its business to neglect a part of its public duty to supply the city.

It declares the price fixed in the ordinance of council establishing a 75-cent price is reasonable and in no way confiscatory, and upholds the right of council to fix a regulatory rate until proved confiscatory. A perpetual injunction is asked.

A temporary restraining order is regarded as certain to be granted and the hearing on the permanent injunction, lawyers say, will necessitate the entire thrashing out of the reasonableness of the council rate.

The company will maintain it has the right to withdraw following the expiration of a price term agreement such as expired last August, without proving the rate fixed by council confiscatory.

President Daly of the East Ohio company announced Saturday that the order discharging all artificial gas employes on Jan. 17 will stand until something definite is done in court.

"The suit itself is in the hands of the attorneys," Daly said.

Up till Saturday noon no motion had been filed asking for a temporary restraining order to prevent the gas shutoff.

HOPE FOR PEACE DESPITE GAS SUIT

Many Trust in Compromise, Although Action to Enjoin East Ohio Begins.

City Solicitor Asks Order to Compel Artificial Service.

EARLY TRIAL EXPECTED

First Hearing of Application for Temporary and Permanent Injunctions May Come Early This Week—Cleveland's Suit to Insure Continuance of Artificial Gas Supply Charges East Ohio Would Continue to Supply Suburbs—Denies Company's Right to Quit, Reviewing Franchises' History.

Hope of ultimate peace in the gas fight is still maintained by both the company and city, as expressed by officials of both yesterday, in spite of the filing of a suit yesterday by City Solicitor Baker to enjoin the East Ohio Gas Co., from turning off the artificial supply on Jan. 17. The opinion of an East Ohio official was clearly demonstrated through a telephonic conversation H. V. Shulters, secretary of the company, had with J. Schwartz, 752 E. 152d-st. Many councilmen declared yesterday that, if assured of natural gas they, personally, would be willing to make concessions for artificial gas.

Peace rumors have been in circulation ever since Councilman Arnold, a week ago, said he personally favored a settlement and might ask the council to take measures to secure peace. The announcement of Councilman Morgan in the caucus of Republican councilmen on Tuesday served to confirm a peace move and now Shulters, according to Schwartz, adds to the belief.

Schwartz approached Shulters in behalf of old Collinwood merchants. They wanted advice.

"Shall we arrange for other lights?" he asked.

"Don't be in a hurry," Schwartz says Shulters advised. "Wait at least ten days. Something is apt to turn up."

Hope for Compromise.

The city in the suit filed by Baker charges that the East Ohio Gas Co. does not intend as stated in its "pretended notice" of Dec. 10, to discontinue the manufacture and distribution of artificial gas, but that its real intent is partially and in a discriminatory manner to abandon in part the distribution to Cleveland and its citizens while it will continue to supply territory outside the city. Baker asks for a restraining order preventing the company carrying its threat into execution.

Through this suit, the question of whether 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet is a fair price for artificial gas, as claimed by the city, will be determined by the courts.

To permit the company to make good its threat, the petition says, would leave the city in darkness and at the mercy of the lawless element; it would disorganize business concerns dependent upon artificial gas for light, heat and power, and would leave thousands of Cleveland families without heat in the midst of winter. The notice served by the company of its intention to quit business is deemed by the city sudden, brief and inadequate, giving the city no opportunity to provide for its own needs or those of its citizens.

Two forms of relief are asked by the city at the hands of the court; a temporary and later permanent injunction restraining the East Ohio Gas Co. from abandoning or discontinuing any part of its business in Cleveland, and a mandatory injunction commanding the company to continue the manufacture, distribution and sale of artificial gas as heretofore at the price fixed in the ordinance recently passed by the city council. As the January term of court opens tomorrow, the probabilities are that arguments on the motion for the temporary injunction will be heard and decided early in the week.

Reviews Gas History.

The history of all gas legislation enacted by the Cleveland city council from March 9, 1849, to the present time is set forth in full by the city in its petition. It was in 1846 that the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Co. was incorporated and given power to make and sell gas for general use in Cleveland. Under the ordinance of 1849, the price to the city was to be determined by the prices paid in either Cincinnati or Buffalo, while the price to consumers in general was fixed at not more than $3 per 1,000 cubic feet. This grant was accepted by that company and from time to time, other ordinances were passed, the last of such on July 23, 1900, in which the council regulated the use of its streets and public grounds for mains and fixed the terms, conditions and price of gas.

On April 21, 1867, the People's Gas Light Co. was granted a gas franchise at a price of $2.25 for the city and not to exceed $3 to Cleveland inhabitants. This ordinance gave the city the right to purchase the plant of the company at any time within twenty years. It also provided that in case of the sale of the concern to another company, all rights under the ordinance were to terminate as to parties claiming benefits thereunder. The last grant accepted by the People's company was on the same date as the last one accepted by the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Co.

The city council on June 13, 1902, passed an ordinance fixing the price of artificial gas at 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, thereby repealing all other price regulating ordinances. This act provided that the companies should pay semi-annually into the city treasury a sum equal to 6 1-2 per cent. of the gross income from their sales. The East Ohio Gas Co. was incorporated in 1898 and in 1902 it was granted a ten-year franchise to sell both natural and artificial gas, the price for the former being fixed at 31 cents and for the latter at 41 cents.

In its petition, the city claims that by virtue of the ordinances of 1849 and 1867, contracts were established between the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Co., the People's Gas Co. and the city whereby these companies were given a continuing right to sell artificial gas. From then on, year by year, until 1910, additional streets were entered with pipes and connections to supply the city and its inhabitants with gas for light, heat and power. Relying upon the contract of these companies to manufacture artificial gas, buildings and grounds have been equipped throughout the city at great expense to the owners. Thousands of houses, according to the petition, are dependent upon a continuation of the supply while the city has no other means than the mains of these companies to obtain gas for street lighting purposes.

Solicitor Baker says the East Ohio not alone supplies artificial gas to this city of 560,000 inhabitants but also to a population of 100,000 living in the suburbs. Many of the contracts between the East Ohio and the surrounding municipalities do not expire until some time in 1915. In connection with this, Mr. Baker says the company intends to continue to supply these suburbs, the gas to be transmitted through pipes lying in the streets of Cleveland.

Baker charges that all the gas owned and manufactured in the city belongs to the East Ohio company. He says in 1909, the total artificial gas supplied was 960,577,200 cubic feet, supplying 7,910 street lamps and 28,624 separate service connections. Following the consolidation of the gas companies on Feb. 8, 1910, negotiations commenced between the East Ohio and the city for a new ordinance, the company, according to the petition, professing its willingness to continue in business and co-operate with the city in an effort to arrive at a just price. The council then passed an ordinance fixing the price at 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

It was then that the East Ohio sent to the city what the petition calls a "pretended notice," signed by the company, M. B. Daly, president, in which the city was notified the company would discontinue the manufacture and distribution or artificial gas on Jan. 17 next. The same information was given the public through an open letter dated Dec. 10.

"Through this, the East Ohio Co. pretended to reject or fail to accept the ordinance and now threatens, in violation of its contract obligations, to discontinue its service," the petition recites.

"Its real intent is partially and in a discriminatory manner, to abandon in part the distribution to this city and its residences, but it will continue to supply outside territory through pipes and mains lying in the city's streets. It does not intend to abandon its franchise and discontinue business in Ohio. It has an abundant supply of natural gas which it refuses to bring in this city but desires to extort from the city and public authorities such a price as will be unjust to Cleveland and its inhabitants."

The threatened action of the company, according to the petition, is beyond its legal powers, in violation of its public duties and in defiance of the powers of the city. In proof of the claim that 75 cents is a fair price, the petition says only $100,000 was ever actually invested in the property

OPPOSES ELECTION OF SCHOOL CLERK

Mrs. Hyre Asserts She Will Vote Against Putting Through Reported Deal.

Will Test Legality of Action Choosing New Officers.

Any attempt to elect a clerk of the board of education, pending the trial of Clerk W. C. Fisher, which is scheduled to be held this week, will be opposed by Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, school board member. Mrs. Hyre declares that there is no vacancy in the school clerkship and that Mr. Fisher has another year to serve.

This statement was made in reply to a query as to what the attitude of Mrs. Hyre would be relative to the reported choice of John Kimmel, son of School Board Member Rev. August Kimmel, for a position at school headquarters. Young Kimmel is said to be slated for secretary to Director Orr, and Charles Dahlke, Orr's secretary, for the clerkship of the board.

"John C. Canfield was chosen acting clerk of the board of education after the indictment of Clerk Fisher," said Mrs. Hyre yesterday. "According to my view of it, Fisher is still clerk of the school board. He was merely temporarily suspended until after trial of his case. I don't see how it would be legal to carry out that which, it is reported, the Haserot faction intends. I am not in the confidence of the Haserot followers and am not kept posted as to what is transpiring on the inside of school matters.

"I do know this, however, that if any attempt is made to put through a deal similar to that reported in the newspapers, it will be opposed by me. W. C. Fisher is still clerk of the school board. I suppose the Haserot-Leopold-Canfield-Kimmel faction has the necessary votes to do as it pleases, however."

The legality of the election of F. H. Haserot as president and W. G. Leopold as vice president of the school board will be tested at the meeting this afternoon. It is held by Mrs. Hyre that these officers are now merely nominated.

Further recommendations will be made today by Director Orr to broaden the scope of his department. The director feels that he should have more employes and that the rooms should be enlarged at school headquarters to make way for the increasing work of the department. When asked concerning his detailed reply to City Solicitor Baker on the mangement of school business Mr. Orr said that the city solicitor had not yet returned the vouchers and papers to him.

PROPOSE GAS SURRENDER

Baehr Considers Requests of Business Men Who Suggest Compromise Basis.

Mayor Baehr is considering a compromise with M. B. Daly and the East Ohio in the gas war.

Members of the chamber of commerce and builders exchange, and contracting interests held up by the failure of the East Ohio to extend service, are bringing pressure on Baehr to force a compromise and dismiss the Baker injunction suit to prevent an artificial gas shut-off. Definite terms of settlement have been discussed.

The city's proposition as now planned is:

Natural gas 10-year price contract, 20-year franchise.

Thirty cents for seven years; 35 cents for three years following; unlimited supply.

Artificial gas, 10-year-price agreement.

Eighty-cent gas between 700,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 feet yearly (present consumption 950,000,000 feet yearly).

Eighty-five-cent gas below 700,000,000 feet.

Seventy-five-cent gas from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 feet.

Baehr on the Fence.

Baehr is on the fence. He is unwilling to settle above his first stand of 30-75-cent gas because of a possible political boomerang. He has been told by business interests the move would be popular.

Advocates of settlement have pointed out the possibility of loss of the city's suit to stop the threatened gas shut-off. They declare a settlement of the suit by judicial decision would mean a higher rate than 80 cents for artificial gas and the failure to settle the natural gas fight until the expiration of the East Ohio franchise in July, 1912.

Daly has told peace advocates his hands are tied at Standard oil headquarters, 26 Broadway, New York. He has declared he cannot do better than 85 cents artificial and 30 cents natural for five years and 35 for five following.

Daly, Too, is Worried.

It is believed Daly is worried by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.)

over

ASKS RESTRAINING ORDER.

City Solicitor Seeks Immediate Action on Gas War Suit He Filed.

City Solicitor Baker yesterday filed a motion in common pleas court for a temporary injunction in the suit he filed Saturday to prevent the shutting off of artificial gas Jan. 17. Baker did not ask for immediate action.

As grounds for the restraining order Baker set forth that unless a temporary order is made and a temporary injunction granted, the relief prayed for will be impossible and the existing status and condition will be so far changed as to produce irreparable damage and great loss and confusion to the city and its citizens.

Hearing was set for tomorrow.

FREE REIN IS GIVEN WHITLOCK AT LAST

Toledo's Mayor to Discuss 'Civic Righteousness' Despite Antagonism.

City Solicitor Baker Calls Controversy Due to Ignorance.

Brand Whitlock, Toledo's mayor, will come to Cleveland Wednesday, Jan. 18, and will address the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, as planned. That is settled.

Epworth Memorial church, E. 55th-st, is to be the place of meeting. That, also, is settled.

Further, no restrictions are to be laid upon Mayor Whitlock as to what he shall say or what he shall not say. His subject is to be, as announced two months ago, "Civic Righteousness," to be interpreted by the speaker according to his own views, and served to his audience as interpreted.

It was reported Sunday night that certain officers of Epworth church were inclined to stipulate, before agreeing to welcome Whitlock as their nominal guest, that he guarantee that his lecture would in no way conflict with the most conservative views. Also it was understood that Rev. Worth M. Tippy and the majority of his officers favored extending the invitation unconditionally, but that the two factions were debating before a final answer should be given the women.

"There are no conditions imposed, as far as we have heard," say the women of the federation.

City Solicitor Newton D. Baker yesterday made the following statement regarding the matter:

The controversy which has been carried on about Brand Whitlock is not only based upon a lack of knowledge of conditions in Toledo, but upon a cruel and reckless ignorance of his life, his motives and his opinions. Those who know Toledo intimately, and do not rely upon interested and biased perversions of the facts, realize that it is not a "wide open" town; that gambling has been suppressed; that the wine room has disappeared; that the street walker is not permitted, and that vice and wrongdoing are repressed and regulated there as they are in any other well governed city.

Those who know Mr. Whitlock's writings and addresses know that he has never, under any circumstances, expressed any opinion hostile to or critical of the marriage relation, or given adherence to any thought which is not pure and upright and wholesome.

Those who know Mr. Whitlock personally realize that he has devoted high talents, a brave heart and a faithful service, not only to the people of his city, who have three times honored him by electing him as mayor, but that he has, in fact, consecrated all his life and his ability to the service of mankind. Were he less deserving of praise and admiration than he is, the simplest requirements of charity would have spared his feelings from some of the harsh and bitter things that have been said about him. As it is, his life, public and private, entitles him in justice to have someone speak a simple word in his behalf. It is possible to disagree with Mr. Whitlock in some of his intellectual conclusions, though I, myself, have not as yet developed a difference with him; but it is not possible, with justice, thus to attack a man whose reputation is unsullied and whose character is unsoiled in the manner in which he has been attacked, nor could anything be more cruel than to charge upon him an antagonism to the marriage relation when his own domestic happiness has been a high model, upon which the best men and women might well build their hopes of happiness in that regard.

ADVISES SUIT TO GET SCHOOL CASH

City Solicitor Urges Action to Collect for Fireproofing Overcharges.

Board Postpones Approval Upon Suggestion of Haserot.

WISHES TIME TO CONSIDER

New President of Board of Education, After Accepting Office, Requests That Legal Steps be Delayed Until City Solicitor's Report Is Studied—Suit Would be for Purpose of Collecting $130,748.48 from Contractors—Reforms in Schools Are Urged.

City Solicitor Newton D. Baker advised the board of education yesterday to begin action in the courts immediately to recover from contractors money illegally paid from school funds for the fireproofing of school buildings.

A communication to this effect from the city solicitor was read at the school board meeting yesterday afternoon. The advice of Mr. Baker follows his recent report to the board regarding mismanagement in the department of the director of schools.

The communication from the city solicitor was not approved at yesterday's meeting. President F. H. Haserot wished more time to consder the question. Accordingly, it was voted to defer action for another week until Mr. Baker and Mr. Haserot could confer. Final disposition of the proposition will be made at the regular board meeting next week.

"This is too vital a matter," said President Haserot, "to settle on the spur of the moment. I advocate laying the communication on the table for one week."

Wanted Quick Action.

Dr. G. C. Ashmun and Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre at first thought that Mr. Baker's suggestions for civil action should be adopted without delay. After a discussion, however, they yielded the point and the action was postponed.

No sooner had the meeting been called to order than F. H. Haserot accepted the office of president for the current year. His inaugural report contained the appointment of Rev. August Kimmel as chairman of the educational committee to succeed Dr. J. D. Jones. Mr. Kimmel's vote at the recent school board reorganization was responsible for Haserot's election to the presidency.

"I have appointed a new chairman of the educational committee at this time because it is a very important chairmanship," said President Haserot. "It is a matter that could not be delayed."

An important resolution relating to the purchase of school text books for a five-year term was passed. On the initiative of Dr. Ashmun it was voted to discuss the question of buying text books in the board as a whole and not by committee as has previously been the custom. It was further decided to lay all questions pertaining to school book contracts on the table for one week.

Would Prevent Criticism.

"My reason for introducing this resolution," said Ashmun, "is to prevent public criticism that we were hasty in acting on this very important matter of school book contracts."

In his communication to the board City Solicitor Baker said that as legal advisor of the school board he intended to begin law suits against fireproofing contractors to recover a total of $130,748.48 which, the solicitor declared, had been illegally expended from the school treasury. The contractors named as defendants in the proposed suits and the amounts involved in the litigation are: J. M. Pfander, $30,065.89; I. M. McMullan, $33,908.16; Forest City Heating & Supply Co., $66,774.43. This money was spent for fireproofing between March, 1908, and October, 1910. The amounts named in the suits cover all the fireproofing transactions with the defendant contractors.

"I ask that the school board adopt resolutions," said Baker, "which will authorize litigation to ascertain just what vouchers were honest and what were dishonest in the dealings with the contractors named. The difference between the amount paid and a fair price is the overcharge, the amount of which we are trying to ascertain. The burden of proof is upon the defendants to show relative comparisons between prices, material and labor in all these contracts."

Not only did the city solicitor ask that resort to the courts be made soon regarding the fireproofing business but that he receive an additional appropriation from the school authorities of $1,500 with which to pursue his investigations of methods of conducting business in the department of Director Orr. Baker's request was not granted but simply received.

Baker had also been asked whether or not the salary of School Clerk Fisher, now under suspension pending trial on the charge of receiving money by false pretense, should continue during his absence from school headquarters. The city solicitor replied that if Fisher were reinstated as the result of his trial he was entitled to full pay for the time off, but that if he was not exonerated he should not get a penny.

Sweeping changes in the business department of the schools were recommended to the board by Director Orr. Because of the increased pressure of school affairs the director urged the appointment of a chief accountant at a salary of $2,500.

The director further insisted upon readjustment of the pay roll system, which would provide for a chief clerk at a salary of $1,500, a first assistant at $840 and two clerks at $50 each a month. He advised that the salary of the foreman under the superintendent of buildings be increased from $1,400 to $1,500 and that an inspector of plumbing be appointed who should be paid a salary of $1,200 annually. These recommendations were referred to the committee on salaries and appropriations.

The Cleveland Federation of Labor, through its business agent, Harry D. Thomas, presented a communication condemning the continuation school scheme on the ground that "it was a burden to teachers and pupils." Quarterly promotions were opposed in the grammar schools on the plea that they were forcing the pupils through school to the disadvantage of the majority of children.

The most emphatic objection was on the question of trade schools. Mr. Thomas said that Cleveland unionists were opposed to trade schools because the scheme saddles responsibility upon employers.

In contrast to this arraignment of industrial education, a report from the grammar school principals was submitted which indorsed almost unanimously the continuation school plan. The measure was referred to the educational committee and the superintendent of schools.

The inaugural address of President Haserot in part follows:

In arranging for the activities for the year 1911, the work naturally divides itself into three departments: Educational, business administration and accounting.

The schools are maintained by the taxpayers at a heavy expense for the education of the youth of the city. Obviously, the most important department therefore, is the department of education, and this department should claim our best constructive thought and attention.

The problems immediately before us are disclosed by the explicit and reliable data gathered in our schools during the past three years, and supplemented by the data gathered under the direction of the department of "medical inspection" established last year. The data thus collated indicates the existence of a surprising number of pupils which may be grouped into three classes, to wit: The retarded children, the subnormal children, the defective children.

We now know that more than one-half of our children are handicapped by physical infirmities more or less serious; that more than 10 per cent. are subnormal and cannot maintain their grade in the established course of study except by special attention; that some smaller percentage are so defective as to make it beyond hope that they will be ever able to be educated within the limits of our present prescribed course.

It, of course, will not be given to us to solve this problem, but to make an earnest start in the direction of its solution is clearly our duty and our privilege. Some of the issues which will naturally follow, will raise the following questions, to wit: The desirability of developing teachers especially fitted to deal with the problem of the subnormal child. The extent to which an increased use of the industrial arts may be introduced as a means of education where branches appealing wholly to the intellect have failed, to what extent it would be wise and practicable to segregate the various types of children. In directing your attention to this problem I wish to em-

Would Create Clerkship.

Director Orr recommended to the school board yesterday that a new position be created in his department entitled "executive clerk," whose duties should supplement those of the director's private secretary. The executive clerk would aid in the general routine work of the department. The suggestion was referred to the salaries and appropriations committee.

It was rumored around school headquarters that this possibly was the place which was being created for John Kimmel, son of Rev. August Kimmel, school board member. Rev. Mr. Kimmel was not at the board meeting.

violinity of the crime the day before its commission. Attorneys for the defendant said last night they would prove an alibi for their client.

HASEROT TRIES TO BLOCK SUIT ON GRAFT FUND

Delays Action When Solicitor Proposes to Collect from Fireproofers.

Francis H. Haserot's first move as president of the board of education was to block the filing of suit to recover $130,748.48 from school fireproofing contractors.

City Solicitor Baker, at Monday night's board meeting, requested permission to file suit at once against I. M. McMullan, John M. Pfander and the Forest City Heating & Supply Co.

"I want a week to consider this," Haserot said. He declared the board had no figures to prove that claims named by Baker were correct.

"And more than this," he said, "we have our responsibility to consider as private citizens, as well as board members."

Haserot Demands Delay.

Dr. Ashmun had urged immediate compliance with Baker's request, but on Haserot's demand the matter was laid over for a week. Haserot referred to a committee Baker's request for $1500 additional funds with which to continue his investigation.

Increases in the school director's payroll were suggested by Director Orr.

One new place he wants created is that of "excutive clerk" to the director, "to relieve the director's secretary and the director of many of their burdens," he explained. No salary was suggested.

It is reported that the executive clerkship is wanted for John Kimmel, board member Kimmel's son.

Members Ashmun, Jones and Mrs. Hyre laughed when the request was made.

"Orr certainly needs somebody in there," said Dr. Jones.

Orr also asked for the creation of the post of plumbing inspector at $1500 a year. The board already has one plumber in its employ.

Change Book Methods.

School text books for the next five years will be selected publicly by the board. Dr. Ashmun presented a resolution declaring against the selection of books in secret by a committee.

"It takes a vote of six members out of seven to change any textbook that is now in use, I believe," commented President Haserot.

He then voted for Ashmun's resolution.

The American Book Co. holds contracts for nearly half the books now in use.

A taxpayer's demand for suit against the fireproofing contractors was filed by attorney George M. Harris.

The sums to be recovered are named as $30,065.89 from Pfander; $33,908.16 from McMullan; and $66,774.43 from the Forest City con-

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Would Create Clerkship.

Director Orr recommended to the school board yesterday that a new position be created in his department entitled "executive clerk," whose duties should supplement those of the director's private secretary. The executive clerk would aid in the general routine work of the department. The suggestion was referred to the salaries and appropriations committee.

It was rumored around school headquarters that this possibly was the place which was being created for John Kimmel, son of Rev. August Kimmel, school board member. Rev. Mr. Kimmel was not at the board meeting.

The Cleveland Federation of Labor, through its business agent, Harry D. Thomas, presented a communication condemning the continuation school scheme on the ground that "it was a burden to teachers and pupils." Quarterly promotions were opposed in the grammar schools on the plea that they were forcing the pupils through school to the disadvantage of the majority of children.

The most emphatic objection was on the question of trade schools. Mr. Thomas said that Cleveland unionists were opposed to trade schools because the scheme saddles responsibility upon employers.

In contrast to this arraignment of industrial education, a report from the grammar school principals was submitted which indorsed almost unanimously the continuation school plan. The measure was referred to the educational committee and the superintendent of schools.

The inaugural address of President Haserot in part follows:

In arranging for the activities for the year 1911, the work naturally divides itself into three departments: Educational, business administration and accounting.

The schools are maintained by the taxpayers at a heavy expense for the education of the youth of the city. Obviously, the most important department therefore, is the department of education, and this department should claim our best constructive thought and attention.

The problems immediately before us are disclosed by the explicit and reliable data gathered in our schools during the past three years, and supplemented by the data gathered under the direction of the department of "medical inspection" established last year. The data thus collated indicates the existence of a surprising number of pupils which may be grouped into three classes, to wit: The retarded children, the subnormal children, the defective children.

We now know that more than one-half of our children are handicapped by physical infirmities more or less serious; that more than 10 per cent. are subnormal and cannot maintain their grade in the established course of study except by special attention; that some smaller percentage are so defective as to make it beyond hope that they will be ever able to be educated within the limits of our present prescribed course.

It, of course, will not be given to us to solve this problem, but to make an earnest start in the direction of its solution is clearly our duty and our privilege. Some of the issues which will naturally follow, will raise the following questions, to wit: The desirability of developing teachers especially fitted to deal with the problem of the subnormal child. The extent to which an increased use of the industrial arts may be introduced as a means of education where branches appealing wholly to the intellect have failed, to what extent it would be wise and practicable to segregate the various types of children. In directing your attention to this problem, I wish to emphasize the thought that I have in mind not only the welfare of the types of children enumerated above, but that I have in mind also the good of the normal child, to whom school life will become a source of pleasure if his faculties are always fully engaged.

We have indulged in more or less desultory discussion upon the subject which has come to be called the "quarterly promotion plan." I am of the opinion that this should be talked out with promptness, and that it is wise that a final decision be definitely announced with as little delay as may be.

I take pleasure in commending to the committee on educational matters and to the superintendent and his assistants and to the chief medical inspector, the suggestion that joint meetings not less often than once a month be held, and that these meetings shall be open to the public; also that not less often than once in three months, joint meetings of the committee on educational matters, superintendent, his assistants, the chief medical inspector and the principals of the schools be held, at which time papers may be read bearing upon the subject matter above, and discussed frankly to the end that a workable plan may be crystalized to the advantage of our children and the credit of our system. It may be also that representatives from the mothers' clubs might be invited to join in these deliberations with satisfaction and profit.

The work along the lines suggested will lay heavy claim upon the time of each member of the board. The burden of this will fall most heavily on the committee on educational matters.

To the chairmanship of this committee I appoint Dr. August Kimmel and await his choice of colleagues for the other members.

I shall take the liberty to submit a communication next week treating upon the "business administration."

HASEROT TRIES TO BLOCK SUIT ON GRAFT FUND

Delays Action When Solicitor Proposes to Collect from Fireproofers.

Francis H. Haserot's first move as president of the board of education was to block the filing of suit to recover $130,748.48 from school fireproofing contractors.

City Solicitor Baker, at Monday night's board meeting, requested permission to file suit at once against I. M. McMullan, John M. Pfander and the Forest City Heating & Supply Co.

"I want a week to consider this," Haserot said. He declared the board had no figures to prove that claims named by Baker were correct.

"And more than this," he said, "we have our responsibility to consider as private citizens, as well as board members."

Haserot Demands Delay.

Dr. Ashmun had urged immediate compliance with Baker's request, but on Haserot's demand the matter was laid over for a week. Haserot referred to a committee Baker's request for $1500 additional funds with which to continue his investigation.

Increases in the school director's payroll were suggested by Director Orr.

One new place he wants created is that of "excutive clerk" to the director, "to relieve the director's secretary and the director of many of their burdens," he explained. No salary was suggested.

It is reported that the executive clerkship is wanted for John Kimmel, board member Kimmel's son.

Members Ashmun, Jones and Mrs. Hyre laughed when the request was made.

"Orr certainly needs somebody in there," said Dr. Jones.

Orr also asked for the creation of the post of plumbing inspector at $1500 a year. The board already has one plumber in its employ.

Change Book Methods.

School text books for the next five years will be selected publicly by the board. Dr. Ashmun presented a resolution declaring against the selection of books in secret by a committee.

"It takes a vote of six members out of seven to change any textbook that is now in use, I believe," commented President Haserot.

He then voted for Ashmun's resolution.

The American Book Co. holds contracts for nearly half the books now in use.

A taxpayer's demand for suit against the fireproofing contractors was filed by attorney George M. Harris.

The sums to be recovered are named as $30,065.89 from Pfander; $33,908.16 from McMullan; and $66,774.43 from the Forest City concern.

President Haserot accepted the office of president.

GAS INCREASE IS $3,000,000

Mayor's "Compromise" Gives Big Increased Profits to the East Ohio Gas Co.

THE GAS CONSUMERS' BURDEN

Gas consumers of Cleveland will bear an additional burden in gas bills of nearly $3,000,000 in the next 10 years if the Baehr-Daly gas fight compromise is passed by council.

The present natural gas franchise is at 30 cents a thousand feet. The Baehr surrender makes 30 cents the price of natural gas for seven years, and 35 cents the price for the last three years of a 10-year contract.

The five cents increase for three years, figured on the present consumption of 13,000,000,000 feet a year, without allowing for increased consumption, gives

39,000,000,000 feet at five cents increase a thousand..... $1,950,000

The old artificial gas rate was 70⅛ cents after deducting the city's 6½ per cent rebate on the 75-cent rate.

The new rate is 80 cents net. The increase, the public rebate figured, is 9⅞ cents. The present consumption is 960,000,000 feet a year. In 10 years this increase is:

9,600,000,000 feet at 9⅞ cents..... $948,000

The total increase is..... $2,898,000

Mayor Baehr has surrendered in the city's gas fight with the Standard Oil's local gas monopoly.

He agreed, following two weeks negotiations with Pres. Daly of the East Ohio, ending Monday, to a settlement under which the gas consumers of Cleveland will be forced to pay $3,000,000 above the present rates in the 10 years of the proposed price agreements on natural and artificial gas.

Council may refuse to support the surrender. The democratic members of council appear to hold the balance of power.

The republican caucus late Monday afternoon wrangled two hours after Mayor Baehr had advocated his compromise and refused by a tie vote to put the compromise before council.

Monday night the ordinances were introduced at Baehr's insistence by Councilman Bernstein, chairman of the joint gas committee.

Added Cost to Consumers

The ordinances provide:

Natural gas: 10-year agreement, seven or eight years at 30 cents; two or three years following at 35 cents; unlimited service.

Artificial gas: 10-year agreement, 80 cents while consumption remains below 1,000,000,000 cubic feet a year, and 75 cents if 1,000,000,000 feet is exceeded.

The artificial gas consumers of the city must pay in 10 years $876,000 more than present prices for artificial gas at the present rate of consumption if the Baehr surrender passes council.

The natural gas consumers must pay $1,950,000 over present prices in the last three years of the natural gas agreement if the surrender passes.

The total added profits to Standard oil over prices based on the old franchises is $2,898,000.

Further Tax on Service Charge

The jokers in the franchise which will further tax the gas consumer are:

A service charge of 50 cents a month on artificial gas meters, which will make the consumer who uses less than 50 cents worth of gas a month pay the 50 cents anyway.

A provision that failure to pay bills within 10 days after the 35-cent natural gas rate goes into effect will add a 2-cent penalty, making the price 37 cents. The present penalty is 1 cent.

A victory for Standard oil is the fact that the city would be paying 35 cents for gas ten years from now when the proposed agreement would expire.

Councilmen admit it would then be difficult if not impossible to force a lower rate than 35 cents if that rate is in operation at the time of the making of a new price agreement.

How Council Stands.

Here is the present lineup of council on the Baehr-Daly gas surrender estimated by the councilmen Tuesday. The democratic members are all against the surrender. They may switch.

For the Baehr-Daly plan: Republicans, Morgan, Bernstein, Hitchens, Dittrick, McClain, Lafferty, Arnold, Caldwell, Carroll and White.

Against the Baehr-Daly plan: Republicans, Gahn, Sprosty, Braschwitz, Townes, Hirshman, Fergus, Spooner, Kramer and Horner. Democrats, Schwarzer, Menning, Hanratty, Pelcinski, French, Haserodt and Henry.

Doubtful: Republicans, Shimmon, Jackman, Fleming, Walker Remy, Newell and Burke.

Total for 10, total against 16, total doubtful 7.

There will be open discussions on the Baehr surrender beginning Thursday. Chairman Bernstein of the joint gas committee, who introduced the ordinances, has called the first for 10 a. m. Thursday. Daly and S. H. Tolles, East Ohio attorney, will be there.

The fight, or the semblance of the fight, if there is any, between the administration and Daly, will center over the question of whether the natural gas rate shall change to 35 cents within seven or eight years.

Daly hasn't agreed to the eight-year proposal.

Plan a Fight.

Democrats are planning a fight on the Baehr surrender.

"It's a frame-up between the administration and Standard Oil which milks the people of $3,000,000 or more," said Councilmen Menning Tuesday. "Of course democrats will oppose."

Republicans grew restless under the Baehr whip in caucus. Visions of curtailment of their share of 2500 city jobs kept many in line. Floor leader Charles Horner openly insurged.

"It's bad politics, bad policy and bad business," said Horner.

Thus the republican organization is on the verge of the biggest split since the induction of Baehr into office. Republican insurgents predict the Baehr surrender marks his political sunset. They recall his famous ultimatum to Daly when he rose heatedly in council committee three months ago and shouted across tables at Daly:

"I stand for 30-cent natural gas for 10 years and 75-cent artificial gas for 10 years and I shall not recede."

City Solicitor Baker refused to discuss the ordinances Tuesday.

"It's a new proposition to me, and I can't talk until I digest it," he said.

It is significant that Baker had heard rumors of the proposed Baehr surrender and filed his application for a temporary restraining order

MARKS SAYS OUR COUNCIL'S KINDLY

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(Spl.)—Commenting upon the proposed compromise in the Cleveland gas situation, William D. Marks said Tuesday:

"Artificial illuminating gas is a minor factor in the negotiations. A few cents more or less will commercially make little difference, if any, to Cleveland. If natural gas can be furnished at a price which approximates the cost of coal for a term of years, it will more than compensate for any concession on the price of artificial gas.

"The offer of a sliding scale, giving a net price of 80 cents for artificial gas, would appear to prove the kindly and broad-minded attitude of the city council, notwithstanding Daly's dictatorial and belligerent attitude at the outset."

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It is significant that Baker had heard rumors of the proposed Baehr surrender and filed his application for a temporary restraining order to prevent the turning off of gas in spite of the approaching settlement and the Baehr-Daly conferences.

Weakens Case in Court.

The Baehr-Daly understanding, however, practically blocks the Baker suit. Gas attorneys can now argue the granting of the temporary restraining order is no longer necessary in the face of renewed negotiations for settlement and can promise the court to continue gas service pending settlement and ask delay until negotiations are successful or broken off.

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MAYOR BAEHR'S GAS SURRENDER

The "gas compromise" proposed by Mayor Baehr is a surrender to the Standard oil's gas monopoly.

Mayor Baehr, starting out to block any price increase, and declaring against any compromise, has walked right in, turned right around, and walked right out again.

His plan not only involves a present to the East Ohio company of over $3,000,000 above present rates during the life of a new ten-year contract, but it puts the price on a higher basis at the end of the contract so that in framing future agreements the company has the advantage of the higher figures.

The proposition comes at a time especially inopportune, for City Solicitor Baker has just brought the entire proposition into the courts. He is seeking to enjoin the discontinuance of artificial gas service and to have the reasonableness of the price determined, a proceeding by which ultimately a price fair to the city and to the company may be fixed.

Cleveland wants to pay a fair price for its gas, but it doesn't intend to pay a cent more.

The tendency of courts recently has been to view 6 per cent as a reasonable profit for public utilities corporations. Cleveland is willing the East Ohio should make that, but it is not willing to fatten the corporate pockets of Standard oil's Ohio gas concern with inflated dividends on inflated values.

The East Ohio is after the money. The more it gets the better it's pleased. A price it would fix would be on the basis of how much it could get, not on what is a price which will yield a fair profit.

No price which is satisfactory to President Daly of the East Ohio could be a fair price for Cleveland—and here comes the mayor with a Daly-made "compromise."

No compromise made by Daly could be anything but a surrender by the city.

Fear of a price fixed by the courts may have led Daly to hurry his plans to tie the city up in another ten-year contract favorable to him.

And fear of possible action by the legislature creating a public utilities commission which would regulate the price of gas may drive him on.

He would hog-tie and brand the city with the price brand of the Standard, and he seems to be using the mayor on his roundup to herd the city's council into his corral.

Wait a minute, Mr. Daly.

Wait a minute, Mr. Baehr.

Let us hear what the courts say in the Baker suit first. Then let us hear what the people of Cleveland want. They've something to say, and the voice of M. B. Daly is not their voice.

PRESS TIME BULLETINS

ANSWERS PIER SUIT

City Solicitor Baker filed an answer late Tuesday to attorney John G. White's suit seeking to prevent the city from leasing the E. Ninth-st pier to the B. & C. and D. & C. steamship companies because it is off Lakeview park, set apart for park purposes by the city. Baker asks to have the injunction dissolved.

GAS COMPROMISE PLEASES EXPERT

Ordinances Now Before the City Council Fair to All, Marks Says.

Low Cost of Natural Product Makes Up for Other Concessions.

William D. Marks, employed by Cleveland as an expert to aid in the gas fight, expressed himself yesterday in New York city as favorable to the compromised settlement proposed by the ordinances presented to the city council Monday night. Marks said the furnishing of natural gas at a fair and reasonable price is of more importance and will more than compensate for concessions made on artificial gas.

Marks may be invited to come to Cleveland and express his views fully before the council committees in whose hands the compromise ordinances now rest. Marks, it is understood, is ready to come whenever the city desires.

Public hearings on the compromise will begin Friday. Chairman Bernstein of the joint council committee yesterday called the first meeting for 10 o'clock that morning. The meeting will be held in the council chamber and President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co. will be invited to attend, together with associates he may care to bring with him.

Daly yesterday said he had not seen the ordinances and indicated that he would have nothing to say further until after the council had finally passed on the measures.

City Clerk McCray yesterday, on the request of Councilman Morgan, wrote into the proposed natural gas contract the words "eight" and "two" in spaces that had been left blank pending a settlement of the dispute between the city and company as to whether the East Ohio should continue to furnish natural gas at 30 cents for seven or eight years, getting 35 cents for the last two or three years.

"Thirty-cent natural gas for eight years is a concession the city intends to compel," Morgan said.

Most of the opposition that has developed to the settlement ordinances hinges on the clause giving the company the right to charge 35 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for natural gas in the closing years of the contract. Opponents of the compromise in the Republican caucus Monday afternoon made their fight on this, and indications as to line up in the council itself points to the making of the fight on this point.

The presentation of the compromise ordinances to the council means that for the present the suit to restrain the company shutting off artificial gas Jan. 17 will not be pressed. City Solicitor Baker said yesterday he hardly saw the necessity of asking that a motion for a temporary injunction be granted. The suit is to be kept alive in case a hitch in the passage of the ordinances develop.

The ordinances undoubtedly will be fought before passage. The Republican majority is divided in sentiment. Many Republicans do not like the ordinances, but the administration is confident that when its position and the causes that actuated the negotiation of the compromise are fully set before them most of these Republcans will join in voting for passage of the measures.

The Democratic minority probably will be solidly against the compromise. One or two Democratic members admit that the compromise appears satisfactory, but they are just as frank in saying the minority vote will be against passage. Some Republicans think there will be a break in the ranks of the minority, just as they expect some Republicans to vote against the ordinances.

Mayor Baehr believes the sentiment of the people favors the settlement. Councilman Morgan is of the same opinion. The mayor yesterday was congratulated by many citizens who told him a settlement was what the people want. Some Republicans who opposed the ordinances in the caucus, also told the mayor that on passage in the council they would vote for both franchises.

The mayor yesterday told some new details of the negotiations with gas officials. He says the gas company, on the passage of the ordinances, both of which are to be signed and accepted or both rejected, will file a memorandum with the city agreeing to permit use of natural gas in a certain number of street lamps.

"Where there are no artificial gas mains and where, as in the parks, gasoline lamps are in use, the company will furnish natural gas. The city will get a rate of about $6 per lamp per year," the mayor said.

Eight years ago the gas company would not consent to furnish gas for illuminating purposes. Even in residences, natural gas, under the ordinance, cannot be used for lighting. In the main, the company maintains this attitude today. Wherever natural gas connections are made the company will not block the use of natural gas for lighting purposes, providing connections are made without its knowledge. The gas company will not connect pipes for illuminating fixtures, but if householders do this at their own risk, the company will not object.

Meter Charge Explained.

Letters, asking for an explanation of the clause in the pending artificial gas franchise that allows the East Ohio to make a meter charge of 50 cents, have been received at the office of the mayor.

"The clause merely gives the company the right to require a guarantee from consumers that a charge for at least 50 cents worth of gas can be made a month," the mayor said yesterday in explanation. "If people only use 50 cents worth of gas that is all they will be charged, but if they use 48 cents worth they will be charged 50 cents just the same. There will be no smaller charge than 50 cents."

Denies Opposing Settlement.

Councilman Thomas Fleming last night denied that he had opposed the proposed gas fight settlement ordinances in the Republican caucus Monday afternoon, and declared that he was heartily in favor of the solution of the trouble which has the backing of the city administration.

"I agree with Mr. Baehr that the natural gas settlement is all important," said Fleming. "Natural gas is the poor man's fuel, and an assured supply of it is far more important than the price fixed for the artificial product. I shall certainly do all I can to put the ordinances through."

MAYOR AT HELM FIGHTING FOR GAS

Baehr Decides to Take Aggressive Measures for Adoption of Grants.

Confident Republicans Will Swing to Aid Measures.

DENIES JOKER'S PRESENCE

Councilman Morgan Defends Safeguards in Franchises He Helped to Draft, Asserting no Chance Exists for Company to Force Use of 75-Cent Fuel Gas—Twenty Republicans Expected to Support Grant Ordinances—Declare City Would Have Advantage in Court.

Aggressive measures will be adopted by the city administration in urging the acceptance of the compromise gas settlement ordinances. Administration leaders yesterday decided to fight for the ordinances in no uncertain manner. The fight will undoubtedly break at the meeting of the joint gas committee tomorrow and Mayor Baehr and the leaders in the gas fight will tell just why, in their opinions, the compromise ordinances should be passed.

The mayor and Councilmen Morgan and Bernstein, his chief aids in the gas fight, discussed the situation fully yesterday. They are confident that the council will favor the ordinances and it was forecasted yesterday that when a vote is taken in the council twenty Republicans would declare for the ordinances.

"We do not fear the closest investigation and scrutiny; we welcome such, because we know that the more the people study these ordinances the better pleased they will be with them," said Morgan last night. "If they are passed by the council and accepted by the company the city can well congratulate itself upon a most excellent settlement.

"The statement made today that the provision in the pending natural gas ordinance repealing the clause in the old ordinance providing for fuel gas at 41 cents is a 'joker' is absolutely untrue," continued Morgan. "On the other hand, the 41-cent provision is a 'joker' of the most dangerous kind. It is not true as stated that the old ordinance required the company to furnish 41-cent gas if the natural gas failed. On the contrary it was purely optional with the company whether or not to furnish this cheap fuel gas, but it had the right to furnish that at any time.

Candle Power Not Fixed.

"There was nothing in the ordinance as to the candle power of this gas. The only requirement was that it should have 600 heat units per cubic foot. Natural gas at 30 cents has about 1,100 heat units and is, therefore, nearly twice as valuable. As the East Ohio is now furnishing twice as much natural gas as is required by the old ordinance, it would be possible for it to buy cheap fuel gas from the river furnaces or elsewhere and sell this inferior fuel to consumers at 41 cents instead of natural gas, worth twice as much, at 30 cents.

"The present ordinance has wisely eliminated this 'joker' safely tucked away in the old ordinance and requires that the company shall furnish pure natural gas without adulteration. The statement that the pending ordinance permits the company to force a 75-cent fuel gas on the city is absolutely untrue.

"The claim that the provision in the pending ordinance for unlimited service of natural gas is worthless is equally unfounded. The ordinance requires the company to extend its pipes and mains within the city, to permit service connections to be made, and, finally, to furnish the city and its people with such quantities of natural gas as they may require. This is a much broader provision than the one contained in the Bernstein ordinance which the company refused.

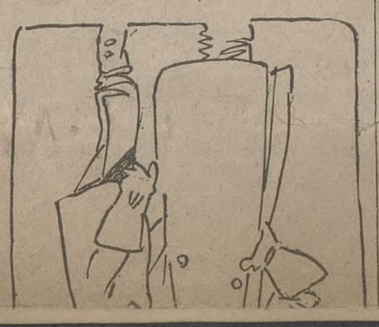
"It is true that the company is not required to extend service, when it is absolutely impossible for it to obtain a supply of gas and any court in the country would relieve the company of such an obligation, when its fulfillment had become impossible. It is said that the company must go into court to enforce these provisions, but it is impossible to devise any provision which is self-executory, and which, if violated, does not require a recourse to the courts. The alternative suggested is that the director of public service be given the power to order an extension; but the company could immediately get into court on an injunction proceeding which might drag out indefinitely.

"It is much better that the city have the right to appeal to the courts immediately and by a peremptory writ of mandamus compel the company to carry out its contract obligations. The burden of proof would be on the company to show its inability to furnish gas, and not upon the city, as

of men. Likewise the most beautiful of women. Or in other words, he was a sort of Eva Tanguay and John Drew combined. The men toasted him at the clubs and the ladies of fashion considered it an honor for him to ride in their coaches or be seen walking with

ersonations

lieve he really meant to kill more than half the people he's run over with his auto."



UNION LABOR MEN TO AIM ORGANIZED BLOW AT BAEHR GAS GRANT

Twenty-five Thousand Back of Federation's Demand on City Council.

Labor's Fight Voiced in Demand on Council

Labor's fight against the Baehr-Daly gas compromise is voiced in a resolution adopted Wednesday night by the legislative committee of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. The resolution, to be passed by the federation and sent to city council, reads:

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"And it is left to the gas company to determine when the gas supply has failed," added Secretary Thomas. "They own the fields, and I suppose the supply could 'fail' when they get ready."

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"We are not going to make any break like that," he said. "I don't know what the plans are for the meeting, but it ought to be an open one."

MAYOR AT HELM FIGHTING FOR GAS

Baehr Decides to Take Aggressive Measures for Adoption of Grants.

Confident Republicans Will Swing to Aid Measures.

DENIES JOKER'S PRESENCE

Councilman Morgan Defends Safeguards in Franchises He Helped to Draft, Asserting no Chance Exists for Company to Force Use of 75-Cent Fuel Gas—Twenty Republicans Expected to Support Grant Ordinances—Declare City Would Have Advantage in Court.

Aggressive measures will be adopted by the city administration in urging the acceptance of the compromise gas settlement ordinances. Administration leaders yesterday decided to fight for the ordinances in no uncertain manner. The fight will undoubtedly break at the meeting of the joint gas committee tomorrow and Mayor Baehr and the leaders in the gas fight will tell just why, in their opinions, the compromise ordinances should be passed.

The mayor and Councilmen Morgan and Bernstein, his chief aids in the gas fight, discussed the situation fully yesterday. They are confident that the council will favor the ordinances and it was forecasted yesterday that when a vote is taken in the council twenty Republicans would declare for the ordinances.

"We do not fear the closest investigation and scrutiny; we welcome such, because we know that the more the people study these ordinances the better pleased they will be with them," said Morgan last night. "If they are passed by the council and accepted by the company the city can well congratulate itself upon a most excellent settlement.

"The statement made today that the provision in the pending natural gas ordinance repealing the clause in the old ordinance providing for fuel gas at 41 cents is a 'joker' is absolutely untrue," continued Morgan. "On the other hand, the 41-cent provision is a 'joker' of the most dangerous kind. It is not true as stated that the old ordinance required the company to furnish 41-cent gas if the natural gas failed. On the contrary it was purely optional with the company whether or not to furnish this cheap fuel gas, but it had the right to furnish that at any time.

Candle Power Not Fixed.

"There was nothing in the ordinance as to the candle power of this gas. The only requirement was that it should have 600 heat units per cubic foot. Natural gas at 30 cents has about 1,100 heat units and is, therefore, nearly twice as valuable. As the East Ohio is now furnishing twice as much natural gas as is required by the old ordinance, it would be possible for it to buy cheap fuel gas from the river furnaces or elsewhere and sell this inferior fuel to consumers at 41 cents instead of natural gas, worth twice as much, at 30 cents.

"The present ordinance has wisely eliminated this 'joker' safely tucked away in the old ordinance and requires that the company shall furnish pure natural gas without adulteration. The statement that the pending ordinance permits the company to force a 75-cent fuel gas on the city is absolutely untrue.

"The claim that the provision in the pending ordinance for unlimited service of natural gas is worthless is equally unfounded. The ordinance requires the company to extend its pipes and mains within the city, to permit service connections to be made, and, finally, to furnish the city and its people with such quantities of natural gas as they may require. This is a much broader provision than the one contained in the Bernstein ordinance which the company refused.

"It is true that the company is not required to extend service, when it is absolutely impossible for it to obtain a supply of gas and any court in the country would relieve the company of such an obligation, when its fulfillment had become impossible. It is said that the company must go into court to enforce these provisions, but it is impossible to devise any provision which is self-executory, and which, if violated, does not require a recourse to the courts. The alternative suggested is that the director of public service be given the power to order an extension; but the company could immediately get into court on an injunction proceeding which might drag out indefinitely.

"It is much better that the city have the right to appeal to the courts immediately and by a peremptory writ of mandamus compel the company to carry out its contract obligations. The burden of proof would be on the company to show its inability to furnish gas, and not upon the city, as claimed.

"It is to the interest of all consumers alike that the main lines should not be too severely taxed, especially when the ordinance requires additional lines as the demand increases. Section 11 of the old ordinance provided that the maximum amount of natural gas which the company would be required to furnish was 36,000,000 cubic feet per day. The proposed ordinance repeals that provision and gives the city absolutely unlimited service.

"While there may be some minor defects in the present ordinances which will be taken care of by amendment, all the other principal arguments against the pending ordinances can be just as completely and abundantly answered. The charge that there are 'jokers' in the present ordinance is a serious one. While it is unfair to ask Solicitor Baker to assume responsibility for the terms of the present ordinances, yet, as the city's legal representative, he went over the ordinances before their introduction, including the provisions in question, and his reputation in the community is too high and his legal acumen too acute to permit any so-called 'jokers' to appear in the ordinances."

The Cleveland Federation of Labor and the Twenty-fourth Ward Progressive Republican club last night declared unalterably against any increase in the price of gas in Cleveland. The political club asked Councilman White, representng the twenty-fourth ward, to vote against the compromise ordinances. The labor organization acted through its legislative committee and this committee adopted a resolution condemning the gas compromise and declaring in favor of municipal ownership of a gas plant.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the committee, reads:

This committee is unalterably opposed to the increase in the price of gas, natural or artificial, or any minimum at the meter, and demands that the city council take the proper action to submit to a vote of the people the question of municipal ownership of a plant for manufacturing gas for lighting, heating and power purposes.

The resolution will be presented to council by Harry D. Thomas, chairman of the legislative committee, at the next meeting.

The federation has expressed no opinion during the recent gas struggle, but has always been in favor of municipal ownership of gas plants.

UNION LABOR MEN TO AIM ORGANIZED BLOW AT BAEHR GAS GRANT

Twenty-five Thousand Back of Federation's Demand on City Council.

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CLEVELAND PRESS, JANUARY 12, 1911.

Morgan admitted Thursday the two ordinances are not dependent on one another. As they now stand, the East Ohio company could accept one without accepting the other, leaving the consumer in the air.

"We shall attempt to repair that defect," he said, "and fix it so one cannot be accepted without the acceptance of the other."

The city council as it stands now is opposed to Baehr's and Daly's plans.

Poll of Councilmen.

Those lined up for the settlement are: Morgan, Bernstein, Hitchens, Dittrick, McClain, Arnold, Caldwell, Carroll, White, Burke, Fleming, Newell.

Here are councilmen's replies Thursday to the questions:

No. 1: Will you vote for a settlement of the natural gas question making the rate above 30 cents during any part of the 10-year period?

No. 2: Will you vote for a settlement of the artificial gas question fixing the rate above 75 cents during any part of a 10-year period?

Shimmon: I cannot say at this time. I am for the lowest priced gas we can get. If the best settlement is higher than 75 and 30 for the entire period of 10 years I shall be for that.

Haserodt: No on both questions.

Henry: No on both questions.

Towne: No on question No. 1. Yes on question No. 2, provided the sliding scale plan is carried out.

Burke: Yes on both questions.

Sprosty: No opinion as to the first question. No as to the second question.

Fleming: Yes on both propositions.

Some Cannot Say Now.

Bernstein: Yes on both questions.

Newell: Yes on both questions.

Gahn: Yes on the first question, but I should want at least eight years of 30-cent natural gas and a satisfactory adjustment of the artificial franchise. I should want the protective safeguards in the natural gas franchise, especially those relating to unlimited supply and extensions. No on question No. 2, unless the natural gas question is settled at this time.

Spooner: No on both questions.

Arnold: Yes, I'll vote for the present natural gas ordinance providing the 30-cent rate runs eight years. Yes on question No. 2.

Dittrick: I can't say now.

Kramer: I have no definite stand at present. If anyone can show me that the present ordinance is not the best I shall be glad to vote against it.

Laferty: I was not at the caucus and haven't read the ordinance.

Jackman: My constituents must tell me the way they want me to vote. I shall hold meetings in my ward this week and shall make a post card poll.

HASEROT ASKS FRAUD PROOFS OF SOLICITOR

Head of Schools Confers With Baker for Two Hours Without Result.

President Haserot of the board of education asked proof of fireproofing overcharges in the schools, in a long conference with City Solicitor Baker Thursday.

Haserot blocked Baker's plan to bring suit against John M. Pfander, I. M. McMullan and the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., when the school council was asked to approve the suit.

Thursday he went into all phases of the question with Baker. It took two hours. There was a deadlock at the end.

"Haserot will communicate with me in writing," said Baker. "Nothing is settled yet."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911

GAS ORDINANCES UP FOR ARGUMENT

Compromise Measures to be Aired Before the Public This Morning.

By Agreement Artificial Fuel Will Not be Turned Off Jan. 17.

Public sentiment on the gas settlement negotiated by Mayor Baehr will be tested this morning when the joint gas committee of the city council meets in the mayor's office to discuss the compromise ordinances. If there is too large an attendance the meeting will be adjourned to the council chamber.

Arguments for and against the ordinances will be heard by the committee. The meeting is to be held at 10 o'clock and will be public. Invitations have been extended President Daly and other representatives of the East Ohio Gas Co., to attend. Mayor Baehr and Councilman Morgan will present arguments in favor of the settlement.

Opponents will suggest several amendments to the ordinances. There will be discussion of these amendments and some may be incorporated in the ordinances. The administration, however, will oppose any fundamental change. Most of the opposition probably will be based on the meter charge that is permitted under the proposed artificial gas ordinance. Union labor, particularly, is fighting this provision.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911

Attorneys for the city and the gas company yesterday agreed that artificial gas should not be turned off Jan. 17. City Solicitor Baker and S. H. Tolles appeared before Judge Ford yesterday and asked the court to hear Baker's motion for a temporary injunction.

The attorneys explained that they had agreed that he might enter a temporary restraining order to be effective during the hearing on the motion. Judge Ford agreed to the arrangement and the hearing will begin before Judge Chapman next Tuesday.

Councilman Jackman announced yesterday that before he decides his position on gas settlement he will take a post card poll of the wishes of the people in his ward—the twentieth.

PLAN TO GO SLOW IN FIREPROOF SUIT

Haserot and Baker Fail to Agree on Technicalities During Conference.

School Board Head Decides to Submit Idea to Solicitor.

President F. H. Haserot of the board of education and City Solicitor Newton D. Baker disagree as to technicalities relative to suing contractors to recover money said to have been illegally paid for fireproofing purposes. Baker and Haserot had a conference in the city hall yesterday.

City Solicitor Baker, at the last meeting of the school board, suggested litigation against Fireproofing Contractors J. M. Pfander, I. M. McMullan and the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. to recover a total of $130,748.48. The school board referred the matter to Haserot and Baker.

The result was yesterday's conference. Haserot objected to the way Baker's resolution was worded in relation to the proposed lawsuits. The head of the school board wished to be shown more proofs.

"Mr. Haserot wished me to change certain clauses in the resolution pertaining to the proposed litigation," said Baker. "He was willing to submit in writing the suggestions he had to offer, and I agreed to that plan. We shall have some correspondence on the matter."

President Haserot said he did not object to lawsuits, providing it was proven first that there were overcharges.

ORR'S REPLY TO OF SCHOOL FRAU

WHAT BAKER SAID OF ORR

For more than two years fireproofing w
blanket resolution of March, 1908. This wa
illegal.

Systematic fireproofing of schools was no
than six months after the emergency resoluti

Sheath metal fireproofing was selected by
had no authority to do so.

Three firms out of eleven did most of t
selection of these three was not based on e

There was no conceivable reason why
should not have been secured.

No effort was made to agree on a standa

Work was done at random. Much unnec
was done, and other work was left undone.

The contractors who charged the highest
the largest amount of work to do.

The superintendent of buildings, unaide
work to be done, and ordered sheet metal w
without limit.

During the installation of the work the
inspection.

Items in bills were changed to make th
tensions balance.

Contractors charged different prices for
were not questioned by the school authorities

Time slips show that the school board
for the same day's labor.

Remeasurements show that grave overc

Early in 1910 somebody in the school
cided the efficacy of the blanket resolution
were split to keep within the $1500 limit.

UPROAR ALL IN VAIN

For Now Brand Whitlock Isn't Coming; He's Ill.

All the uproar caused by Cleveland ministers refusing to permit Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, to speak in their churches before the federation of women's clubs, has been for naught, temporarily at least.

Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, chairman of the federation's program committee, received word Monday that Whitlock is ill and will be unable to fill his engagement here Wednesday afternoon. Newton D. Baker, city solicitor, will take Whitlock's place.

"But Mayor Whitlock will co later," says Mrs. Vorce.

O BAKER PUTS CAUSE AUD ON 'EMERGENCY'

ORR'S OFFICE

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t of the work, and the on excellence of work. why competitive bids

standard price.
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s for labor, but the bills orities.
oard was charged twice

overcharges were made. hool director's office de- ution was lost; so bills it.

Director Issues Preliminary Answer to Charges.

Director Orr Friday issued a preliminary statement in reply to City Solicitor Baker's arraignment of Jan.2, on school fireproffing overcharges and the organization of Orr's department.

The statement precedes a formal reply which may be made to the school board later.

Orr points out the report of Building Inspector Lougee and Fire Chief Wallace on Cleveland schools following the Collinwood fire declaring school buildings dangerous to life, and the board then authorized the director to secure bids for fireproofing without advertising. He says the emergency existed and continues to exist until all buildings are fireproofed.

Orr then ordered the superintendent of buildings, J. C. Quayle, to have the work done, he says.

He says it is unfortunate if the firms chosen by Quayle acted dishonestly, but no reflection upon Quayle's integrity is cast. He states the board had made no provision for a sufficient force to handle this emergency work in its accounting department.

The statement follows:

"On March 12, 1908, Mr. William S. Lougee, inspector of buildings, and George A. Wallace made a report on our 'frame' and 'joist' constructed buildings, which declared all such buildings 'unsafe and dangerous to life and limb.' The board had authorized the director to 'secure bids without advertising for such changes in any school building that may be necessary to safeguard the lives of pupils and teachers of such schools.'

"On July 27, I submitted to the board complete plans and specifications for equipping all buildings of 'joist' and 'mill' construction with automatic sprinklers as a means of protection against fire, and asked the board for authority to receive bids. This communication and request was referred to the committee on old buildings.

"On Aug. 22, 1908, as no action had been taken, I again urged upon the board such action as would authorize the work. The committee reported adversely to action on the recommendation as to sprinklers, and on the subject of fireproofing reported that 'previous authorizations were sufficient to authorize the director to do the work.' This report of the committee was adopted by the board Sept. 2, 1908.

"Responsibility Was Mine."

"I was by this placed in the position, seemingly, of having been authorized to make the building safe, and having the full responsibility for anything that might happen in any building of frame or joist construction, which the chief of the fire department and the inspector of buildings—the highest authorities in the city—had declared 'unsafe and dangerous to life and limb.' With that in mind and having in mind also the ruling of the city solicitor that it would 'plainly be the duty and within the power of the director of schools to act immediately in any such matter,' and acting as I supposed then, and still believe, with the full authority of the board, I proceeded to order the work done. No contracts could be made as none were authorized by the board.

"The statute has placed upon the director the responsibility for the 'care and custody of school property,' and by inference, of course, human life. As before stated, this responsibility was further fixed by the adoption of the report of the committee from which I quoted above. The fires were soon to be turned on, the schools had to be made safe, or as near so as possible. I exercised the executive authority granted, in an effort to make them so, ordering the superintendent of buildings to have the work done in the best manner possible, under the general specifications prepared by him.

Says Work Was Sanctioned.

"This was done, not only with the full knowledge of the committee, but with the sanction of the board by its report, as was shown in my report of Nov. 21.

"That the superintendent of buildings should have chosen companies, firms or individuals to do this work who were dishonest or have overcharged the board as is claimed, or that he approved bills without knowledge as to their correctness, is of course unfortunate, but no reflection upon his integrity.

That the board did not have a sufficient force in its accounting department, or if there was any oversight or overcharge either for material or labor, in either of these divisions of the work is to be deplored, but this was due largely to the fact that the board had made no provision for the employment of a sufficient number of people to handle this emergency work.

"The question of the legality of the procedure has been raised and is likely to be tested. This will bring up such questions as whether it was ever an emergency. In the light of the written opinion of Chief Wallace and Inspector Lougee, that buildings 'were unsafe and dangerous to life and limb,' it would seem that an emergency continued to exist as long as any one of such buildings was unprotected and that if the board of directors evaded such a responsibility, they could do so only at the peril of the severest censure in case of any accident.

Says He'll Help Recover.

"The statute expressly excepts all measures for the protection of property, meaning also human life, in providing how the work of improving school buildings may be done, and as this was clearly a measure for protection, the board might have proceeded, and, in fact, did proceed under such provision, though its resolutions which were not prepared by the director, continued to treat it as emergency work.

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MORE GAS CHANGES TO AID CONSUMERS

Compromise Measure to be Altered to Meet Ideas of Councilmen.

Reduction in Meter Rent and Inspection of Company Books Asked.

CONFERENCE IS CALLED

City Officials Insist Measures Shall be Dependent on One Another, Thus Providing Acceptance of Both—Dependable Supply of Fuel Also One of Concessions Sought—Amended Ordinances May be Given Second Reading in Council Monday Night.

The compromise gas settlement ordinances will be amended to meet objections raised to them at yesterday's joint council committee meeting. Representatives of the city will meet representatives of the East Ohio Gas Co. either today or Monday to consider changes in the ordinances as they now stand, and it is anticipated an agreement on changes will be reached.

Chamber Considers Gas.

Careful attention was given the compromise gas ordinances yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the special gas committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

While the price was considered, more attention was given to the regulative features of the ordinances. The committee expects to finish its work and make a report on the ordinances within a short time.

The city will insist, and it is expected the company will accede, that inspection of books be allowed by the city. Councilman Kramer in yesterday's meeting raised this point, explaining that inspection by the city ought to be provided so that the city would know when consumption of artificial gas had reached the 1,000,000,000 cubic feet a year mark.

Kramer also suggested strengthening of the clause requiring a dependable supply of gas. This will be carefully considered.

There also is a strong probability the city will ask the gas company to agree to a reduction of the meter rental to 25 cents per month instead of 50 cents. The insertion of this clause in the ordinance caused much opposition yesterday and Councilman Newell suggested that the rental be cut in half.

Cont'd on next page

Making Ordinances Interdependent

City officials also are agreed that a clause should be inserted in both ordinances requiring that each be dependent on the other. In other words, it is desired to provide acceptance of both ordinances. A clause is to be devised annulling one ordinance in the event the other should be rejected.

The ordinances have been referred to a subcommittee consisting of Mayor Baehr, City Solicitor Baker and Councilmen Bernstein, Morgan, Shimmon and French. Bernstein said yesterday the committee might meet today to consider the suggested amendments. The mayor and Morgan may be empowered to meet S. H. Tolles, counsel for the gas company, and, after the subcommittee has agreed to such amendments as it desired, the mayor and Morgan will present the proposed amendments to Tolles.

The ordinances, in amended form, may be given second reading by the council Monday night. If presented for second reading many other amendments will be offered. Councilman Haserodt, Democrat, will offer an amendment providing that, in the event of the failure of natural gas, the artificial gas ordinance become inoperative.

The first suggestion for an amendment to the gas ordinances now pending in the council came from Councilman Jackman at yesterday's meeting in the city council chamber after Chairman Bernstein opened the meeting by calling for suggestions for changes.

"There is no connecting link between the two ordinances," Jackman said. "One might be accepted and the other rejected."

Chairman Bernstein made a note of the amendment suggested. The next suggestion for a change came from Councilman Newell, who pointed out that there was nothing in the natural gas ordinance which permitted its use for lighting purposes. This was the only phase of either ordinance on which President Daly of the East Ohio, who represented the company at the meeting, made any comment. He explained that the company did not care to assume the responsibility for the use of natural gas for illuminating purposes.

"This is putting the cart before the horse," Councilman Kramer said. "Let us first dispose of the question of price. After that is taken up we can dispose of these minor details. Let us hear why the ordinances are presented at this time with the prices named."

"The question asked by Mr. Kramer should be answered," said Councilman Morgan. "The city is facing a lawsuit with reference to the Shimmon ordinance fixing the rate to be charged for artificial gas for two years. I believe that the company has not the right to turn off artificial gas, but if the question was carried to the court there would be an indefinite delay and beyond the moral results there would be nothing to be gained.

"The business interests of the city will be affected by a protracted struggle. It was thought by the mayor and other public spirited citizens that final attempts should be made to settle the gas question before protracted litigation should be begun. It has been the attitude of the administration to get the present natural gas rate extended if possible for another ten years. I am confident that there is no company in the United States that would be willing to contract for the supply of fuel at the present rate. The price of fuel has advanced 25 to 40 per cent. in the last ten years and the advance will continue in all probability.

"There is no competition in the natural gas business. One company is in control of the supply. The city is not in as good a condition to deal with the question as it would be if there were competition. They know they have an increasing market for natural gas. There is a constantly diminishing supply. Under a decision from the supreme court the company can withdraw from the natural gas service. The only chance we would have to prevent it is to secure a reversal of the supreme court decision. The council's regulatory power is next to worthless.

"If natural gas hadn't been brought to Cleveland in 1902 with the increase in population the output of artificial gas would have been 4,000,000,000 feet. The saving has amounted to nearly $2,000,000 a year for the city. The first proposition of the company was 95 cents. In the last five years the consumption of artificial gas dropped a billion feet. If the output increases we shall get the same rate as before. No matter how low the production of artificial gas may be the price can never go higher than 80 cents.

"The decision in the Akron case has removed the strength from the hands of the council in dealing with the natural gas question. Politically I thought, and still think, we are doing an unwise thing, but when I got a proposition I thought I could get behind I said 'throw politics to the winds,' and determined to get behind it and fight for it."

Councilman Newell at this point suggested that 25 cents would be a

ASKS ORR'S REPORT ON FIREPROOF JOB

President Haserot Suggests Early Reply to Findings of City Solicitor.

Wants all Facts Carefully Sifted Out in School Business.

President F. H. Haserot of the board of education in a statement on the business management of the public schools presented to the board at yesterday's session laid particular stress upon the inquiry now being conducted by City Solicitor Baker on the alleged fireproofing overcharges and the methods and manner of doing business in Director Orr's department.

Haserot does not favor too hasty action by the school board in the matter of sifting out facts pertaining to the school business administration. The position of Director Orr was defended.

"An opportunity should be given Director Orr to review his work and give his own conclusions relative to the fireproofing," President Haserot said. "It must be remembered that school vouchers have been out of his hands since October, so that obviously, he cannot make a lengthy statement at this time. I suggest, however, that he make a detailed report soon in reply to the findings of the city solicitor.

"It is clearly the duty of the board to continue its inquiry and exhaust every means at its command to the end that a full and impartial exposition of the work be made. Anything less would not be fair to the taxpayers."

The board's head acquainted members with the recent conference between the city solicitor and himself regarding the fireproofing lawsuits against three contractors. After a discussion it was decided to invite the city solicitor to an executive session of the school board, when all phases of the subject could be adequately considered and some action decided upon as to when the suits should be prosecuted.

Dr. G. C. Ashmun and Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre discouraged further delay in this matter.

Members of the Haserot contingent came into their own with regard to the reorganized committees for the year. There are six committees and each committee consists of three members. By the appointments of President Haserot yesterday all important standing committees have at least two adherents of the Haserot faction. The chairmanships of the three dominating committees—educational, business management and new buildings—were given men who supported Haserot for the presidency.

Radical changes were instituted by the board relative to the new committees for the year. Dr. Jones, who formerly was head of the educational committee, was named chairman of the rules committee. Rev. August Kimmel succeeds Jones. W. G. Leopold and John C. Canfield retain the chairmanships of the new buildings and finance committees respectively. These are the three most important school board committees.

The name of the finance committee was changed from "salaries and appropriations" to the "business management committee." The old buildings committees was combined with a new committee called "sanitation," which formerly came under hygiene. The social center committee is changed to read "public lecture and welfare committee." More power was given the rules committee.

The new school board committees for the current year are: Business management, Canfield, Hyre, Leopold; new buildings, Leopold, Jones, Kimmel; educational, Kimmel, Ashmun, Canfield; public lecture and welfare, Hyre, Jones, Canfield; sanitation and old buildings, Ashmun, Kimmel, Hyre; rules, Jones, Ashmun, Leopold.

Regarding the investigation by the city solicitor of the fireproofing case Haserot says in his report:

In so far as the conditions found by him (the city solicitor) reflect upon the management of the director's office I am of the opinion that opportunity should be given to the director to review the work and submit his findings to the board. Some of the questions raised are clearly matters of judgment and points of view in which honest officials may differ. It is likely that his review will also make it desirable that an examination of the actual work be undertaken by members of the board before reaching definite conclusion. When it is remembered that the vouchers carrying the details of the work passed from the director to the grand jury on Oct. 3, and have not been available to the director since, it may readily be seen that a report from him cannot be looked for offhand.

It is clearly the duty or the board to continue its inquiry and exhaust every means at its command to the end that a full and impartial exposition of the work be had. Anything less would not be fair to the taxpayers.

Pending the fullest examination it is well to withhold final judgment until fraud is actually proved. If malfeasance on the part of any public official is shown the blame should rest where it belongs.

As a step in the direction of inquiring more fully into the present methods and to the end that any urgent change may be put into effect with as little delay as possible, regardless of a revised organization, I suggest that the director be instructed to present to the board promptly a detailed statement of his budget for 1911, indicating the manner of the proposed expenditure of any sums involving an amount in excess of $1,500 during the year, and that the committee who will answer for the oversight of the work address themselves promptly to the study of revision or approval of such budget.

GAS DEMANDS ARE GRANTED PATRONS

Council and East Ohio Co. Agree on Compromise to Increase Benefits.

Minimum Service Charge for Artificial Reduced to 25 Cents.

OTHER CHANGES FAVORED.

Books of Concern to be Inspected Every Six Months—Both Ordinances to be Accepted Contemporaneously—Resolution Adopted Asking Legislature for Law Giving People Vote on Acceptance or Rejection of Grants—Final Action Schdeuled for Next Monday Night.

The gas settlement ordinances were given second reading by council last night and will be up for final action next Monday night. Councilman Bernstein presented two substitute measures containing changes in the ordinances that had been agreed to by President Daly of the gas company and city officials yesterday afternoon, and asked that they be accepted in the place of the original documents presented a week ago. They were accepted.

Changes included in the substitutes provide a reduction of the minimum gas charge from 50 to 25 cents a month; inspection of books of the company semi-annually, so that if average consumption in any six months period indicates, when compared with the corresponding six months in the previous year, an annual consumption in excess of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, the minimum charge of 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet becomes effective immediately; contemporaneous acceptance of both ordinances by the

Referendum Bill Tomorrow.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
44 E. Broad-st,
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.

Senator John Stockwell will introduce a bill tomorrow providing for a referendum on the Cleveland gas franchise. It will have the backing of the Cuyahoga Democratic organization. The measure was discussed tonight in a meeting of the Cuyahoga delegation.

Stockwell's bill will follow the lines of the Tayler traction franchise referendum. It will provide that the question must be submitted to the electors, if a petition is filed with council within thirty days after the city's ordinance is accepted by the gas company. The petition calling for the election must be signed by 15 per cent. of the number of electors voting at the most recent municipal election.

company, the preference of domestic consumers in case of any shortage of gas and two or three unimportant corrections and additions here and there in the two ordinances.

The committee did not agree to an amendment, offered by Councilman Horner, reducing the charge for nonpayment of artificial gas bills within ten days from 5 cents to 2 cents. Horner offered the amendment at the regular session of the council and it will be given further consideration by the committee.

State Law Asked.

The council, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution calling upon the legislature to enact a law giving the people the right to approve or reject natural or artificial gas franchises. The resolution was presented by Councilman Haserodt, Democrat.

Councilman Morgan, immediately after the reading of the resolution, rose to move its reference to the joint committee.

"Sit down!" came cries from all parts of the crowded gallery.

A viva voce vote was called for and the motion was declared defeated. President Walker called for a vote on adoption and the vote for the resolution was unanimous.

When Morgan moved the reference of the resolution Haserodt said it would be better to have it re-read, and ramarked that in his opinion the gas committee had all it can attend to at the present time.

The council also received a petition, containing the signatures of 8,132 citizens, asking that the question of issuing bonds for an artificial gas plant be submitted to vote of the people. The petition protested against the granting of any artificial gas franchise.

Changes made in the gas ordinances were all agreed to yesterday afternoon when President Daly, Mayor Baehr, City Solicitor Baker and many members of the council met with the joint council committee on gas in the city clerk's office. Later in the afternoon S. H. Tolles, counsel for the East Ohio Gas Co., was called into consultation.

All changes were agreed to after most thorough discussion, except Horner's suggestion that the penalty for failure to pay artificial gas bills promptly should be reduced. Horner, at first, seemed inclined to press the point, but when it became evident that such action, if finally adopted by the committee and then agreed to by the council, would endanger the compromise settlement, he gave way.

Whn the committee was called to order Chairman Bernstein explained that a subcommittee had been preparing suggested amendments to the ordinance and he asked Councilman Morgan to report them. Morgan suggested the reduction of the minimum charge for service for artificial gas from 50 to 25 cents and then asked City Solicitor Baker to report a suggested amendment covering inspection of books and the question of when it is to be determined whether annual consumption has reached 1,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Baker suggested quarterly reports by the gas company, to be made the 1st of January, April, July and October, showing the amount of gas manufactured and distributed in each quarter and further suggesting that when these reports indicated a consumption in excess of 1,000,000,000 a year the minimum price should prevail in the succeeding quarter.

"It doesn't seem practical to me," said Daly.

He explained that there might be extraordinary causes for consumption in one period, with a relaxation of the demand in the succeeding quarter. Baker pointed out that in such an event the price would be increased in the next quarter.

"The question isn't vital," said Daly. "It doesn't make a whole lot of difference, but it requires a lot of reports that otherwise would not be necessary. Annual consumption is more practical."

"The annual basis is likely to work more hardship on you than the city," Baker said.

The semi-annual period was agreed to.

Baker then raised the question of restricting the use of natural gas to fuel purposes only. He thought it ought not to be so restricted and suggested that a clause be inserted in the ordinance covering the point. The solicitor raised the question as the result of inquiry by citizens.

Daly explained that the present natural gas ordinance has no reference to the subject and that the company agrees to furnish natural gas for fuel only. He explained that, under the state law, the company has no control over gas after it has passed the meter and that if consumers desire to use it, at their own risk, for lighting purposes, the company has not and cannot object.

The head of the gas company said there would be no change in this policy. Councilman Schwarzer at this point produced a receipt from Alex Pifke, 1980 Columbus-rd S. W., for a meter. Pifke, he said, planned on using natural gas, but the meter setters refused to set the meter until after he had put in artificial gas.

"We never set natural gas meters to artificial pipes," Daly explained.

Councilman Shimmon then brought up the question of penalty for failure to promptly pay artificial bills. Daly explained the sole object of the penalty was to induce prompt payment.

"It is not the small consumer who loses the penalty," he said. "It is the large consumer."

Temporarily that question was dropped and the strength of the clause requiring extension of service was considered. Bernstein asked Baker if he thought the clause strong enough to compel extensions.

"Yes, if the company can get gas," answered Baker.

Councilman Newell inquired how many additional consumers could be served. Daly answered 15,000.

The next question raised was the clause in the natural gas grant providing a penalty for failure to pay within ten days of maturity of the bill. An amendment was agreed to providing that bills must be mailed at least two days before maturity. Daly agreed that, in case of shortage of supply, domestic consumers should be given the preference.

The amendments agreed to were then adopted by the committee and the substitute ordinances prepared. The question of penalty for nonpayment of artificial bills when due is still to be thrashed out, but the positive stand of the company seems to forecast a failure of this movement

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER THURSDAY, JANUARY 19,

HASEROT AGAIN BARS SUITS TO REGAIN MONEY

School Councilmen Vote for Executive Session When They Hear of Possible Liability.

Suits against school fireproofing contractors for recovery of alleged overcharges were blocked a second time Monday night by School President Haserot.

Haserot intimated to the board that under City Solicitor Baker's plan the board members might find themselves liable on the ground that they had authorized illegal payments. The board then voted to go into executive session with Baker at the first opportunity to find out where it stands.

Baker asked permission of the board to sue J. M. Pfander, I. M. McMullan and the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. for money "illegally paid."

Haserot said he had asked Baker to change this phrase to "fraudulently collected" and that Baker hadn't done so. Haserot called attention to the fact that the board had authorized by resolution making the payments.

Repetition of school irregularities unearthed in Cleveland by the grand jury will be prevented in the future if a bill introduced at Columbus Monday by Representative Greeves of Cuyahoga-co is passed. It turns over all school auditing to the city auditor.

The auditor is given power to require evidence that claims on the school board are justly due.

The auditor is given such assistants as are needed to carry on the work. He is to receive no extra compensation for his services and must give bond for $20,000. Whatever duties of the school board clerk conflict with the city auditor in his school auditing shall cease. This may mean the abolishment of the clerk's office and the substitution of a less responsible one.

City Solicitor Baker recommended the passage of such a bill.

VISITS BAKER, BUT EFFECTS NO DEAL

Head of Harmon Club Takes First Steps for Democratic Harmony.

Moore of Youngstown Favored as Pomerene's Successor.

Charles L. Cassingham, president of the Harmon club, organized by the friends of County Clerk Salen, called on City Solicitor Baker yesterday in the initial movement to harmonize the warring Democratic factions. The meeting was arranged by F. F. Gentsch.

The talk between the two men was of a general nature and no definite proposition was suggested. Cassingham weeks ago indicated a desire to give the friends of Tom L. Johnson representation on the executive committee of the Harmon club and said his sole object in participating in Cleveland politics was to harmonize all elements of the party.

"The call was purely a personal one," said Mr. Baker last night. "I had never met Mr. Cassingham. The discussion was of a general nature concerning city, county and state politics."

There has been no activity within the Harmon club since it elected officers a month ago. Cassingham was authorized to name the executive committee and this committee, when named, was to secure headquarters for the club. Soon thereafter the talk of peace appeared, but the senatorial election at Columbus engrossed so much attention that Cleveland politicians paid little attention to Cleveland affairs. There has been some talk of the disbanding of the club, providing certain leaders were given recognition by the regular party committee.

Cassingham's call on Baker has been the first move. The friends of Mr. Johnson, it is believed, will not consent to taking a part in the Harmon club, either by accepting membership on the executive committee or by aiding it in any way.

Some interest is being manifested among party leaders here as to Pomerene's successor as lieutenant governor, when he resigns April 1 to become United States senator. Friends of Thomas P. Schmidt, former state senator, have suggested him as a possible candidate, but the suggestion that E. S. Moore of Youngstown be named by Gov. Harmon has probably struck a more responsive chord here. Moore aided Pomerene in his fight for the senatorship and has always been friendly to the Cuyahoga organization.

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Sidetracked Heretofore, Idea Gets First Boost Before Local Federation.

City Solicitor Baker and Others Say Equality is Coming.

The Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, composed of thirty-one organizations representing about 2,500 women, heretofore has sidetracked the issue of women's suffrage. Programs have been given over to reports of committees and to literary and musical features.

Suffrage was served to the federation in large doses at the meeting yesterday in Epworth Memorial church. There was no concerted plan to hold a suffrage meeting; all speakers were permitted to choose their own subjects. All emphasized the inevitable nearness of the day when women will enjoy political equality and independence with men.

Mrs. E. E. Brooks, toastmistress, at the luncheon served at noon to 300 women, spoke of the recently aroused enthusiasm concerning the suffrage question in Cleveland and in Ohio, and introduced Miss Louise Graham, editor of Club Notes, who spoke on "The Ohio Federation." Miss Graham told her hearers of the acceptance of the Ohio State federation to hold their annual convention in Cleveland in October, bringing to the city more than a thousand visitors.

Miss Graham then spoke of the opportunities of club women, of their influence, and of suffrage, which, she said, "is inevitable, and just as sure to come as the sun is to rise tomorrow."

Miss Elizabeth Hauser, prominent in the suffrage movement of Cleveland, was the third speaker, her subject being "Suffragetting in New York." Miss Hauser gave personal reminiscences of the methods employed by the two suffrage branches in New York, the militant and the conservative, called "suffragist and suffraget," defining the difference between the terms.

"It is not now a question of whether or not suffrage is to be given the women of our country, it is merely a question of how soon and just where it will come first," Miss Hauser said.

Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall, president of the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs, guest of honor at the luncheon, then was introduced. Mrs. Broomhall told of some of the things accomplished through the efforts of the state federation. She gave credit for the establishment of a scholarship fund for the benefit of girls struggling for an education and unable otherwise to get it, this plan to be duplicated by the state federation at the earliest date possible. She also gave great praise to the plan of the Cleveland federation in serving breakfasts to poor children in a number of the public schools.

Following the toasts, Newton D. Baker, city solictor, gave the address of the afternoon, speaking in the place of Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, who was to have talked on "Woman's Suffrage."

Speaking on "The Public Activities of Women," Mr. Baker said:

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Mr. Baker commended the work of the Municipal School league in its efforts to have the schools removed from political influence.

The morning's session of the federation was given over to the hearing of reports of the civic educational, club extension, philanthropic and civil service committees, after which Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, talked on the "Peace Movement."

At the morning session a motion was accepted to turn over at once to Holy Cross House for Crippled Children a sum of money aggregating about $400, secured by the federation about two years ago at a series of luncheons.

It was announced at the meeting that the education committee would give a musicale the evening of Feb. 24 at the Engineers hall, for the benefit of the scholarship fund, the program to be given by the Musical Clubs of Western Reserve university.

Superintendent of Forestry John Boddy, will give an illustrated lecture before the federation at the School of Art on Feb. 7.

A committee named to arrange for the state federation meeting to be held here in October will be composed of Mrs. J. A. Foster, Miss Louise Graham, Mrs. C. S. Selover, Mrs. C. B. Tozier and Mrs. Myron Vorce, together with Mrs. Luman H. Royce, president of the Cleveland federation, with her associated officers.

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Will Settle Fate of Action to Recover Fireproofing Overcharges at Secret Meeting.

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The Wm. Edwards Co.
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Members of Committee at Columbus Start Scheme for Redistricting.

Plan to Put Arrangement in Hands of County's Delegation.

Plans for Next Congress.

If Cuyahoga county secures three congressmen in the reapportionment of the state there will be no dearth of congressional candidates in Cleveland next year.

R. J. Bulkley, elected last fall, undoubtedly will be accorded a renomination without opposition in the district in which he is located.

William Gordon, defeated by Congressman Howland in the twentieth district, will seek the nomination in the other district, if it is so provided that he lives in it.

On the Republican side, Congressman Cassidy has a lingering desire to come back. Mr. Howland may move to Lakewood, so that he may be in the country district. F. L. Taft, Maj. Charles R. Miller, James W. Holcomb and John D. Fackler may be candidates in the various districts, too.

Cuyahoga county is to have three congressmen in the reapportionment of congressional districts in this state by the legislature. At least the members of the house committee on federal relations at Columbus yesterday voted to give this county three national representatives.

Moreover the division of the county into districts was put into the hands of the Democratic members of the legislature from the county and they frankly announced last night that they would seek the advice of Tom L. Johnson and Newton D. Baker in mapping out the districts. Tentative plans already have been considered by the organization leaders.

These plans all along have contemplated three congressmen for Cuyahoga and if the advice of Messrs Johnson and Baker is followed there will be nothing approaching a gerrymander in the districts that are to be drawn.

Cleveland, itself, will be divided into two districts, each as nearly evenly divided politically as it is possible to make them. The townships outside of Cleveland, comprising the territory in Lakewood, East Cleveland and the townships, will be attached to some near-by county, possibly Lake, and placed in a district which will be overwhelmingly Republican.

The plan followed by the Democrats in districting the city eight years ago, when the present ward lines were established, undoubtedly will be the one followed in drawing congressional lines. The city was then mapped out through plans devised by Tom L. Johnson and William J. Springborn. The idea was to make as many close wards as possible, so that if the city went Democratic the council would be in harmony with the chief executive officer and if a Republican mayor was elected the council would be Repub-

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In his suggestion to the school board urging court action without delay Mr. Baker referred to the money spent in fireproofing as "sums illegally paid out of school funds." The city solicitor bases this upon the alleged illegality of a resolution passed by the school board in 1908 which authorized the fireproofing.

President Haserot of the board of education holds that the money was not paid from the school treasury illegally. He maintains that the resolution adopted by the board in 1908 was proper and wishes to substitute instead of "illegally paid out of school funds" the phrase "fraudulently obtained from school funds."

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Remember Our Motto:

...e, Lady Baltimore Cake,
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The Schmidt law, which carries the street railroad referendum provision, contains the following clause:

"After such grant or renewal of a grant is made, whether by special or general ordinance, the municipal corporation shall not, during the term of such grant or renewal, release the grantee from any liability or obligation imposed by such grant or renewal of a grant."

"We are willing to submit it to a referendum, if that is necessary," said President Stanley of the Concon Monday.

"I am opposed to any meddling with the grant if that is the law," said Councilman Carroll of the street railways committee Monday. "It is not safe to reopen the whole matter."

City Solicitor Baker said that in his belief, if an amendment should be possible without repealing the franchise, the amendment itself would be subject to referendum.

To prevent any danger of a friendly administration revising the franchise at will, State Senator Stockwell is prepared to urge an amendment of the Schmidt law itself, to specifically provide for a referendum on amendments.

Tractioner Dahl will recommend to city council Monday night that the Concon's second request that the city join in negotiations to amend the Tayler grant, to make easier the selling of bonds and stock, be rejected.

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"I do not think we will be able to have a director's meeting before next week. I may act before the directors do meet."

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The report is signed by F. A. Quail, Charles E. Adams, D. D. Chapin, Warren S. Hayden, M. A. Marks, H. H. McKeehan and H. W. Stoher. James R. Garfield and Warren S. Stone did not sign because of absence from the city. D. C. Westenhaver and Dr. Charles S. Howe failed to sign because of objections tocertain language in the report, rather than because of opposition to the settlement ordinances. The report indorsed the ordinances.

"In dealing with the natural gas problem city officials have been obliged to negotiate with a company controlling a natural resource of diminishing quantity, claiming the right two years hence to discontinue entirely the sale of this commodity to the citizens of Cleveland," says the report.

"Under such conditions and in view of the great value of the commodity to the city, the city has no other option if it desires natural gas than to make some bargain with the company controlling the supply.

"We have had no part in the negotiations as to the price of this commodity, but believing in the earnestness, honesty and intelligence of the city officials and members of the city council who have conducted these negotiations, we have no doubt that they have performed their duty with fidelity to the city."

The ordinances themselves were then presented in their regular order, the natural gas contract being the first read. Clerk McCray read the indorsements of committees. There being no amendment recommended by the committees, Chairman Walker declared the ordinance to be on its passage.

"Vote it down!" yelled a voice from the gallery, rousing the great crowd to its first demonstration of the evening.

Councilman French then moved a reference to the gas committee for two weeks, so as to enable the legislature to enact a referendum law. Haserodt seconded the motion.

Morgan, in opposing the motion, said the ordinance was taking its normal course through the council, that there had been no haste; no hurry; and that its signing or publication would not be hurried. He said he held the opinion of the city solicitor to the effect that the ordinance would be subject to a referendum if such a law were enacted within ten days and that the legislature had this time in which to act. He, therefore, maintained that the reason advanced for delay is not valid.

French, replying, denied that there had been full consideration of the ordinances.

"There were no general meetings. The ordinances were taken I don't know where. Meetings were held with S. H. Tolles and others and the ordinances were brought in and are being shoved down our throats," he charged. "There is no reason why action cannot be delayed two weeks. The company won't turn off the gas."

The French amendment was voted down 25 to 7.

"Throw him out," came a cry as Councilman Pelcinski arose to offer an amendment providing that, if the legislature enacts a referendum law at any time before July 1, the ordinances shall be subject to vote of the people.

"I take it nobody is opposed to this amendment," he said in support of it. "I believe the majority is not afraid to submit the ordinances to a vote of the people. At least they are not if they believe what they claim."

Haserodt spoke for the amendment. "If you are afraid to submit the ordinances to the people you will vote this amendment down. If you are not you will vote it up," he said.

Morgan again rose in opposition, to be hissed, booed and attacked in other ways. He said if the legislature so desired it could enact a referendum law in time to make it apply to the gas ordinances.

"If we are looking after the interests of the people it becomes our duty to enact these ordinances into law without delay," he said.

It was this statement that provoked the most serious outburst. The chair demanded order.

Haserodt again urged favorable action and Councilman Menning, supporting the Democratic fight, said the gas ordinances are not a compromise.

"It is backing down, body, boots and breeches," he declared.

Menning made a vigorous speech, to which Councilman Bernstein started to reply.

"I resent the insinuation——" he began, only to be interrupted by cries of, "Oh, shut up," "Resent it to the East Ohio," cat calls, etc.

"On behalf of the minority I ask that order be maintained," said Haserodt, as the disorder continued.

"I resent the insinuation that this is a backdown on the part of the administration," continued Bernstein when he could be heard; "I say it is a complete victory. It has been handled as a business proposition. Politics have not been injected."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 8 to 24, Councilman Spooner voting with the Democrats.

The ordinance was then placed on final passage.

"I cast my vote as I find the sentiment in my ward; I vote no," said Jackman as his name was reached on the roll call.

Spooner, too, explained his vote.

The chair declared the ordinance passed by a vote of 23 to 9 amid hurrahs, hisses and other demonstrative noises.

The artificial contract was then immediately taken up. Councilman Horner's amendment, cutting the penalty for failure to pay bills promptly from 5 to 2 cents, was read first. The committee reported adversely.

"I am well satisfied with the report," Horner said and on roll call he himself voted against his [illegible]

he believed that under existing conditions the company was compelled to furnish artificial gas until it is able to prove the rate fixed by the council unreasonable. He said such an amendment would carry an implication on the part of the city that the underlying franchise is not good.

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Menning's amendment cutting the price came next.

Haserodt in support of it pointed out that no gas grant for the artificial commodity has been passed in Cleveland since 1893 that permitted a higher price than 75 cents per thousand cubic feet. He said that year the city's portion of receipts reached $42,113 and that artificial gas sold then reached a total for the year of but 809,865,000 feet. He said in 1896 production reached the billion feet-a-year mark and business was so good the gas companies offered to reduce the price.

"Now, annual sales are 960,000,000 feet and you are willing to increase the price although in 1893 sales totaled but 809,000,000 feet. If in 1896 the company could sell gas at 70 1-8 cents per thousand cubic feet why can't it do it today? Look at the facts. The gas companies have consolidated twice since then, each time cutting expenses. Byproducts have increased their profits, too.

"I remember not so long ago a member of this council rising in his seat and charging of certain ordinances, since approved by the people in a referendum election, that they were a steal and a getaway grant. I wonder what that man honestly thinks of this. I don't believe you dare go before the people with such a proposition."

Morgan charged it was unfair to bring facts and figures before the council never presented to the committees. He said there had been numerous committee meetings.

"Will you permit an interruption?" asked Haserodt.

"To which meeting do you refer?" he inquired, as Morgan assented. "The meeting you had in your office with Mr. Daly or the one downstairs."

"I well understand the purpose of that statement," replied Morgan. "There are men in this city high in the councils of your party—who know that the majority members have tried to make this a fair settlement in behalf of the people. I am willing to put my reputation against that of the gentleman from the twenty-third ward at any time."

"The figures I presented here were all taken from city reports," said Haserodt, answering Morgan's criticisms. "Anyone could have obtained them in ten minutes. If the gas company could sell gas at 75 cents in 1893 and pay 6 1-2 per cent. on its gross receipts to the city why give it an extra 10 cents now?"

Haserodt charged the gas company would soon require the use of artificial gas for all except heating purposes.

"Is it a compromise?" he continued sarcastically. "No, it is a surrender, as Mr. Menning has said."

Haserodt roused the galleries and the contrast was strong a moment later when mention of Mayor Baehr's name by Councilman Bernstein produced hisses and jeers.

"Mayor Baehr has shown by his business sagacity," began Bernstein.

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EXTERMINATORS.

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METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

Keep out cold and dirt, save fuel bills. The Federal Fly Screen and Ladder Works, 10522 Norman-av and Nickel Plate Ry.

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Complete fixtures for 8-room house; cost $30 when new; will sell very cheap. Call 1600 E. 86th-st.

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"In dealing with the natural gas problem city officials have been obliged to negotiate with a company controlling a natural resource of diminishing quantity, claiming the right two years hence to discontinue entirely the sale of this commodity to the citizens of Cleveland," says the report.

"Under such conditions and in view of the great value of the commodity to the city, the city has no other option if it desires natural gas than to make some bargain with the company controlling the supply.

"We have had no part in the negotiations as to the price of this commodity, but believing in the earnestness, honesty and intelligence of the city officials and members of the city council who have conducted these negotiations, we have no doubt that they have performed their duty with fidelity to the city."

The ordinances themselves were then presented in their regular order, the natural gas contract being the first read. Clerk McCray read the indorsements of committees. There being no amendment recommended by the committees, Chairman Walker declared the ordinance to be on its passage.

"Vote it down!" yelled a voice from the gallery, rousing the great crowd to its first demonstration of the evening.

Councilman French then moved a reference to the gas committee for two weeks, so as to enable the legislature to enact a referendum law. Haserodt seconded the motion.

Morgan, in opposing the motion, said the ordinance was taking its normal course through the council, that there had been no haste; no hurry; and that its signing or publication would not be hurried. He said he held the opinion of the city solicitor to the effect that the ordinance would be subject to a referendum if such a law were enacted within ten days and that the legislature had this time in which to act. He, therefore, maintained that the reason advanced for delay is not valid.

French, replying, denied that there had been full consideration of the ordinances.

"There were no general meetings. The ordinances were taken I don't know where. Meetings were held with S. H. Tolles and others and the ordinances were brought in and are being shoved down our throats," he charged. "There is no reason why action cannot be delayed two weeks. The company won't turn off the gas."

The French amendment was voted down 25 to 7.

"Throw him out," came a cry as Councilman Pelcinski arose to offer an amendment providing that, if the legislature enacts a referendum law at any time before July 1, the ordinances shall be subject to vote of the people.

"I take it nobody is opposed to this amendment," he said in support of it. "I believe the majority is not afraid to submit the ordinances to a vote of the people. At least they are not if they believe what they claim."

Haserodt spoke for the amendment.

"If you are afraid to submit the ordinances to the people you will vote this amendment down. If you are not you will vote it up," he said.

Morgan again rose in opposition, to be hissed, booed and attacked in other ways. He said if the legislature so desired it could enact a referendum law in time to make it apply to the gas ordinances.

"If we are looking after the interests of the people it becomes our duty to enact these ordinances into law without delay," he said.

It was this statement that provoked the most serious outburst. The chair demanded order.

Haserodt again urged favorable action and Councilman Menning, supporting the Democratic fight, said the gas ordinances are not a compromise.

"It is backing down, body, boots and breeches," he declared.

Menning made a vigorous speech, to which Councilman Bernstein started to reply.

"I resent the insinuation——" he began, only to be interrupted by cries of, "Oh, shut up," "Resent it to the East Ohio," cat calls, etc.

"On behalf of the minority I ask that order be maintained," said Haserodt, as the disorder continued.

"I resent the insinuation that this is a backdown on the part of the administration," continued Bernstein when he could be heard; "I say it is a complete victory. It has been handled as a business proposition. Politics have not been injected."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 8 to 24, Councilman Spooner voting with the Democrats.

The ordinance was then placed on final passage.

"I cast my vote as I find the sentiment in my ward; I vote no," said Jackman as his name was reached on the roll call.

Spooner, too, explained his vote.

The chair declared the ordinance passed by a vote of 23 to 9 amid hurrahs, hisses and other demonstrative noises.

The artificial contract was then immediately taken up. Councilman Horner's amendment, cutting the penalty for failure to pay bills promptly from 5 to 2 cents, was read first. The committee reported adversely.

"I am well satisfied with the report," Horner said and on roll call he himself voted against his own amendment.

All the Democrats and Spooner voted for it.

Horner then offered an amendment making it optional with the council to discontinue the artificial price contract in the event natural gas fails. This amendment had been agreed to by the committees. Horner, at the same time, offered a number of other amendments, all correcting errors in printing, and explained the amendment changing the ordinance.

Haserodt said it was along the right lines, but that it did not go far enough. He offered an amendment of broader nature.

The question came on Haserodt's amendment. It was voted down, 24 to 8, and the Horner amendment was then agreed to.

In succession then four Democrats offered amendments. Councilman Hanratty proposed a clause requiring the company at the end of the grant to continue furnishing artificial gas at a reasonable price until a new contract was provided, either by the city council or a public utilities commission. Menning offered an amendment cutting the price to 70 cents; Pelcinski providing that the ordinance should be subject to a referendum, up July 1, and Councilman Henry, one providing for the right of purchase by the city and fixing the method. The plan suggested arbitration, as in the Tayler traction grant.

Morgan declared the Hanratty amendment pure surplusage. He said he believed that under existing conditions the company was compelled to furnish artificial gas until it is able to prove the rate fixed by the council unreasonable. He said such an amendment would carry an implication on the part of the city that the underlying franchise is not good.

The Hanratty amendment was voted down 25 to 7.

Menning's amendment cutting the price came next.

Haserodt in support of it pointed out that no gas grant for the artificial commodity has been passed in Cleveland since 1893 that permitted a higher price than 75 cents per thousand cubic feet. He said that year the city's portion of receipts reached $42,113 and that artificial gas sold then reached a total for the year of but 809,865,000 feet. He said in 1896 production reached the billion feet-a-year mark and business was so good the gas companies offered to reduce the price.

"Now, annual sales are 960,000,000 feet and you are willing to increase the price although in 1893 sales totaled but 809,000,000 feet. If in 1896 the company could sell gas at 70 1-8 cents per thousand cubic feet why can't it do it today? Look at the facts. The gas companies have consolidated twice since then, each time cutting expenses. Byproducts have increased their profits, too.

"I remember not so long ago a member of this council rising in his seat and charging of certain ordinances, since approved by the people in a referendum election, that they were a steal and a getaway grant. I wonder what that man honestly thinks of this. I don't believe you dare go before the people with such a proposition."

Morgan charged it was unfair to bring facts and figures before the council never presented to the committees. He said there had been numerous committee meetings.

"Will you permit an interruption?" asked Haserodt.

"To which meeting do you refer?" he inquired, as Morgan assented. "The meeting you had in your office with Mr. Daly or the one downstairs."

"I well understand the purpose of that statement," replied Morgan. "There are men in this city high in the councils of your party—who know that the majority members have tried to make this a fair settlement in behalf of the people. I am willing to put my reputation against that of the gentleman from the twenty-third ward at any time."

"The figures I presented here were all taken from city reports," said Haserodt, answering Morgan's criticisms. "Anyone could have obtained them in ten minutes. If the gas company could sell gas at 75 cents in 1893 and pay 6 1-2 per cent. on its gross receipts to the city why give it an extra 10 cents now?"

Haserodt charged the gas company would soon require the use of artificial gas for all except heating purposes.

"Is it a compromise?" he continued sarcastically. "No, it is a surrender, as Mr. Menning has said."

Haserodt roused the galleries and the contrast was strong a moment later when mention of Mayor Baehr's name by Councilman Bernstein produced hisses and jeers.

"Mayor Baehr has shown by his business sagacity," began Bernstein, and, like his previous speech, he got no further. There were hisses, boos and jeers.

"The people owe a debt of gratitude to the mayor and Councilman Morgan," he tried to continue, but again the demonstration of disapproval was too strong.

"I demand that the chair maintain order," shouted Haserodt.

"Hissing doesn't hurt me," declared Bernstein. "I am here to do my duty."

Before he could conclude he again had to await the ejection from the westerly wing of the chamber of Leopold Bryar, 2280 E. 55th-st, whom the police charged with being too disorderly.

"I demand the right to voice my objection to this steal," shouted Bryar as he was put out in the hall.

Menning's and Pelcinski's amendments were voted down without serious defections from the Republican ranks, but when Henry's right of purchase amendment was put to a vote Councilmen Dittrick, Gahn and Sprosty joined Jackman and Spooner in voting with the Democrats. All the other Republicans voted against the clause defining a method of purchase by the city.

The debates on amendments over, Councilman Kramer moved suspension of the rules on the artificial grant. Jackman voted for suspension and the majority had the bare necessary two-thirds. The ordinance was then passed.

UNITE IN TRACTION FIGHT.

Cleveland Solicitor and Toledo Mayor Said to be Leaders in Movement.

City Solicitor Baker and Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, are said to be the moving spirits in a bill to be presented to the legislature next week providing for municipal ownership of street railway lines. Toledo has been fighting the traction company there for years, and the bill, if enacted into law, may mean immediate municipal ownership.

Under the terms of the Tayler franchise this city may buy the Cleveland traction lines at $110 for each share of stock at any time in the future after the city has the right to own and operate such lines.

CLEVELAND PRESS. JANUARY 28. 1911.

CAMPAIGN TO REMOVE SCHOOL BOARD FROM POLITICS WILL BE OPENED BY MUNY BULLETIN

Chamber of Commerce Head and Party Leaders Approve Plan to Nominate and Elect by Nonpartisan Ballots.

A crusade for the removal of the school board and the schools from partisian politics is expected to start next week with a hot message from the municipal association.

The bulletin of the association, now almost completed, will take up the matter of politics in the schools and will recommend that the board of education be elected on a nonpartisan ticket. The proposal will be backed by the chamber of commerce and civic organizations generally and will not be opposed by republican and democratic leaders.

A suggestion as to the method by which the movement can be carried out came Saturday from attorney Evan Hopkins, chairman of the educational committee of the chamber of commerce.

Has Chamber's O K.

"You cannot secure a nonpartisan school board by nominating the candidates as republicans and democrats," he said. "Under the primary law, both parties pick their candidates the same day, and in the same booths. It would be perfectly feasible for school board candidates to be nominated by petition and voted upon by republicans and democrats alike, the candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be the nominees.

"At an election where three school board members must be chosen, the six men or women receiving the highest primary vote would be the candidates."

President George W. Kinney of the chamber of commerce Saturday announced himself as in hearty accord with the movement.

"I'm for it," he said, emphatically.

Will Report to Board.

Chairman Rodway of the republican executive committee said he would favor any movement that will secure a high quality of membership on the board.

Democratic leaders will follow City Solicitor Baker, who has clearly indicated by his attitude in school board matters his opinion that the schools should be forever removed from politics.

The exact nature of the suggestions the Muny will make have not yet been made public. Secretary Fesler is a member of the investigating committee, appointed to look into the conduct of the schools, and has studied the matter carefully. This committee will report Monday to the board of education, and similar recommendations, it is believed, will be made at that time.

COMMISSION QUITS IN BOARD INQUIRY

Thinks Selection of Business Organizer Prevents Satisfactory Work.

Action, Decided Last Friday, Ends in Resignation of Body.

There will be no investigation of the business methods of the board of education by the educational commission of twenty-three appointed last November. The resignation of the committee was presented to the board at its meeting yesterday and accepted after the members had spoken their regret at the course taken.

The resignation came in the form of a statement from Mayo Fesler, secretary. The course of the committee was decided on last Friday. The committee wanted an independent investigation covering a term of years, the force of experts to do the work and report to the committee. City Solicitor Baker ruled that the board could not appropriate money for the work of an outside commission but said funds could be provided for the employment of such experts as were desired.

At that time the commission asked if the board still desired the investigation made and if it would supply accountants satisfactory to the commission, but employed by the board to gather such information as was needed. This request was made by Dr. C. S. Howe as chairman of a subcommittee. In a letter received by the board last evening Dr. Howe stated that his inquiry and his later request for a reply had not been answered.

This fact, together with the selection of F. W. Lothman as business organizer working under and reporting to the board, gave the impression that the board did not contemplate the use of the commission in working out the new business organization and when the situation was canvassed it was decided to resign. Lothman was a member of the commission.

The position of the commission is set forth in the following resolution:

Whereas the board has indicated in its action and replies that it no longer desires the commission to make an independent investigation as contemplated in the original resolution, and has, without conference with the commission, appointed an accountant and business organizer to submit direct to the board plans for the reorganization of the department; which plans, according to the recommendation of the president of the board, and its committee of business management, are to be submitted to the commission for review before adoption by the board, therefore be it.

Resolved that as no thorough investigation of the department is contemplated in these plans, and none can under the circumstances be made which would be satisfactory to the members of the commission or useful to the public, the commission hereby respectfully resigns.

"I am extremely sorry the members of the commission have taken the stand they have," President Haserot said when the communication was read.

"I am positive the commission has not fully understood our plans or the members would not have resigned," was the statement of Mrs. Hyre.

"I regret exceedingly that this action was taken," said Dr. G. C. Ashmun. "I doubt if any good would come of a discussion, but I am reluctant to accept the resignation."

Mrs. Hyre explained that it was the intention of the board to have the commission continue and take up with it the reports and recommendations made by Business Organizer Lothman.

The board was informed that copies of its proceedings had been sent to Dr. Howe as the reply to his inquiries. President Haserot was quick to have the records checked up to determine this fact.

Secretary Fesler of the committee declined to make any statement.

TIME COMMISSION IS REPRESENTATIVE

All Trades and Professions in Body to Consider Moving Clock Hands.

Letters on Subject Flood Chamber of Commerce.

What is said to be the most representative committee ever appointed in Cleveland, was yesterday named by President George W. Kinney of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the desirability of adopting eastern time in this city.

The committee will begin its labors at a luncheon to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday noon. There are twenty-six men on it, representing every large interest which would be affected by the proposed change. W. R. Warner of Warner & Swasey, is chairman. He is an astronomer of note and also a manufacturer.

The city administration is to be represented by Mayor Baehr, City Solicitor Newton D. Baker and Councilman D. E. Kramer. Webb C. Ball, manufacturing jeweler, is a time expert and Edward A. Stockwell, in addition to being the son of a noted astronomer, is well versed in the question of time. Among the manufacturers on the committee will be M. A. Black, cloak maker, and Lewis M. Williams of the Sherwin-Williams Co., H. W. Burdick, president of the wholesale merchants board and C. W. Burrows, of the retail merchants board of the Chamber of Commerce.

Among the railroad men who have been asked to serve are D. C. Moon of the Lake Shore, Thomas B. Hamilton of the Pennsylvania, H. O. Dunkle of the Erie, W. H. Canniff of the Nickel Plate and E. W. Moore, representing the traction companies. The boat and navigation companies will be represented by D. C. McIntire and T. F. Newman. Warren S. Stone will represent organized labor, E. E. Teare the building interests of the city, John W. Taylor the real estate men, Charles S. Howe the colleges, W. H. Elson the schools of the city, Postmaster R. G. Floyd the federal government, H. E. Hackenberg the West Side, S. F. Haserot the commercial travelers and Harry L. Vail the county of Cuyahoga.

Hundreds of letters have been received by the Chamber of Commerce relative to the proposed change. It is maintained that if the clock is set ahead there would be sixty minutes more of daylight daily.

SCHOOL BOARD JUST WON'T BE INVESTIGATED

Citizens Committee Quits in Disgust and Letter Will Head Off Solicitor.

TELL HIM TO FORGET IT

Case President, One of Probers, Says Board Wouldn't Answer Letters.

The school board has blocked all attempts to have an outside, impartial investigation made of its affairs.

The probe committee appointed about two months ago resigned in disgust Monday, and City Solicitor Baker is soon to receive a letter from the board telling him to forget about his plans to make a general investigation of school affairs.

The board will tell Baker to confine himself to investigating fireproofing matters, and that F. W. Lothman, special accountant, will do all other investigating.

In its letter of resignation Monday the probe committee, which had been refused $10,000 it asked for to carry on its investigation, charged the board with smothering an efficient investigation. President Charles Howe of Case school, one of the committee, made complaint that letters of inquiry addressed by him to the board have remained unanswered.

Among those signing the letter are Chairman Prentiss, Prof. M. M. Curtis of Western Reserve university, Secretary Mayo Fesler of the Municipal association, and President Howe of Case school.

City Solicitor Baker also prodded the board by an inquiry as to when it proposed to give him $1500 needed for further investigation of fireproofing graft.

The board decided to establish continuation schools, to enable children between fourteen and sixteen to continue their studies after they have left the regular grades to go to work.

COUNCIL VOTES AGAINST BILL FOR INITIATIVE

Gag Rule Charge is Made Against Horner in Discussion of Referendum Act.

Council Monday night voted down Councilman Menning's resolution indorsing a legislative referendum, initiative and recall act, 18 to 14. Charges of gag rule were hurled at Councilman Horner, president protem, who refused to allow debate. Haserodt tried to remind republican councilmen that the republican platform indorsed such a bill.

Labor officials working for the initiative and referendum only smiled Tuesday at council's action.

"It's what we expected from council," Harry D. Thomas, business agent of the Cleveland federation of labor, said. "We're not disturbed. We'll get the initiative and referendum in spite of it."

Four thousand dollars was voted under suspension of the rules to hire 20 extra nurses to care for scarlet fever patients at city hospital. D. E. Morgan's committee to investigate dance conditions was appointed to consider a municipal dance plan.

Gas ordinance acceptances from the East Ohio were read and received without comment. Bills in the legislature to declare smoke a nuisance and urging a constitutional amendment making an income tax possible were indorsed.

Newell's resolution to have the city solicitor draw a bill asking the legislature to abandon a mile and a half of the north end of the Ohio canal was passed.

DEMOCRATS FIGHT IN SECRET CAUCUS

Battle Behind Locked Doors in Struggle Between Party Factions.

Strife Centers on Cuyahoga Delegation and Stockwell Bill.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
44 E. Broad-st,
COLUMBUS, O., Jan 31.

Democratic senators held a caucus tonight as an outlet for accumulated ill feeling between progressives and reactionaries. For more than an hour the two factions battled behind locked doors. Before adjournment a seal of secrecy was placed on the lips of all.

The meeting was called by Floor Leader Green to consider the Stockwell bill incorporating the Oregon plan for selecting United States senators. Friends of the Stockwell bill were in a minority. The battle raged chiefly about the Cuyahoga delegation. In the discussion the name of Gov. Harmon was dragged in several times.

A committee was appointed to draft a substitute for the Stockwell bill and report to the caucus. The caucus is not bound to accept the substitute. When it is considered the fight will be renewed, probably with increased vigor. If the substitute is adopted, as seems probable, some of the senators may leave the caucus and refuse to be bound by its action.

Reactionary senators opened hostilities by charging the Cleveland delegation with responsibility for newspaper attacks on the position of the reactionaries. Senators Stockwell, Krause and Reynolds stood by their guns.

Senator Cetone of Dayton, who has been outspoken against the Stockwell bill, repeated previous declarations. He expressed willingness to support a senatorial primary, but opposed a popular expression as between party candidates. He said that the pledge in the Dayton platform was intentionally meaningless, inserted as a sop to the faction headed by Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, which fought for indorsement of a candidate. Cetone used the declaration of Edward W. Hanley of Dayton, in the debates with Lieut. Gov. Pomerene, that the senatorship was ignored at Dayton in respect to the wish of Gov. Harmon.

Senator Dore of Tiffin startled many with his frank position against any action toward putting the senatorship in the hands of the electors. Senator Dittmer of Henry county also was vehemently against the Stockwell bill. Finally, on motion of Senator Reynolds, the committee was appointed. Its members are Green, Cetone, Dore, Stockwell and Hudson.

The bill which a majority of the committee will draft will provide for party nomination of candidates and a pledge for legislative candidates to support the victor in their party. This nomination may be held with the November election to take the senatorship out of the campaign. A compromise may be reached to make the nominations in the regular primaries and place the names on the ballot, just ahead of legislative candidates. No vote for senator would count without a direct expression and there would be nothing to bind the legislature, even morally, to respect the result.

Senator Yount today introduced the telephone merger bill in the form reported yesterday, but announced that he was dissatisfied with some of its provisions.

Representative Winters of Erie may have the utilities bill ready for introduction this week. Joseph Heintzman of Cincinnati, lobbying against the Stockwell gas franchise referendum, declared its provisions would be covered in the utilities bill. As now drawn that bill gives no referendum on any franchise.

The fight over the location of the new state normal schools at Kent and Bowling Green will be opened on the floor of the house over the bill appropriating $50,000 for construction at each place. It was reported today without recommendation by the finance committee, shortage of state funds being given as the reason.

Tomorrow afternoon senate and house will at the same time be passing two of the biggest bills of the session. The Dean bill to exempt municipalities from the county option law is a special order in the senate. By the delay of a day in the program for its consideration it was hoped to miss the hundreds of antagonistic law and order convention delegates now packing legislative halls, but many of them will stay for the vote.

The Reynolds nonpartisan judiciary bill is at the head of the house calendar, third reading of bills having been stopped when it was reached to allow ample time for debate.

The bill which Representative Geleerd of Toledo will introduce for municipal ownership of street railroads also will include heating and water plants selling to private consumers. The city is authorized to condemn all needed property and all holdings of an existing company. Right of way is given over existing tracks which are not condemned and new tracks can be constructed without securing the consent of abutting property owners.

Representative Greeves of Cleveland today sent to the foot of the calendar his bill authorizing Sunday baseball.

Price Russell, Democratic floor leader, secured revenge on the Republicans by sending to the federal relations committee, where it will be buried, the Wilber resolution protesting to congress against President Taft's plan for reciprocity with Canada.

A long debate preceded the passage by one vote of the White bill prohibiting the shooting of quail after Nov. 15.

Representative Crosser of Cleveland was allowed to introduce a bill revolutionizing the manner of selecting jurors. One jury commissioner would apportion the different names to go in the jury wheel and select them from the list of voters under rigid restrictions, which would give every citizen a round of jury duty.

Senator Reynolds is ready to introduce the bill drafted by City Clerk McCray of Cleveland to reduce the expense of legal advertising. The bill granting additional powers to the Cleveland subway company is being redrafted to better safeguard the interests of the city and may go in this week.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2,

LAUNCHES CRUSADE FOR MORE POLICE

Councilman to Demand Windfall be Used in Safeguarding City.

Suggests 150 Men be Added to Force, Making Total of 771.

One hundred and fifty policemen may be added to Cleveland's police force within the next few weeks.

A fight to obtain for the police department the $170,000 which, in the opinion of the city law department, can be released from old sewer district funds and, with the permission of common pleas court, transferred to any other department of the city government by the city council, will be headed by Chairman Arnold of the council committee on police. Yesterday Arnold asked Assistant City Solicitor Stevens to prepare a resolution authorizing the city solicitor to apply to the common pleas court for permission to transfer the $170,000 to the police salary fund of the department of public safety. The administration may not be with Councilman Arnold in this move, as Director Lea expressed the belief yesterday that the $170,000 should be used in the construction of the intercepting sewer system connecting the East and West Side systems.

The police force at the present time contains 616 members. An ordinance was recently passed authorizing the appointment of five addi ional patrolmen. With these appointments made and the 150 new men added, the Cleveland police force will have a total membership of 771. The Chamber of Commerce recently came out for the plan of adding 200 men to the Cleveland police force and Councilman Arnold is planning to invite representatives of that organization and other organizations as well to attend the public meeting of the council committee on police after the resolution which he will offer at the next meeting is referred to this committee.

If the 150 police are allowed it is probable that there will be 136 patrolmen in the number and fourteen officers. An additional lieutenant or sergeant is needed in each precinct to enable the officers on desk duty to have eight-hour shifts. At present lieutenants are on duty for twelve-hour stretches, it was stated yesterday. While the $150,000 would amply cover the initial cost for a year, the maintenance charge would increase later as the salary of patrolman is only $65 a month for the first year. The maximum salary is $1,104 a year for patrolmen.

The opinion that the $170,000 could be transferred to any fund was forwarded to City Auditor Wright Tuesday by Assistant City Solicitor Wilkin. The administration is not planning any immediate steps in the matter as Mayor Baehr will not return from the Bermudas for two weeks. In the opinion of Director Lea the money should be used in building the intercepting sewer connections beneath the river. This would cost $150,000.

In his letter to the city auditor Tuesday Assistant City Solicitor Wilkin suggested that the money be turned over to the sinking fund commissioners to assist in the paying of debts incurred in sewer construction.

HOPE TO SHORTEN TRIAL.

Attorneys Draft Agreement in Water Tunnel Suit Against City.

Approximately two weeks are expected to be clipped off the water works tunnel suit of W. J. Gawne, Cleveland contractor, against the city, by an agreement which it is planned to submit to Common Pleas Judge Ford, hearing the case, this morning. It concerns an agreement on the percentage of increase in the cost of raw materials used in the construction of the tunnel and cribs. Solicitor Baker and Assistant Wilcox and Attorneys Blandin and Mooney labored all yesterday afternoon in an effort to reach a settlement. The case, which is being submitted without a jury, is expected to take a month at least in trial.

Gawne asks judgment against the city for approximately $300,000. The city in turn, on a cross-petition, prays judgment against Gawne for $700,000 through the necessity of being compelled to complete the tunnel work itself.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4,

FAILS TO FIND COMMITTEE.

City Solicitor Delays Discussion of School Board Investigation.

City Solicitor Baker called at the rooms of the board of education yesterday, but failed to meet the committee which is considering his partially completed investigation of the business affairs of the board and his request for more funds. Only Member Canfield was present. The matter will be taken up later.

President Haserot informally discussed the situation with Baker. It was agreed there was no immediate hurry for the funds, and Mr. Baker said he would go ahead with the preparation of the cases to recover on fireproofing.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6,

ASK DEFENSE FOR NEEDY PRISONERS

Aid Society Members Want Counsel for Undefended in County Courts.

MODERN FISTIANA STANDS ALONE IN

ng fungoes to the outfielders.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

COUNCIL TO AID IN CITY'S GRAFT HUNT

Votes for Investigation of All Departments, as Well as Street Cleaning.

Prosecutor Asks Judges for Cash for Grand Jury's Inquiry.

MORE CHANGES TO COME

Still Greater Reductions in Street Cleaning Department Expenses Expected—Dispute Over Pay Roll Approval Delays Payment of 800 City Employes—City Solicitor Will Aid Council Committee on Department Examinations in General Search for Graft Among City Employes.

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN PAY ROLL PROBE.

City council votes to investigate reports of padded pay rolls in city departments.

Common pleas judges decide today whether or not they will allow Prosecutor Cline $500 for continuing the grand jury investigation of street cleaning pay roll graft charges.

Dismissals of employes in the street cleaning department by the new superintendent cut the semi-monthly pay roll from $21,000 to $17,000.

The city council voted last night to take a hand in the street cleaning department probe. The investigation will be conducted by the committee on department examinations and city solicitor, and the resolution calling for the investigation authorizes the committee to extend the graft hunt to any or all city departments. This investigation will proceed while the grand jury investigation is in progress, in all probability. Common pleas judges this afternoon will decide whether or not to allow County Prosecutor John A. Cline $500 with which to carry on the grand jury investigation of graft charges against the city department of street cleaning.

The investigation resolution adopted by the council was offered by Councilman Hirshman. With scarce a second's delay Chairman Walker ordered it referred to the council committee on legislation. Councilman Kramer then rose to his feet with a protest against the reference, declaring that he believed that the council should take action on the proposition without delay. After some further discussion, in which Councilmen Haserodt and Menning joined him in the protest against the chair's decision, Kramer moved that the committee be relieved of consideration of the resolution. This motion carried unanimously. Amendments were then brought forward by Councilmen Gahr and Haserodt. The former's amendment authorized the committee to extend its investigation of rumors of padded pay rolls to any other city departments and the latter's added the city solicitor to the investigating committee.

The resolution, as originally presented, authorized the committee to investigate the street cleaning department with reference to reports concerning pay rolls and the general conduct of that department.

No Limit to Probe.

"Why limit it to that department?" asked Councilman Haserodt. "The committee should go into other departments as well. They should investigate any such rumors about other departments at the same time."

The members of the committee are Dittrick, Spooner and Braschwitz. The first meeting of the committee will be held either tomorrow or Thursday, Chairman Dittrick said after the council meeting last evening.

Last night half a dozen of the common pleas judges said they could see no reason why the prosecutor shouldn't be given the money he says he needs. Consequently there is little doubt that pay roll padding evidence will soon be placed before the grand jury now in session.

Cline late yesterday afternoon sent a letter addressed to county judges to Judge Chapman, presiding in room No. 1 this term. In it he asked that $500 be given him for stenographic services in conducting his probe of the street cleaning department's affairs. He intimated the matter was urgent and the life of the proposed quiz depended upon favorable action on the part of the judges. Judge Chapman immediately notified the other judges and set the meeting for 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

"He ought to have the money necessary for any investigation he deems necessary," was the emphatic declaration of Judge Vickery.

"The prosecutor ought to have more than the amount he asks for," said Judge Foran. "Under the present system there isn't a cent the prosecutor's office can draw on as a contingent fund in cases where money is

dress From Throne.

After Hearing Brief Address Policy Opposition Outlines

PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH LONG SPEECH

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Suggests 150 Men be Added to Force, Making Total of 771.

One hundred and fifty policemen may be added to Cleveland's police force within the next few weeks.

A fight to obtain for the police department the $170,000 which, in the opinion of the city law department, can be released from old sewer district funds and, with the permission of common pleas court, transferred to any other department of the city government by the city council, will be headed by Chairman Arnold of the council committee on police. Yesterday Arnold asked Assistant City Solicitor Stevens to prepare a resolution authorizing the city solicitor to apply to the common pleas court for permission to transfer the $170,000 to the police salary fund of the department of public safety. The administration may not be with Councilman Arnold in this move, as Director Lea expressed the belief yesterday that the $170,000 should be used in the construction of the intercepting sewer system connecting the East and West Side systems.

The police force at the present time contains 616 members. An ordinance was recently passed authorizing the appointment of five addi ional patrolmen. With these appointments made and the 150 new men added, the Cleveland police force will have a total membership of 771. The Chamber of Commerce recently came out for the plan of adding 200 men to the Cleveland police force and Councilman Arnold is planning to invite representatives of that organization and other organizations as well to attend the public meeting of the council committee on police after the resolution which he will offer at the next meeting is referred to this committee.

If the 150 police are allowed it is probable that there will be 136 patrolmen in the number and fourteen officers. An additional lieutenant or sergeant is needed in each precinct to enable the officers on desk duty to have eight-hour shifts. At present lieutenants are on duty for twelve-hour stretches, it was stated yesterday. While the $150,000 would amply cover the initial cost for a year, the maintenance charge would increase later as the salary of patrolman is only $65 a month for the first year. The maximum salary is $1,104 a year for patrolmen.

The opinion that the $170,000 could be transferred to any fund was forwarded to City Auditor Wright Tuesday by Assistant City Solicitor Wilkin. The administration is not planning any immediate steps in the matter as Mayor Baehr will not return from the Bermudas for two weeks. In the opinion of Director Lea the money should be used in building the intercepting sewer connections beneath the river. This would cost $150,000.

In his letter to the city auditor Tuesday Assistant City Solicitor Wilkin suggested that the money be turned over to the sinking fund commissioners to assist in the paying of debts incurred in sewer construction.

HOPE TO SHORTEN TRIAL.

Attorneys Draft Agreement in Water Tunnel Suit Against City.

Approximately two weeks are expected to be clipped off the water works tunnel suit of W. J. Gawne, Cleveland contractor, against the city, by an agreement which it is planned to submit to Common Pleas Judge Ford, hearing the case, this morning. It concerns an agreement on the percentage of increase in the cost of raw materials used in the construction of the tunnel and cribs. Solicitor Baker and Assistant Wilcox and Attorneys Blandin and Mooney labored all yesterday afternoon in an effort to reach a settlement. The case, which is being submitted without a jury, is expected to take a month at least in trial.

Gawne asks judgment against the city for approximately $300,000. The city in turn, on a cross-petition, prays judgment against Gawne for $700,000 through the necessity of being compelled to complete the tunnel work itself.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4,

FAILS TO FIND COMMITTEE.

City Solicitor Delays Discussion of School Board Investigation.

City Solicitor Baker called at the rooms of the board of education yesterday, but failed to meet the committee which is considering his partially completed investigation of the business affairs of the board and his request for more funds. Only Member Canfield was present. The matter will be taken up later.

President Haserot informally discussed the situation with Baker. It was agreed there was no immediate hurry for the funds, and Mr. Baker said he would go ahead with the preparation of the cases to recover on fireproofing.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6,

ASK DEFENSE FOR NEEDY PRISONERS

Aid Society Members Want Counsel for Undefended in County Courts.

Proposition Turned Down in Police Trials by City Solicitor.

The Legal Aid society, organized to stand between the poor of the city and unscrupulous loan agencies, and to give legal advice to those who may be unable to employ lawyers to defend their rights, has revived a plan for the appointment of assistants to the county prosecutor, whose work shall be the defense in common pleas court of persons unable to employ counsel.

Isadore Grossman, representing the Legal Aid society, says he will take up the plan with Prosecutor Cline in a few days. Under the present system common pleas judges appoint counsel for defendants in criminal cases who are without money. These lawyers are paid by the county in each case. The argument of the Legal Aid society is that if men were selected who could give their whole time to the work as public defenders in opposition to the public prosecutors, better talent could be obtained and the interests of the accused would be more adequately represented.

A plan for the appointment of such public defenders for persons in police court who are unable to employ lawyers was taken up with City Solicitor Baker by the Legal Aid society some time ago. In police court the judges have no power to assign attorneys to represent undefended persons. The result is that many who are without money go to trial without legal advice.

City Solicitor Baker decided against the plan in police court. This, he says, is not because of oppositioin of the police to the plan, but because it seemed likely to work out in conflict with the police prosecutor's office.

"My idea," Baker said, "is that the representatives of the city solicitor's office in police court should not act simply as prosecutors, but should work to bring out the facts in the case, whether favorable to the accusers or to the accused. They have such instructions, and I believe this idea is carried out conscientiously.

"Another difficulty is that the administration was not in favor of the increase in the expenditures of the solicitor's office, which the appointment of a larger force would entail."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

COUNCIL TO AID IN CITY'S GRAFT HUNT

Votes for Investigation of All Departments, as Well as Street Cleaning.

Prosecutor Asks Judges for Cash for Grand Jury's Inquiry.

MORE CHANGES TO COME

Still Greater Reductions in Street Cleaning Department Expenses Expected—Dispute Over Pay Roll Approval Delays Payment of 800 City Employes—City Solicitor Will Aid Council Committee on Department Examinations in General Search for Graft Among City Employes.

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN PAY ROLL PROBE.

City council votes to investigate reports of padded pay rolls in city departments.

Common pleas judges decide today whether or not they will allow Prosecutor Cline $500 for continuing the grand jury investigation of street cleaning pay roll graft charges.

Dismissals of employes in the street cleaning department by the new superintendent cut the semi-monthly pay roll from $21,000 to $17,000.

The city council voted last night to take a hand in the street cleaning department probe. The investigation will be conducted by the committee on department examinations and city solicitor, and the resolution calling for the investigation authorizes the committee to extend the graft hunt to any or all city departments. This investigation will proceed while the grand jury investigation is in progress, in all probability. Common pleas judges this afternoon will decide whether or not to allow County Prosecutor John A. Cline $500 with which to carry on the grand jury investigation of graft charges against the city department of street cleaning.

The investigation resolution adopted by the council was offered by Councilman Hirshman. With scarce a second's delay Chairman Walker ordered it referred to the council committee on legislation. Councilman Kramer then rose to his feet with a protest against the reference, declaring that he believed that the council should take action on the proposition without delay. After some further discussion, in which Councilmen Haserodt and Menning joined him in the protest against the chair's decision, Kramer moved that the committee be relieved of consideration of the resolution. This motion carried unanimously. Amendments were then brought forward by Councilmen Gahr and Haserodt. The former's amendment authorized the committee to extend its investigation of rumors of padded pay rolls to any other city departments and the latter's added the city solicitor to the investigating committee.

The resolution, as originally presented, authorized the committee to investigate the street cleaning department with reference to reports concerning pay rolls and the general conduct of that department.

No Limit to Probe.

"Why limit it to that department?" asked Councilman Haserodt. "The committee should go into other departments as well. They should investigate any such rumors about other departments at the same time."

The members of the committee are Dittrick, Spooner and Braschwitz. The first meeting of the committee will be held either tomorrow or Thursday, Chairman Dittrick said after the council meeting last evening.

Last night half a dozen of the common pleas judges said they could see no reason why the prosecutor shouldn't be given the money he says he needs. Consequently there is little doubt that pay roll padding evidence will soon be placed before the grand jury now in session.

Cline late yesterday afternoon sent a letter addressed to county judges to Judge Chapman, presiding in room No. 1 this term. In it he asked that $500 be given him for stenographic services in conducting his probe of the street cleaning department's affairs. He intimated the matter was urgent and the life of the proposed quiz depended upon favorable action on the part of the judges. Judge Chapman immediately notified the other judges and set the meeting for 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

"He ought to have the money necessary for any investigation he deems necessary," was the emphatic declaration of Judge Vickery.

"The prosecutor ought to have more than the amount he asks for," said Judge Foran. "Under the present system there isn't a cent the prosecutor's office can draw on as a contingent fund in cases where money is needed for the various purposes known to the conduct of a criminal court and department."

"The prosecuting attorney ought to have the money needed for any investigation," said Judge Estep, and similar sentiments were expressed by Judge Keeler.

Prosecutor Cline refused to discuss his letter last night. He admitted he had put the matter up to the judges, but said he would leave it to them to decide whether or not the money necessary for a rigid prosecution of the investigation would be forthcoming.

Nothing further in the matter of getting evidence against pay roll padding methods was done yesterday by Cline. In a statement issued yesterday the prosecutor says in part:

"It has been necessary to go over thousands of items in the investigation so far conducted. It has been necessary to take statements from many persons and it will be necessary to take many more statements. The work will go on uninterruptedly until it is completed and turned over to the grand jury. The investigation has been and will be complete, searching and impartial; and, when it is finished, if any crime be discovered, the person highest up, or person most responsible for it, will be called to answer for it."

Dismissals of employes thus far ordered by Supt. Kibler of the street cleaning department will cut the semi-monthly pay roll down to $17,000. More changes are coming and the cut may even be larger before the first period of the month is over. The pay roll for the last half of January was $21,000.

In the interests of economy, Kibler decided not to put any extra men out at snow cleaning work yesterday. All of the snow cleaners were taken from the ash collection department. "The men cannot collect ashes during such snowstorms anyway," said Kibler. "They might as well do the other work."

Kibler has not as yet announced any changes in his office force. The pay roll for the last half of January was signed by Assistant Superintendent Graves yesterday. Kibler had refused to approve it and former Supt. Mundinger also declined to sign it. As a result of the delay caused by the forwarding of the pay roll from one official to another the 800 men employed in street cleaning work will not receive their pay until tomorrow.

FIGHT OF TEXT BOOK COMPANY IS NEAR FINISH

American Book Co. Probably Will Land 50 Per Cent of Business.

THE SCHOOL BOOK FIGHT.

Contract for $200,000 worth of school books to be let next Monday covering first year period.

American Book Co. controls 50 per cent of books in use in Cleveland schools.

Eighteen other firms divide remainder of business.

President Haserot wants list of books unchanged.

Supt. Elson to report on changes needed.

BOARD AIMS BLOW AT AUTO COMPANY

The Edward Auto Co. got a hard blow from the school board Monday. The board authorized the purchase of an auto runabout for the architect's department, not to cost over $750. This will take the place of autos rented from the Edward Auto Co., Edward H. Dahlke proprietor, that cost the department approximately $750 in four months. Edward is a brother of Charles Dahlke, secretary to Director Orr.

The text book company fight this week in school headquarters will be to a finish. Supt. Elson will make his report next Monday to the school board on changes he will recommend in books now in use. The board probably will award the $200,000 worth of business for the coming five years, at that meeting.

President Haserot offered a resolution at Monday afternoon's meeting, giving terms of contract under which books should be bought, and submitting the entire list of books used now.

"I am in favor of a few changes in this list," Haserot said, "but I believe we should make no more than necessary."

The resolution was referred to City Solicitor Baker for advice regarding the terms of contract, and to Supt. Elson for exceptions to the book list. Both are asked to report at the next meeting.

The American Book Co. has nearly 50 per cent of the books in the schools. The rest of the business is divided between 18 firms.

One change contemplated is replacing Wells' algebra, a D. C. Heath publication, by Collins', an A. B. C. book. The one book Haserot spoke of as needing to be replaced is Davidson's history, published by Scott, Foresman & Co.

Few changes in high school textbooks have been recommended by the Principals association of the city. What changes there are tend to lessen the cost of books to the pupil.

The list, according to Secretary Ruetenik, consists of recommendations to replace a Ginn & Co. German grammar costing $1.20 with one published by the same house costing 90 cents; one Ginn & Co. German reader with another published by them; a German reader published by Maynard Merrill Co. with one published by D. C. Heath & Co.; a science book published by Davenport with one of McMillan's, and that Gayler's classic myths, costing $1.24, be bought by the board and used as reference books rather than being bought by the pupils.

Terms of the contract offered by Haserot are the same as that of five years ago, except one clause which provides that books ordered shall be the property of publishers until sold to pupils. This puts the burden of invested money on the publishers.

TWO PROBES SCHEDULED FOR CITY PAY ROLLS

Council Votes to Have City Solicitor Help Committee Investigate All Departments.

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The city council Monday night authorized Baker and Councilmen Dittrick, Spooner and Braschwitz, committee on department examinations, to go ahead and dissect business affairs of all city departments. Cline's investigation is already under way.

Councilman Horner, president pro tem of the council while Vice Mayor Walker is head of the administration during Mayor Baehr's trip in Bermuda, tried to sidetrack the scheme. He ordered the resolution referred to a committee for burial. Councilman Kramer, republican councilman, protested and Horner's reference was overruled.

The question whether the council committee can compel the attendance of witnesses is one of the first Baker will have to answer. The next will be whether the committee can use city detectives to do the sleuthing.

"I cannot answer either question now," Baker said Tuesday. "I have never looked it up. Until I do, I cannot discuss any plans."

Councilman Spooner of the department examination committee is an independent. He refused to vote for the Baehr-Daly gas franchise. Dittrick has frequently opposed the mayor. Braschwitz is a regular republican.

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Investigation of Our Administ

(Curtain, rising, discloses Charley Kibler, superintendent of street cleaning, seated at his desk. Nervously occupying straight backed chairs and twirling their derbies in their hands are Newt Baker, city solicitor, and Johnny Cline, county prosecutor.)

Kibler:

Well, gents, why do you pause?
Why this visit? Tell me the cause.

(Newt and Johnny rise, take a hitch in their carefully creased trousers and waltz up stage.)

Newt and Johnny:

We're the investigating twins,
We probe 'em one and all;
Just now we want to know the ins
And outs of the city hall.

KIBLER WELCOMES MERRY INVESTIGATORS.

Old King Brady
Was a foolish old lady
As a sleuth compared to us,
And the great Nick Carter
Was only a starter.
When WE begin there's a muss.

Kibler:

Welcome, my merry investigators.
I doubt not you'll find you some rip-roaring craters
A-belching forth symptoms of graft and corruption.
But it wouldn't be nice
After my famous slice
Of the payroll to offer this darned interruption.

(Bevy of whitewings and timekeepers glides into view, covertly giving Kibler hard looks.)

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We'll take your word; we wouldn't doubt it.
But investigating
The administrating
Of Herman goes on; we won't leave without it.

Kibler:

If investigate you must
You'll direct your probe, I trust,
Some other place.
You'll find the trail will lead to dust.
For a mumbling,
A grumbling,
A deeply-seated rumbling
Of rumor has struck terror to all but the truly just.
W. W. and T. K. (pianissimo):
Yes, a rumor has struck terror to
All but the truly just.

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And his hatred for Minnie?
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Why not employ the third degree
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'Bout our Ohio insurgers whom he's to muster soon?

Why not assist the Muny
In bawling out the mayor,
And take a gleeful swat or two
At The Great Fixer, Baehr,
Who compromises gas fights just like Davy Crockett's coon.

(Heinie Gall enters, greatly flustered, waving aloft a yellow envelope.)

Kibler:

What ho! What ho!

Heinie:

Word from the king,
You'd better go slow.

(He delivers the message to Kibler.)

Kibler:

A cablegram from the midsea isle
Where Herman's vacationing now in style.
(Reads)
What's this I hear of an investigation
Of my personally administered administration?
Not only one
But two they've started,
When by miles of ocean
From home I'm parted.
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Boyd groomed for my job! Is everyone looney?
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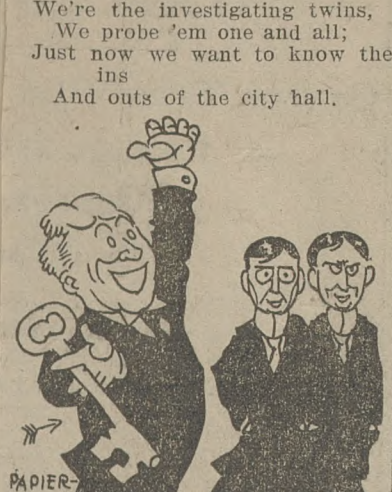

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Kibler:

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CLINE DEMANDS LETTERS SENT BY MUNDINGER

A large bundle of letters written by former Supt. Mundinger of the street cleaning department to various city department heads was turned over to Prosecutor Cline Wednesday by Charles F. Kibler, Mundinger's successor. The majority of them were written to Server A. B. Lea.

Cline believes he will find in these letters evidence to complete his case for presentation to the grand jury.

Investigation disclosed Mundinger had removed some letters from office files and taken them home. Cline served Mundinger with a demand for them early Wednesday, and directed assistant prosecutor Green and county detective Doran to go for them.

City Solicitor Baker wrote to Cline Wednesday telling him the city council undoubtedly would respect the prosecutor's request to refrain from investigating the street cleaning department until Cline gets his case before the grand jury.

Mundinger will fight now, he says. He has placed all correspondence between himself and city departments in the hands of attorney Fred Desberg, 919 Society for Savings.

"I have talked things over with both Mundinger and Cline," Desberg said Wednesday afternoon. "I have merely been retained to watch proceedings."

"I shall fight any attempt to make me the goat," said Mundinger, ill in bed, at his home Wednesday. "Desberg will represent me. He has the papers and the facts."

SECRECY URGED IN CITY GRAFT CASES

Prosecutor Cline Asks City Council to Defer Work, Pending Jury Action.

New Street Superintendent Drops Seven Employes, Making Total 20.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS IN PROBE OF PAY ROLLS.

Prosecutor Cline asks council investigating committee to defer its inquiry pending the grand jury investigation.

Councilman Spooner, member of the committee, says he favors bowing to Cline's wish, believing other members of the committee will do likewise.

Charles Kibler, new street cleaning superintendent, starts weeding out old Mundinger men with which former superintendent is said to have been building political machine.

Common pleas judges vote Prosecutor Cline $500 with which to conduct grand jury investigation of pay roll padding charges against street cleaning employes.

County Prosecutor Cline last night directed a letter to City Solicitor Baker, appointed a member of the city department investigating committee by council Monday night, asking that the council committee defer its inquiry of alleged pay roll padding in the street cleaning department until after the grand jury has finished with its investigation.

Publicity of the pay roll padding secrets through a public investigation of the newly appointed council committee would be fatal to any hopes of success in indicting and convicting alleged offenders, Cline argues.

Councilmen Dittrick and Spooner of the council investigating committee, said last night they agreed with Cline and favored a postponement of the committee's action.

Reports current at the city hall yesterday indicated that the new street cleaning superintendent, Charles F. Kibler, is about to weed out all old Mundinger men at present in the department. Letters have been sent to all doubtful employes, asking them to obtain the indorsement of their precinct captains. Those who fail, it is understood, are to be dropped from the city pay roll.

Following is the letter sent Baker by Cline:

I am informed that the city council adopted a resolution at its meeting of last night providing for an investigation of all departments of the city government. I am also told that you have been named a member of the committee to make this investigation. Inasmuch as the grand jury has been investigating the affairs of the street cleaning department of the city, and in view of the fact that it will not conclude its work in that regard for some days, and further, because of the importance of maintaining secrecy in such matters, I would respectfully request that your committee defer its investigation of that department until the grand jury shall have completed its work on that subject.

In explanation of his letter Prosecutor Cline last night said:

"It is solely for the purpose of keeping secret the state's evidence in the graft cases which is to be placed before the grand jury. To have this information and evidence made public property before it is placed before the grand jury would make prosecutions practically useless, as it would mean practically tipping off the state's hand in advance of the indictment. Any reasonable minded person can appreciate the state's position.

"I am making the secret investigation merely for the purpose of hurrying matters and taking much of the detail work away from the grand jury which would only serve to tie up and stop the regular business, which ought to be going on at the same time."

The common pleas judges late yesterday afternoon made short work of Prosecutor Cline's request for $500 with which to conduct the street cleaning department graft investigation. It gave him the money unconditionally. Cline immediately put one stenographer to work and says he will have three or four busy compiling the evidence which is to go before the grand jury within a week, it is thought.

Cline all day yesterday continued his inquiry. Half a dozen employes of the street cleaning department were before him and made their statements.

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"The prosecutor is more familiar with the situation at this time than is the council," he said, "and his office should be allowed to work unhampered. The committee on departmental examinations may, however, begin work on the records of other city departments. The grand jury should complete its inquiry within a week or two and we can then take up the street cleaning department end of the investigation."

On learning that Prosecutor Cline had written a letter to the city solicitor asking that the councilmanic investigation be postponed, Member Spooner of the committee expressed perfect willingness to comply with the suggestion.

"I believe that Prosecutor Cline ought to be allowed to proceed with his investigation," Spooner said. "We ought not to embarrass him or hamper him in any way. I believe that we should wait for the report of the grand jury before going into the affairs of the street cleaning department. We might, however, proceed with the investigation of rumors concerning any other city departments. I believe that Mr. Dittrick will favor the plan suggested by the prosecutor."

OFFERS CLINE AID IN PAY ROLL PROBE

Council Committee to Call on Prosecutor to Learn of Quiz's Progress.

Mundinger Turns Over Correspondence to Lawyer.

The council committee named Monday night to investigate alleged graft charges in the street cleaning department, this afternoon plans to call on County Prosecutor Cline and ask what progress has been made in the secret inquiry conducted by him during the past two weeks. The services of the committee in assisting Cline in any manner possible will be offered.

The committee is composed of Councilmen Dittrick, Spooner, Braschwitz and City Solicitor Baker. Baker will not go along. Tuesday Cline asked this committee to defer its investigation until after he completes his quiz and has submitted his findings to the grand jury, which is to be asked to indict any implicated in the alleged pay roll padding.

Cline spent all yesterday examining correspondence between former Supt. Mundinger of the street cleaning department and various other city officials. He refused last night to make known what light the correspondence will throw on the investigation.

Several witnesses were also examined by Cline yesterday. One whose name Cline withheld, said that it was generally known there was something queer in the inside working of the street department, but that the clerks and most of the other assistants had been unable to find out just what was wrong.

"There was some verbal working agreement which governed the conduct of the department," the witness repeated, Cline said.

Mundinger yesterday morning was asked to turn over to Cline certain letters which, it is alleged, he took when he resigned his superintendency of the street cleaning department. These letters, Cline thinks, bear some relation to the charges he is investigating. Attorney Fred Desberg, representing Mundinger, late yesterday told Cline over the telephone that the correspondence in question would be turned over as soon as copies could be made. Desberg said Mundinger had taken the letters as a matter of self-protection against the investigation which he knew was being conducted.

Mundinger, who for several days has been confined to his home with sickness and a threatened nervous breakdown, yesterday afternoon issued a partial statement.

"I have heard," he said, "that Mr. Cline has demanded that the correspondence of my former office be turned over to him, as it is expected that some of the leters will show that in some way I grafted on the pay rolls.

"No official notice of Mr. Cline's intention has been given me and no demand was made upon me personally today. All the correspondence is now in the hands of my attorney to do with as he thinks will best safeguard my rights. I am not afraid to have Mr. Cline or anyone else see those letters, as there is absolutely nothing in them that I in any way could be ashamed of.

"I was taken from my position with the American Steel & Wire Co. and placed at the head of the street cleaning department for the reason, as it was stated to me, that a business administration was wanted. I started out to give a business administration of the affairs of that department. I hired men who needed work and who could do it at the same time.

"Almost as soon as I took the job I found that politics was being played. I think that if I had been willing to get in the band wagon and follow suit I would not have had my administration questioned.

"I am being made the goat by certain ambitious politicians, but as soon as I get on my feet again, which will be soon, I will put up a fight which will show that I am honest and have conducted the affairs of the department honestly."

Following the meeting with Prosecutor Cline this afternoon, the council graft committee will meet at the city hall to decide upon some line of action.

"We will not make any attempt to start the investigation right away," said Councilman Dittrick, chairman of the committee, "but will simply start to get the situation in line. If we decide it will be necessary to get an accountant to aid in the probe, we will ask council for an appropriation."

The purpose of asking Cline how far his investigation has gone and how much he has accomplished, is merely to prevent any conflict between the county and city probes.

Charles Kibler, appointed superintendent of street cleaning following Mundinger's investigation, is also ill at his home with grip. Consequently there were no more shifts in the street cleaning force yesterday.

his Dual nistration

W. W. and T. K. (joyous-
oming home,
never quit;
ave us all,
promised it.
(Curtain.)

CLINE DEMANDS LETTERS SENT BY MUNDINGER

A large bundle of letters written by former Supt. Mundinger of the street cleaning department to various city department heads was turned over to Prosecutor Cline Wednesday by Charles F. Kibler, Mundinger's successor. The majority of them were written to Server A. B. Lea.

Cline believes he will find in these letters evidence to complete his case for presentation to the grand jury.

Investigation disclosed Mundinger had removed some letters from office files and taken them home. Cline served Mundinger with a demand for them early Wednesday, and directed assistant prosecutor Green and county detective Doran to go for them.

City Solicitor Baker wrote to Cline Wednesday telling him the city council undoubtedly would respect the prosecutor's request to refrain from investigating the street cleaning department until Cline gets his case before the grand jury.

Mundinger will fight now, he says. He has placed all correspondence between himself and city departments in the hands of attorney Fred Desberg, 919 Society for Savings.

"I have talked things over with both Mundinger and Cline," Desberg said Wednesday afternoon. "I have merely been retained to watch proceedings."

"I shall fight any attempt to make me the goat," said Mundinger, ill in bed, at his home Wednesday. "Desberg will represent me. He has the papers and the facts."

SECRECY URGED IN CITY GRAFT CASES

Prosecutor Cline Asks City Council to Defer Work, Pending Jury Action.

New Street Superintendent Drops Seven Employes, Making Total 20.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS IN PROBE OF PAY ROLLS.

Prosecutor Cline asks council investigating committee to defer its inquiry pending the grand jury investigation.

Councilman Spooner, member of the committee, says he favors bowing to Cline's wish, believing other members of the committee will do likewise.

Charles Kibler, new street cleaning superintendent, starts weeding out old Mundinger men with which former superintendent is said to have been building political machine.

Common pleas judges vote Prosecutor Cline $500 with which to conduct grand jury investigation of pay roll padding charges against street cleaning employes.

County Prosecutor Cline last night directed a letter to City Solicitor Baker, appointed a member of the city department investigating committee by council Monday night, asking that the council committee defer its inquiry of alleged pay roll padding in the street cleaning department until after the grand jury has finished with its investigation.

Publicity of the pay roll padding secrets through a public investigation of the newly appointed council committee would be fatal to any hopes of success in indicting and convicting alleged offenders, Cline argues.

Councilmen Dittrick and Spooner of the council investigating committee, said last night they agreed with Cline and favored a postponement of the committee's action.

Reports current at the city hall yesterday indicated that the new street cleaning superintendent, Charles F. Kibler, is about to weed out all old Mundinger men at present in the department. Letters have been sent to all doubtful employes, asking them to obtain the indorsement of their precinct captains. Those who fail, it is understood, are to be dropped from the city pay roll.

Following is the letter sent Baker by Cline:

I am informed that the city council adopted a resolution at its meeting of last night providing for an investigation of all departments of the city government. I am also told that you have been named a member of the committee to make this investigation. Inasmuch as the grand jury has been investigating the affairs of the street cleaning department of the city, and in view of the fact that it will not conclude its work in that regard for some days, and further, because of the importance of maintaining secrecy in such matters, I would respectfully request that your committee defer its investigation of that department until the grand jury shall have completed its work on that subject.

In explanation of his letter Prosecutor Cline last night said:

"It is solely for the purpose of keeping secret the state's evidence in the graft cases which is to be placed before the grand jury. To have this information and evidence made public property before it is placed before the grand jury would make prosecutions practically useless, as it would mean practically tipping off the state's hand in advance of the indictment. Any reasonable minded person can appreciate the state's position.

"I am making the secret investigation merely for the purpose of hurrying matters and taking much of the detail work away from the grand jury which would only serve to tie up and stop the regular business, which ought to be going on at the same time."

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[illegible] that legislative session there will be chaos in Ohio. The state will be without a legislature until next year and Gov.

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Main 39. Erie 39.

HOME—A real one, in the Wade allotmen 10-room brick and shingle house, hot wat heat, hardwood fl., center hall, living roo and library finished curly birch; dining roo paneled, beam ceiling, built-in buffet, fini quartered oak; fine pantry, built-in ice b in kitchen, lavatory first fl., 4 fine chambe 2d fl., white enamel finish with mahoga doors, all closets with windows, mirrors closet doors; billiard, maid's and trun room 3d fl.; 2 baths in house, large line closets, clothes chute, vacuum cleaning sy tem, all hardwood fl., decorations and fixtur are the best; brick garage for 2 machine a place to please a crank; $15,500.

WADE BROS.,
Main 1012. Shown by appointment onl

AT A BIG SACRIFICE.

New, modern, 6-suite terrace, brick co struction, one year old, lot 60x105, on E 92d-st; each suite has 5 rooms and bat individual furnaces, porches and gas an electric lights, and all possible modern co veniences; this building was erected to brin $25 each suite per month, but owing to th hard times and to the fact that same wa completed during the winter season it wa rented at $20; annual income $1,440; pric $12,000; terms, $2,000 cash; building co more to construct; balance to suit purchase S. H. Kleinman, 318-21 Garfield bldg. Mai 276; Central 452.

Rent $696 A Year.
Price $5,500.

Bldg. always rented; 4 r. and bath e suite. This is something for a live investo who can act quick.
The D. H. Goldsmith Company
510 Citizens Bldg.

WOBURN-AV—New double house, $3,60 single, 6 rooms, $2,700; small down pay ment, easy terms. Box 106-Z, Plain Deale

NEW 6-room-and-bath house, off Scranto av, 8 minutes from square; a bargai terms to suit. Box 55-V, Plain Dealer.

TWO new bungalows, side by side, lot 40x12 in Lakewood; up to date in every wa easy terms. Box 1-X, Plain Dealer.

COLLINWOOD—New 2-family house, School av, on easy terms. A. E. Davis 1514 Wi liamson bldg. Main 1486.

FOR SALE—6-room cottage, bath, e. ligh gas. 15 Clarwood-st, stop Euclid; pric $2,450, part cash.

EUCLID-AV snap; 8-room house; lot 65x200 $9,000. R. E. Devney. Cen. 1941; M. 2365

$3,700—811 Savannah, 8 r., imp., $500 down mort. bal. Webber, 725 Williamson. Phone

LOT in Lakewood; good residence location nr. Rocky River. Box 138-Y, Plain Dealer

BESSEMER-AV, 9424—6-r. bath; $200 down bal. $18 per mo. A. P. Cody, Garfield Bldg

CLEVELAND PRESS, FEB. 10,

COUNCIL AIMS RESOLUTION TO SUE AT SERVER

Move Made to Hold Lea Responsible if Money Has Been Paid Illegally.

ASKS LEGAL ADVICE

Councilman Haserodt Says Unearned Overtime Street Pay Should be Returned.

A resolution will be introduced in council Monday by Councilman Haserodt asking the city solicitor to examine street cleaning department books, and if money has been paid out illegally for overtime that was never worked, to sue the official responsible.

The resolution is aimed at Server Lea, who approved all street cleaning department payrolls while Henry Mundinger was superintendent.

Says It's Plain Stealing.

"If overtime money was paid men who didn't work overtime, the money should be returned to the city," said Haserodt Friday. "I asked the advice of Assistant City Solicitor Stevens. He says money paid out that way can be recovered."

Evidence of further overtime payments was found Friday on department of public service payrolls by Councilman Dittrick, chairman of the council investigation committee. Dittrick worked Friday in the auditor's office checking up March and April payrolls.

Trying to Get a Lead.

Other members of the committee and City Solicitor Baker, made a member of the committee by council resolution, were not present.

"I haven't found much," said Dittrick. "I am just looking for a lead. We've got to get a start somewhere."

Dittrick is getting a list of those to whom overtime payments have been made.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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WOULD NOT HASTEN FRANCHISE CHANGE

Full Trial Should be Given Tayler Grant Says Councilman.

Traction Head Insists That Ordinance Ought to be Modified.

There was general discussion over the city yesterday of the statements made by F. H. Goff in an interview on the traction situation.

"Anything Mr. Goff may say is worthy of close attention," said City Solicitor Baker. Mr. Baker declined to make further comment on the suggestions.

"It probably is true that we have not yet gone far enough with the Tayler grant to have learned fully just what changes may have to be made to get the grant to fit the actual conditions of the city," said Chairman Hitchens of the street railway committee of city council yesterday. "For my part, I want to give the Tayler grant a full opportunity for demonstrating its merits. I do not believe it has yet been tried out fully.

"I would be against any plan of making numerous changes in the grant. There may be some changes needed, both from the standpoint of the company and also from the standpoint of the city. What we want is the full test of the Tayler grant.

"Personally, I think the city ought to have the right to initiate movements for extensions or new lines, and if changes are to be made, it might be wise for the city to get some such feature included in the grant."

"As stated in our two letters to council the Cleveland Railway Co. believes there are some provisions in the Tayler grant that should, in fairness, be modified and the company is anxious to take up the questions with the council for consideration, make such investigation as seems warranted to learn the facts and try to effect an adjustment on a basis of fairness to all parties," said President Stanley yesterday.

ANGEL CITY LIKES KOHLER

Golden Rule Makes Hit With Visitors, Now They Want Clevelander There.

Los Angeles has a good job open for some Cleveland man who understands the workings of the farm colony and the Golden Rule police policy.

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"Los Angeles has secured land for a municipal farm," the letter says. "It will be modeled on the plan of the Cleveland farm. Have you a man familiar with the work of your farm and imbued with the Golden Rule idea and capable, that we could secure? What would the salary be? Telegraph, if you have such a man, at our expense."

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MUNDINGER TO

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Dahl Says Baker's Ruling Led to Decision Against Hasty Settlement.

IT'S A KNOTTY PROBLEM

Demand to Issue $5,000,000 Bonds Puts Council Between Two Fires.

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Decision to keep hands off, at least for the present, was reached following City Solicitor Baker's ruling Saturday in which it was held that desired amendments to the franchise might be futile, and that if any changes were made they should be made by passing an entirely new grant.

Tractioner Dahl announced Monday that council would take no immediate action. He declined to state whether he believed it wise to undertake the draft of an entirely new franchise.

"Do you believe Baker's point well taken that any changes benefiting the company should be offset by changes favoring the city?" Dahl was asked.

"That is a matter for the legal department," Dahl answered. "I'm not a lawyer."

The Baker ruling puts the administration between a crossfire in its attempt to let the traction problem slumber till after next fall's election.

If by refusing action on the Concon's request it forces the company to refund with 6 per cent bonds, which it has the right to do, it will force car riders to pay many thousands additional in bond interest.

If it seeks to amend, it is acting in direct opposition to the advice of the city's legal department.

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MUNDINGER TO TURN OVER ALL MAIL TO CLINE

Atty. Fred Desberg, representing Henry Mundinger, former superintendent of the city street cleaning department, will give County Prosecutor Cline all correspondence between Mundinger and heads of other city departments Monday.

Desberg hopes to clear Mundinger by this correspondence of suspicion in irregularities in the street cleaning department under his supervision. It is intimated that an investigation being quietly conducted by Desberg may place responsibility upon other administration heads.

Cline said Saturday that finding of new witnesses will delay presenting evidence to the grand jury.

Mundinger was up Saturday after being confined to his bed for 10 days. He indicated that he will not be satisfied with clearing himself of suspicion, but will fight to place the responsibility on others.

The council graft investigation committee will organize and map out a campaign Tuesday. Chairman Dittrick and his committee met with City Solicitor Baker Saturday and set the date for beginning their probe in all city departments.

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CITY HALL INQUIRY READY FOR JURORS

Prosecutor Cline Completes Investigation of Street Cleaning Office.

Mundinger Not Called but May Give Testimony Voluntarily.

County Prosecutor Cline today will complete his investigation of pay roll padding charges in connection with former Supt. Mundinger's administration of the city street cleaning department. He said last night the information he has gleaned in the three weeks he has been busy with his quiz will be submitted to the grand jury probably Thursday and the question of indictments will be put entirely up to that body.

Mundinger will not be called before the grand jury, Cline said yesterday. Attorney Fred Desberg, Mundinger's attorney, was told yesterday that if Mundinger asks permission to go before the grand jury to make a voluntary statement no objection will be raised. Such a course as Cline outlined to Desberg would not assure Mundinger immunity in case indictments are returned. More than two weeks ago Cline had Mundinger in his office an entire day, taking his statement in reference to the alleged pay roll graft. This does not assure Mundinger immunity, but can be used by the grand jury.

Appo Johnston, one of the three city employes arrested two months ago in police court, following the first pay roll padding disclosures, will not be prosecuted, Prosecutor Cline stated yesterday. Johnston has been furnishing Cline considerable information. Johnston will be one of those who will testify before the grand jury in that connection. This alone will grant him immunity.

Witnesses before the grand jury will be restricted to a dozen or so who have not been in any way implicated in the case. The purpose of Cline's private quiz is therefore seen. He secured the statements from all concerned in the investigation he is just completing. These statements will be placed in the hands of the grand jurors and in no way will immunity be extended those who might be implicated.

Definite action by the grand jury is not expected before next week, at the earliest.

Correspondence between city officials and Mundinger taken from the city hall by Mundinger when he resigned were turned over to Prosecutor Cline yesterday. Cline said they were valueless so far as his investigation is concerned. Mundinger claims the correspondence will prove that his action was under orders from men "higher up" in the city administration and that he has only been the tool with which his superiors operated.

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CITY HALL INQUIRY READY FOR JURORS

Prosecutor Cline Completes Investigation of Street Cleaning Office.

Mundinger Not Called but May Give Testimony Voluntarily.

County Prosecutor Cline today will complete his investigation of pay roll padding charges in connection with former Supt. Mundinger's administration of the city street cleaning department. He said last night the information he has gleaned in the three weeks he has been busy with his quiz will be submitted to the grand jury probably Thursday and the question of indictments will be put entirely up to that body.

Mundinger will not be called before the grand jury, Cline said yesterday. Attorney Fred Desberg, Mundinger's attorney, was told yesterday that if Mundinger asks permission to go before the grand jury to make a voluntary statement no objection will be raised. Such a course as Cline outlined to Desberg would not assure Mundinger immunity in case indictments are returned. More than two weeks ago Cline had Mundinger in his office an entire day, taking his statement in reference to the alleged pay roll graft. This does not assure Mundinger immunity, but can be used by the grand jury.

Appo Johnston, one of the three city employes arrested two months ago in police court, following the first pay roll padding disclosures, will not be prosecuted, Prosecutor Cline stated yesterday. Johnston has been furnishing Cline considerable information. Johnston will be one of those who will testify before the grand jury in that connection. This alone will grant him immunity.

Witnesses before the grand jury will be restricted to a dozen or so who have not been in any way implicated in the case. The purpose of Cline's private quiz is therefore seen. He secured the statements from all concerned in the investigation he is just completing. These statements will be placed in the hands of the grand jurors and in no way will immunity be extended those who might be implicated.

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Salary Increases Demanded.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the present city council from nearly every side, for salary increases. Delegation after delegation has waited on the council. Argument has been advanced for increases in the police department, the postoffice department, city treasurer's office, the city auditor's office and a number of other departments as well.

The decision also may have a sweeping effect in the matter of raises already allowed city employes under civil service. Since the establishment of civil service in the police and fire departments many salary raising ordinances have been passed. If the decision of the circuit court stands, each member of the police and fire department may be reduced to the salary that went to his office at the time of his appointment, should the general question be raised by a taxpayer, attorneys stated last evening.

Since the recent decision of the circuit court in the pending civil service suit brought by City Solicitor Baker, many members of the public service departments have been betaking them to civil service cover. All of these must continue in office at their present salaries, if the decision of the circuit court is taken in its broadest sense.

In the Painesville case, which raised this question, it was Patrolman Edward Spaller who began mandamus proceedings to compel the city auditor and city treasurer to issue and deliver a warrant in his favor for a sum which he claims is due him for salary as policeman and to compel the city treasurer to pay such warrant.

In July, 1903, the Painesville council fixed the salary of a patrolman of the Painesville police department at $720 a year. This ordinance remained in effect till Dec. 18, 1907. In this year, Spaller received the benefit of a raise to $840, which was then authorized for patrolmen. After a new administration took hold, in 1910, another ordinance was passed reducing his salary to $720. It is the difference between these two salaries that he is now striving to collect, his claim being that council had no authority to reduce his salary.

The court held that the council did not have this right, but in addition it held that the previous council had no right to advance the officer's salary from $720 to $840. The case has been appealed to the supreme court.

That councils have no authority to decrease the pay of members of the police and fire departments while in office has been accepted as a fact in city hall circles. But that the council has no authority to bring about increases in the pay of present members comes as a surprise. It also has been generally recognized that councils have no authority to increase the pay of men elected to office or appointed for certain definite term while they are holding these offices. This point has been raised a number of times at the city hall in recent years.

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BOARD PLANS WAR ON SCARLET FEVER

Gives Health Officers Power to Control Contagious Disease Hospital.

Cases Must be Taken There in Campaign of Extermination.

A resolution, giving Supt. Ford of the health department and Health Officer Friedrich power to take over the contagious disease hospital and use the entire building, if necessary, for the accommodation of scarlet fever cases, was adopted yesterday by the board of health. There are about 350 cases in the city at present and of these sixty-one are being cared for at the contagious disease hospital.

Although the law places the management of the hospital in the hands of the department of public safety, it was decided that in a case of this kind the board would have the power to direct its officers to take hold of the institution and exclude all the patients who, in its opinion, might be taken to some other institution, in order that the scarlet fever patients might be handled properly and further spread of the disease checked.

"In an emergency the board of health can take over any building it desires to use for such a purpose," said Dr. Friedrich. "It could take over a school house, church or private hospital."

The outcome of the situation may be the introduction of a bill in the legislature soon, giving boards of health the management of contagious disease hospitals at all times. Such a step is favored by members of the board. This matter was brought up by Dr. Cogan at yesterday's meeting. He declared that the board should have control of the contagious disease hospital at all times and that, in addition, there should be a law giving the control of the tuberculosis hospital and sanitarium of the city to the board of health as well. The law at present also places the latter institution under the department of public safety.

When this point was raised Supt. Ford suggested that it might be advisable to allow the question to rest until tuberculosis dispensaries had been established in every section of the city where needed, and allow them to show the public the necessity for a systematic campaign against tuberculosis. The sanitarium could then be worked into the scheme and every city department handling cases of tuberculosis operated as one. This solution was favored by the board. A bill will soon be introduced in the legislature by Representative Edwards establishing the right of the board of health to equip and operate dispensaries. City Solicitor Baker feels that the power of the board to expend money in the establishment of such institutions is not well defined at present and the city auditor has held up a number of bills incurred in the purchase of equipment for the two existing dispensaries.

Supt. Ford, who was in Columbus in the interests of the new bill, reported at the meeting yesterday that the Cincinnati and Cleveland delegations are in favor of the measure. The bill, if passed, will not only permit the handling of tuberculosis cases from these dispensaries, but will enable the board to extend the work to other fields.

Health officials are puzzled by the present scarlet fever situation. There are but few deaths from the disease, yet the daily number of cases reported is large. Seventeen physicians appeared before the board yesterday to explain why cases which they attended were not reported. This policy has been followed by the board for some weeks and the number of contagious diseases reported has been increasing steadily. Drs. Ford and Friedrich will decide in a day or two whether the contagious hospital is to be taken over.

Sanitary Patrolman Michael Vasil was suspended for ten days yesterday, after a hearing. He was charged with being absent from duty without leave. The resignation of Dr. H. L. Sanford, ward physician of ward twenty-five, was announced. A number of bills pending at Columbus were discussed. There is an anti-vaccination bill pending and a bill giving county commissioners the right to pay for tubercular patients handled at public dispensaries.

CONSIDERS CROSSING QUESTION.

Omissions in Bond Issues Not Thought Material.

City Solicitor Baker yesterday stilled a rising fear that the pending grade crossing ordinance could not be passed in its present form. Councilman Spooner, chairman of the council committee on grade crossings, told the city solicitor that Hamilton-av, Windsor-av and E. 40th-st, mentioned in the pending ordinance, were not named in the original $2,000,000 bond legislation.

When asked if this would have the effect of invalidating the present ordinance, the city solicitor replied in the negative. In his opinion, the omission of these crossings from the original bond legislation and their insertion in the expenditure ordinance is not material. City Auditor Wright has not yet approved the ordinance.

FEAR DARK HORSE IN CITY ELECTION

Party Aspirants Hear Talk of All Kinds in Race for Mayoralty.

Fall Line-Up for the Battle Never More Uncertain, Say Oracles.

There is a possibility that there may be an independent candidate for mayor in the field at the municipal election next fall. John H. Farley and S. H. Holding, both Democrats, and talked of in this connection. Gossip connects the movement with County Clerk Charles P. Salen. The talk has become strong in the last few days.

The fall line-up has never been so uncertain preceding a mayoralty election as it is right now. There is no certainty within either dominant party as to who its mayoralty candidate will be. Mayor Baehr may and may not be a candidate for re-election. Baehr is trying to shape things at the city hall so that opposition to his nomination will be lessened. The dismissal of Henry C. Mundinger as superintendent of street cleaning was the first step in this direction. Other moves are anticipated. It depends upon the outcome of what is to be done within the next two or three months whether Baehr will again be a candidate.

In the event that he does not run John A. Cline, county prosecutor; Sheriff Hirstius, F. G. Hogen, director of public safety; W. P. Murray and Homer H. McKeehan are looked upon as possible candidates. Of course, there are other Republicans who want to run, but the chances are that effective support would be rallied around one of the men named. It is said that the county prosecutor has ambitions to be attorney general of the state rather than mayor and this may eliminate him. With Cline out of consideration it is doubtful whom the organization would support.

On the Democratic side conditions are even worse. Tom L. Johnson is conceded the nomination, if his health is such that he can make a campaign. The former mayor's health has been improving lately, but his closest friends are not sanguine enough to claim that there will be such an improvement that he can again make one of his old time slashing fights. Salenites charge that the organization is to claim that Mr. Johnson will be the nominee until such time as it is too late to organize effective opposition and that then Newton D. Baker is to be nominated.

That is why there is talk of an independent candidate. Baker, however, doesn't want to be the nominee for mayor. He wants to quit politics. The organization believes that if Tom L. Johnson is not the nominee Baker can be forced to accept the nomination. If Baker is nominated then it is possible that an independent candidate may enter the field unless the Republican nominee is considered so strong that there would be absolutely no chance for the success of an independent movement.

The situation will not clear up much before July.

COUNCIL TO AID CAR FINANCING

Will Likely Authorize Sale of Bonds at Discount.

Council expects to pave the way Monday night for the sale of $5,000,000 in Concon bonds.

The sale, however, will bring car riders no better service. None of the $5,000,000 will go toward purchase of new cars and equipment. It is to be used for refunding an expiring bond issue of $3,151,000, and to pay off floating debts.

No franchise change will be made, although consent is to be given for issuing the bonds at 97 and amortizing the three points discount. A resolution, drafted by City Solicitor Baker, will give the Concon authority to sell at the discount, and will provide that an interest fund of 5.1 per cent be set aside, although the bonds themselves are to bear but 5 per cent. The additional .1 per cent will create a fund sufficient, in 20 years, to reimburse the company for the $150,000 loss by issuing the bonds at three points discount.

Passage of the resolution will be recommended by Tractioner Dahl and the street railway committee.

"I understand City Solicitor Baker has approved the legality of the plan," Chairman Hitchens said Monday.

PEOPLE'S RAILWAY FAVORED

Council Adopts Resolution Indorsing City Ownership Measure.

Indorsement of the bill now pending in the legislature which gives cities the right to own and operate street railway systems and the offering of a resolution by Councilman Hitchens authorizing the sale by the Cleveland Railway Co. of $5,000,000 bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, at 97 per cent., were street railway features of last night's meeting of the city council.

The Hitchens resolution was offered after the reading of a communication from President Stanley of the Cleveland Railway Co., giving notice that the company had an opportunity to make this sale and after the reading of a communication from Street Railroad Commissioner Dahl approving the sale. The resolution was referred to the committee on street railways and the city solicitor without comment. The Hitchens resolution gives the company the right to sell the bonds of par value of $5,000,000 for the sum of $4,850,000.

The resolution calling for the indorsement of the pending street railway municipal ownership bill was offered by Councilman Haserodt and was adopted unanimously.

Councilman Burke offered his resolution calling upon the street railroad commissioner to look into the plan of having transfers on cross-town lines which merely require conductors to punch the time of issuance.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

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Democratic Organization Will Indorse Him for President Tonight.

Cuyahoga Will be First County to Act on Question in Ohio.

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The Cuyahoga Democracy acts so that there may be no possible question as to where it stands in the fight for the nomination. Cuyahoga goes to the front as the bearer of Gov. Harmon's banner. It will be the first county organization in the state to act and, in doing so, forges to the front in the Harmon movement.

The action of the Cuyahoga Democracy has been called forth by various reasons. Democratic leaders here believe it proper that Cleveland should be in the van by the very fact that Cuyahoga county led in the opposition to Gov. Harmon's nomination in 1908. Tom L. Johnson, in the Democratic convention in 1908, fought from beginning to end against Harmon's nomination. He was defeated and Harmon carried the county.

Last year Cuyahoga was for Harmon's renomination. The delegation from this county fought for some things from the convention that Gov. Harmon was against, but when the election came the county gave the governor a majority of 19,000. In the campaign Tom L. Johnson rose from his sick bed to meet the governor at one of two meetings that he addressed here. Mr. Johnson made his one speech of the campaign that night.

Mr. Johnson's act healed the rupture that had existed, and since then the state administration and the Cuyahoga Democracy have been on the best of terms, but lately the organization's opposition has been trying to create a new break. The movement was inaugurated with the organization of the Harmon club. Administration leaders were asked to join, but declined. Soon thereafter stories were subtlely spread about the state that Newton D. Baker was opposed to Gov. Harmon's nomination for the presidency on the ground that he was a reactionary and a "political opportunist."

Baker denied making the statement, but he was widely quoted for it. Using it, the Cuyahoga Democracy's enemies have been making all sorts of charges at the state house and the only result is to have the organization take the initial step by any county organization in declaring for the governor for president.

CITIZEN TOM AND CUYAHOGA-CO DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION TO BOOST HARMON FOR PRESIDENT

Governor's Attitude on Platform Pledges and Direct Election of U. S. Senators Win an Indorsement from Cleveland Leaders.

Citizen Tom, leader of the Bryan democracy in Ohio, will back Gov. Harmon for president.

The governor has won Citizen Tom and the Cleveland democratic organization by his attitude on the direct election of United States senators, and his insistence that the state democratic platform pledges be carried out. The organization has been called to meet Tuesday night to indorse Harmon as the radical candidate for the presidency.

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It will be Baker who will present the indorsement resolutions to the organization Tuesday night.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

BAKER RULING MAY HIT BOOK BUYERS

Delays School Board's Text Contracts, and Parents May Complain.

Double Purchases of Supplies Likely to be Put on Pupils.

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DOUBLE or 2-family house, East End, preferred; must be modern and a bargain; give full particulars and price; will deal with owners only. Box 49-Z, Plain Dealer.

WANTED—Farm with pleasant surroundings, to care for pair of horses, 2 cows, chickens, etc.; three adults in family; will rent with privilege of purchase. Address C. F. F., Colonial hotel, 425, Cleveland.

FOR reliable work list your property with an office that has been established 20 years.
CHAS. M. MIX,
211 Sec. Tor Sav.

THE MARKLEY CO.
West 118 Central 5228
Prompt Service and Quality Guaranteed.
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Coke (furnace) $4.75
Pocahontas $4.00

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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In the face of the city solicitor's strong declaration the rank and file offered no open contradiction, but nevertheless a majority of the organization are firmly convinced that Johnson will decline the nomination and that then Baker himself will be compelled, much against his personal wish, to accept the burden of leading the party.

The indorsement of Gov. Harmon, judged by the amount of argument involved, was the least important question talked over. The leaders discussed the mayoralty with more or less interest, but it was when the question of the Reynolds bill, designed to reduce the size of the city council, came up that trouble appeared. The organization developed decided differences of opinion on this subject. Many prominent Democratic leaders oppose a small council.

Committee on Council.

Finally the organization named C. L. Selzer, former councilman; Councilman E. B. Haserodt and Fritz Reich a committee to meet Senator Reynolds. The committee, it is expected, will agree to recommend a council of from fifteen to twenty members, with from six to seven members elected at large.

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Recently the board planned to meet this situation by making the proposed changes now. The resolution of the board for the book contract was turned down by City Solicitor Baker, who said its form was wrong. The board asked him to draw one that was all right. It was expected at the meeting Monday night, but it failed to arrive.

It is too late now to escape the danger of double purchase and Supt. Elson, not wanting the blame, sent a communication to the board calling attention to the situation. The board ordered it spread on the records.

This action looks as if the board believed it had done all it could until the resolution came from Solicitor Baker. Both sides, apparently, were willing to let Mr. Baker have it. Mr. Baker said yesterday the resolution would be ready for the board at its next meeting. School authorities believe parents will make loud complaints over the double purchase of books.

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"Gov. Harmon's well known views upon the tariff and other national questions commend his candidacy to a people who have long suffered under a system of favoritism and extortion at the hands of privileged interests. His brave insistence upon the carrying out of distinct pledges of our party and particularly of the adoption of the Oregon plan of electing United States senators, makes him a leader among those who believe in restoring the powers of government to the people.

"We, therefore, with confidence invite to his support Democrats everywhere, to the end that Ohio may not only present his name to the next Democratic national convention but through her delegates stand and work for his nomination."

CLEVELAND PRESS, FEB. 22,

TOM WILL RUN, DEMS ARE TOLD

Organization democrats Tuesday night indorsed Gov. Harmon for president in 1912, and were reassured that Citizen Tom would be the party standard-bearer in the mayoralty election this fall.

There was little discussion of the Harmon indorsement, which follows similar action by the Salen wing of the party. City Solicitor Baker's announcement that Citizen Tom is gaining in health and will seek re-election as mayor was warmly applauded. There is a suspicion that if Johnson's health will not permit his candidacy, Baker himself will be the organization candidate for mayor.

A committee of three was named to take up with Representative Reynolds amendments to his bill reducing the size of the city council. It is expected the committee will ask changes to make the minimum size of Cleveland's council not less than 20.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

SEEK TO ABOLISH CITY HALL BOARD

Labor-Federation Members Begin Campaign to End Building Commission.

Resolution Says Body is Useless, Costly and Never Does Anything.

By a resolution to be submitted to an early regular meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, that body will be asked to resort to the courts if necessary to abolish the city hall building commission. As grounds for a court action the resolution will hold that the commission is doing nothing that the director of public service could not attend to personally; that the commission is an unnecessary expense to the taxpayers, and that it has no legal standing.

"Any suit by the Cleveland Federation of Labor attacking the legality of the city hall building commission would be ill advised, as the question already has been taken to the supreme court of the state and the legality of the commission sustained," E. A. Roberts, secretary of the commission, said when informed of the action to be submitted to the federation.

The question of the legality of the commission has been submitted to City Solicitor Baker, who says that the commission has a legal right to exist.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

"A resolution will be presented to the federation asking it to act in the matter of securing the abolition of the commission," said Secretary Harry Thomas of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. "The commission never has accomplished anything but to hold meetings and dig a hole. It has been a great expense to the city and we contend that the hole is not worth the price the people have paid for it."

"Thomas will sign the resolution and so will I," S. S. Stilwell, who was with Thomas, said. "The commission is useless. It has an office with a lot of pretty pictures on the wall, and that is all. The meetings, when held, cost the city money and profit the city nothing. There never is anyone in the office of the commission. You could go in there and carry away the chairs. We will ask the public service commissioner to remove the commission and if he does not we will resort to the courts."

Secretary Roberts of the commission said that the federation's action arises out of differences between the commission and the trades assembly.

"The assembly recommended that we use sandstone in the building so that Ohio labor could be employed in getting out the rock," Roberts said yesterday. "Over that recommendation the commission named granite in the specifications. The federation has asked us to employ only union labor in all work in connection with the building. The commission did not pledge itself to this.

"The legality of the commission was sustained by the supreme court in the case of S. T. Cudell, who attacked the contract let to Architect Milton J. Dyer. This case was taken through the courts, and the supreme court held that the Dyer contract would stand and that the commission had the legal right to exist and to let contracts.

"The commission was created by special act of the state legislature in 1898, and served for years without pay. During the first administration of Tom L. Johnson the commissioners were allowed pay in the sum of $5 to each commissioner for each meeting, the total compensation to each commissioner not to exceed $1,200. In the last two years the commissioners have not drawn pay to exceed two-thirds of this amount, and usually the compensation did not exceed $500 to each commissioner. In my opinion, even if the commissioner of public service removed the present commission, he would have to appoint another before the city hall could be built. The only way the commission could be abolished would be by amendment to the statutes of Ohio."

The present commission consists of T. W. Hill, chairman; N. J. Dryfoos, S. C. Gladwin, O. A. Schuele and R. H. Lee.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

45

TEACHERS REBEL AT EFFORT FOR ELSON

Refuse to Sign Petition in Protest to Sawicki Bill Now in Legislature.

Rigid Investigation to be Made of Tactics Alleged by Instructors.

MEMBERS ARE NOTIFIED

Phones Kept Busy With Complaints From Principals and Teachers in Schools—Objection Made to Taking Sides One Way or Another in Measure—Elson May be Wired to Hurry Home Because of Pending Matter and Book Contracts.

Protest Asked of Teachers.

The heading of the petition of protest the teachers were asked to sign is as follows:

"We, teachers of building (——) protest against the proposed amendment to section 7702 of the general code, known as house bill No. 361."

The Sawicki bill, introduced in the legislature this week, has caused a big row among teachers in the schools here and will lead to an investigation by the board of education.

The bill provides that all school superintendents shall be elected between May 1 and Aug. 31; that a vacancy prior to May 1 shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the school year, and that any superintendent resigning or removed shall not be eligible for re-election until the reorganization of the board following the next general election.

The bill is said to be aimed at Supt. Elson. Accompanying the bill when introduced was a rumor that Elson was to resign and the present board, in which he has a majority, was to elect him for a five-year term.

Friends of Supt. Elson did not wait long to get action started in protest to the measure. Yesterday principals at the various schools received petitions with a request that they present the same to teachers for signature and return them during the afternoon to Miss Donna Stevens, stenographer for Supt. Elson. The petitions protested against the measure.

Principals Refuse Request.

In nearly a dozen schools principals flatly refused to circulate the petitions among the teachers. They believed the request came in the interest of Supt. Elson, but refused to take it up. A number of principals were active during the day telephoning other principals urging speed, some schools being called two or three times. These principals are said to have been at a meeting at school headquarters Thursday evening.

Teachers were loud and determined in their complaint against thus being forced into singing or refusing these petitions. They protested to members of the board. They were not interested, they claimed, and they objected to being forced to take sides on pending political measures.

When the board met at 4 o'clock yesterday the protests were made public. Dr. Ashmun and Dr. Jones had been deluged with phone protests. They delivered the protests of the teachers and added their own for good measure.

"This constant harassing of the teachers with petitions forcing them to take sides is all wrong and should be stopped," said Dr. Ashmun. "I think the board has a right to know who has taken this liberty with the teachers. I feel the board should make an investigation and know the facts."

Board Wants Facts.

"I agree with Dr. Ashmun and suggest we take it up for deliberation at the meeting Monday," President Haserot said. "The board has a perfect right to know the facts."

Dr. Jones said teachers had told him that Principal Axline of Hicks school was active in the distribution of petitions.

President Haserot informed the other members that he, too, had been deluged with telephone complaints from teachers and patrons who made strenuous objections to the published statement that the Sawicki bill was the product of the teachers. They objected to the impression that teachers were leagued together in a battle against the superintendent. Apparently most of the teachers had registered complaints one way or the other.

The board decided to wire Supt. Elson, at Mobile, to rush home if possible in time for the meeting Monday so the book contract could be taken up at that time. The board is anxious to avoid any possible double purchase of books.

"We ought to get this thing behind us at once," President Haserot said. "Patrons will hold the board responsible if the double purchase has to be made and we ought to get the book question settled at once, without waiting for the city solicitor or anyone else."

Nearly two weeks ago the board asked City Solicitor Baker to draw the necessary resolution for the purchase, but no copy has reached the board. President Haserot said he had completed one that met all the criticism Mr. Baker made against the other and they could use it if no copy came from the soliictor.

After the meeting President Haserot said the story that Supt. Elson was to resign and the board elect him for five years was nonsense, that he never heard of such a plan until the story came out from Columbus. He was most anxious to prove or have disproved the statement that teachers were behind the measure.

"The introduction and passage of such a measure would throw the schools wide open for poitics at once and would involve us in a turmoil all over the city," he said. "Practical politicians would see the opening caused and would use it and involve all the teachers in a political intrigue to the detriment of the schools. I am hopeful the real authors of the bill may come out in the open and let us know the advantage they claim the bill will produce. It would be folly for Mr. Elson to resign as the present board will have it in its power to elect him for the coming term if it so desires."

STARTS DIAGNOSIS OF TAYLER GRANT

Chamber's Special Committee Holds Meeting on Traction Question.

Purpose of Body to Suggest Changes in Measure for Its Success.

SEEKS IDEAS FROM ALL

Will Ask Statement From Street Railway Company Showing Expenses for Extensions and Betterments Since 1900, and Outlay Made Yearly for Maintenance and Renewals—Solicitor Baker Pleads for Municipal Ownership, but Would Patch Up Ordinance for Present Use.

POINTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Cleveland Railway asks:

Permission to sell 5 per cent. bonds at discount, such discount not to put bonds on basis lower than 6 per cent., with provision for fund to offset any loss by discount.

Amendment requiring all future extensions and actual additions to property to be maintained at 100 per cent. instead of 70.

"The purpose of this committee is to determine what, if anything, it can suggest as amendments to the Tayler grant that will make it successful."

With this statement, Chairman F. H. Goff of the special traction committee from the Chamber of Commerce, opened the first session of the committee yesterday at 2 o'clock. The committee had, during a luncheon at the chamber, selected D. C. Westenhaver as vice chairman, and Munson Havens as secretary.

The Cleveland Railway Co. was represented by President Stanley, Attorneys Andrew Squire and Harry Crawford; the city by Solicitor Baker and Commissioner Dahl. President George W. Kinney of the chamber was also an interested spectator. The members of the committee present were Chairman Goff, W. S. Hayden, H. A. Higgins, George D. Siddall and Henry W. Stecher.

"This committee," continued Goff, "is to inquire what, if anything, is required to insure a continuance of the operating rate of fare at 3 cents, or as low a rate as is consistent with proper upkeep of the property, interest requirements and the giving to the public of a service of the character to which the public is entitled.

"It is not the purpose to ascertain what amendments are in the interests of the railway company, but what are needed to provide facilities for the car riders to which they are entitled now and in the future."

Explains Purpose of Committee.

Goff continued that it had been deemed best to hold open sessions, asking those interested to appear with information that would aid the committtee in the determination of facts, the open sessions being decided on that the public might have the fullest opportunity for following the hearings and knowing in a general way the facts submitted, thereby allaying any apprehension that might exist otherwise, either over the facts submitted or as to the committee being misled.

Goff announced that it was the sense of the committee that the duties would be limited to the statement in the resolution which stated two problems:

What, if any, amendments are desirable in the Tayler grant; is the present an opportune time for the amendments to be made?

He explained that it had been decided to invite Mayor Baehr to attend the meetings, or have some representative present, also to invite ex-Mayor Johnson or his chosen representative, Chairman Hitchens of the street railway committee of the city council, Mr. du Pont, Solicitor Baker, Warren S. Bicknell, and such others as may be needed during the hearing.

What Company Must Show.

Each will be asked to submit such statements as may be aimed to help in the solution of the problems before the committee, and will be allowed to make inquiries of those who make statements, all statements to bear on two points: What defects exist in the Tayler grant? and what amendments ought to be made to insure its success? The inquiry into these questions, he explained, would bring in others for consideration and among them would be these problems:

Has the street railway company done its utmost to make the operation of the Tayler grant a success? Has there been waste or extravagance? Has the company failed to furnish as good service as its facilities would permit?

The committee would want to hear, so Chairman Goff explained, from Commissioner Dahl, Mr. du Pont and others as to what are the immediate needs of the company to provide adequate facilities and also for an estimate as to the capital required for maintaining facilities during the life of the franchise. It has been estimated, he said, that during the life of the present franchise the road would require $75,000,000 to provide the facilities the city would demand.

From the street railway company, he said, the commmittee would ask a statement, showing expenses incurred for extensions and betterments each year since 1900; what amount had been expended each year for maintenance and renewals, both to be furnished in detail.

For the purpose of throwing light on the operation under the Tayler grant, he said, the committee would ask for a statement of the amount paid for operation during the Tayler grant, both the total and the cost per car mile, the result of the operation under the Tayler grant both in comparison and in detail, with figures showing if the reduction in the rate of fare had stimulated travel and if it had imposed burdens and made additional requirements on the company for greater facilities, the average rate of fare under the Tayler grant, given both with and without transfers, being included.

The committee wanted to know particularly what had been the expense for renewal and maintenance since the Tayler grant came in, and, if the amount was in excess of the allowance fixed by the grant, the reasons for the excess, what had been the cost of operation during the Tayler grant, and, if the cost was above the figure fixed in the grant, the reasons for the excess.

After stating what the committee would like to secure, Goff inquired if the company would be willing to cooperate in the work and if it would provide the information.

"We shall be very glad to furnish the committee all the information in our possession. It will require some time, but we will get it under way and submit copies for each member of the committee as quickly as they can be prepared," answered Attorney Andrew Squire.

"The principal difficulty the street railway company labors under at this time is its inability to get people to purchase stock and supply the funds with which to make improvements. The stockholders want to feel an assurance when they buy stock that it is safe, both as to principal and income. We will be willing to point out what we consider defects in the grant, but we may not be willing to suggest remedies. Any remedy that will give the stock a strong standing fundamentally, and correct what we consider the weakness, will satisfy us. What we hope the committee may do is to recommend such changes as will make the stock inviting to capital."

Solicitor Baker made a plea for municipal ownership, claiming it was the only solution when real regulation was applied. He spoke of the regulation of railways abroad and said at every point, when real regulation was adopted, private capital declined to come in, and the government that regulated had also to finance the property. He felt certain when the Tayler plan became effective, private capital, having no opportunity for speculative gain, lost interest in the enterprise. He explained that he was perfectly tolerant of such amendments as might make the Tayler test longer and operative until public ownership really came and thought the greatest good was to make the transition from private to public ownership as easy as possible.

Goff came back with an inquiry if Solicitor Baker believed the Tayler plan had failed, or if there had been a lack of incentive to economical operations. Baker said he had no sort of an opinion as to the success or failure of the Tayler grant, disclaiming any knowledge of the results accomplished, and said if an incentive to the company for operation was given, the public would not be protected. He suggested patching up the franchise for present use.

Commissioner Dahl said he was interested in seeing such changes made as would insure the success of the Tayler plan. There were three roads open, he said; one was to amend the Tayler grant and make it a success, declare for municipal ownership or give an old fashioned grant. He favored the Tayler plan.

Peter Witt, who was one of the spectators, was asked by Chairman Goff for a suggestion. He explained that he was not certain just whom he represented at the meeting, the impression in his mind being that he might be found fighting for the street railway company.

"You represent," said Chairman Goff, "the common people."

"Well, if the common people have at last secured a representative in the Chamber of Commerce," replied Mr. Witt, "then there has been some real progress made."

It is the wish of the members of the committee that as little time as possible be lost in getting the actual hearings under way and the next ses-

Fairly moderate north winds.

WILL EXAMINE DEEDS.

Solicitor Will Learn City's Right to Make Harbor at Kirtland Park.

For the purpose of determining the city's right to permit the construction of a harbor for pleasure boats and a yacht club near the Kirtland pumping station, City Solicitor Baker will examine the deeds giving the water works department possession of the tract of land on which the pumping station is located.

The project was discussed at a meeting at the city hall yesterday and was explained to the city solicitor by Public Service Director Lea. Albert Y. Gowan was at the meeting.

"It will be a municipal improvement and not for any one club or set of men," said Director Lea. "A number of yacht owners are willing to donate a sum of money to make this improvement possible. The city is not making proper use of its lake front at the present time. The plan of constructing a harbor at Gordon park is not feasible for the reason that there is no breakwater at that point."

The project has been brewing for some time. It was stated when yacht owners first suggested the proposition at a meeting with Acting Mayor Walker that about $25,000 might be donated.

CLEVELAND PRESS, FEB. 28,

CIVIL SERVICE WINS; BAEHR MEN TO GO OUT

The supreme court at Columbus Tuesday held that Server Lea must get busy immediately and fill all positions in the public service department, included in the civil service classification, from civil service lists. All these positions, about 1600 in number, were originally filled by appointment by the Baehr administration. Some have since been filled as required by law.

The court's decision was in a test suit brought by City Solicitor Baker.

Secretary Hughes of the civil service commission said Tuesday that 232 appointments had been made, filling 33 of the 130 positions on the civil service list. At the same rate this would leave the total jobs yet to be filled by examination about 690.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28,

ELSON QUITS TRIP, RETURNS TO CITY

Superintendent Cuts Journey but Can't Help in Book Selections.

Principals Admit Issuing Anti-Sawicki Bill Petitions.

After cutting his stay short and hurrying home from Mobile, Supt. Elson was not able to help the board of education select the schoolbooks yesterday. Only Members Haserot, Kimmel and Canfield were present at 4 o'clock. Dr. Ashmun and Dr. Jones were kept away by business and Mr. Leopold was ill. In order to have a quorum Leopold left his bed and was driven to headquarters to help the board organize and adjourn until this afternoon, when the schoolbook question will be taken up.

The five members of the legislative committee of the principals' round table sent a communication to the board, admitting responsibility for the petitions protesting against the Sawicki bill being circulated in the schools last week. They asked President Haserot to present their statement against the measure to the legislative committee at Columbus. They claimed the signatures were in sealed envelopes and any teacher who desired could have removed any name where duress was claimed.

According to messages from Cleveland school teachers which have reached members of the house common schools committee at Columbus, signatures to remonstrances against the Sawicki-Friebolin bill have been secured through fear of school authorities. They say that instead of being against the bill they are anxiously hoping it will pass the house, but they apparently fear for their positions through any publicity given their names.

Representative Browner, chairman of the committee, yesterday received a letter from Principal H. O. Merriman, which says in part:

"It looks very much like a local bill to me and one affecting Cleveland only. I doubt if any other city has a similar case or ever will have one. I feel that it is a bill directed at Supt. Elson only. He is one of the best known educators and very progressive. Some of the old, disgruntled teachers do not like his progressive ways and are using their influence toward the passage of this bill."

Dr. Ebersole read the first report of the dental work in the school, saying 20,890 examinations had been made and 2,217 operations performed. In a class of forty, where teeth had been cared for, the working efficiency had shown an increase of 37.44 per cent. With 97 per cent. of the pupils needing dental attention, Dr. Ebersole said the city was spending over $300,000 annually for the work. Attached to the report were letters from teachers giving detailed statements of special cases which showed great changes in many pupils.

The board will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to take up the book contract. City Solicitor Baker has forwarded the necessary resolution for the contract.

Mrs. Arnold Green of the Municipal School league attended yesterday's meeting.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1,

THINKS DECISION DOESN'T HIT CITY

Lea Declares Supreme Court Civil Service Ruling is Inapplicable.

Says Appointments Are Being Made Rapidly From Eligible Lists.

Public Service Director Lea declared yesterday that a decision from the supreme court requiring the director of public service to replace all appointees not under civil service with applicants at the head of the civil service lists, would not alter conditions at the city hall, for the reason that, since the circuit court decision on this subject, he had been making appointments from the eligible lists as rapidly as possible.

Many city employes appointed by the mayor early in the year have taken the civil service examinations and those whose names appear in the lists submitted by the civil service commission, when official notice of vacancies is given, have been appointed under civil service. The so-called temporary appointees have been reappointed in every department, and the lists have been taken up so fast that new examinations are now being called.

The civil service commission, following out a policy that it announced early in its career, is not making public the percentages of those who take the examinations. The order of those on the list is made public, but percentages are revealed only to those who took the examinations.

The action which resulted in the supreme court decision yesterday was begun by City Solicitor Baker, who brought suit last summer, asking a writ of mandamus to compel Director Lea to declare the position of inspector of street lighting vacant. J. H. Loomis was the appointee. Baker's grounds were that the appointment was not made from lists certified to Lea by the commission, and was therefore without warrant of law. Lea contended that at the time that appointment was made no lists were in his possession, and that as the machinery of the civil service commission was not operating he had the right to make the appointments as he chose. Common Pleas Judge Keeler decided against him, and was sustained by the circuit court and in turn by the supreme court.

It developed yesterday that J. H. Loomis had been appointed under civil service several days ago. His place was second on the street lighting inspectorship list of eligibles. Secretary Hughes of the civil service commission said yesterday that Loomis took the examination before the decision of the common pleas court in the Baker suit.

The Civil Service Decision.

Yesterday's decision of the state supreme court relative to the filling of civil service positions in cities upholds the position taken by City Solicitor Baker, so far as it relates to the situation in Cleveland. It may be taken to close a controversy that has been argued almost from the beginning of the Baehr administration.

As will be remembered, the civil service commission came into existence coincidental with the advent of the present city administration. The mayor was confronted with the necessity of filling a large number of offices before the commission had opportunity to hold examination and certify the results. No one questions the necessity under which the mayor acted; the issue concerned the mayor's action in keeping these appointees in office after the commission had had time to get its lists ready.

This decision of the court will appeal to most people as fair and sensible. The fact that the mayor may have told these first appointees that their selection was permanent, instead of temporary, does not alter the situation, except as it shows that Mr. Baehr has been faithful to his friends. The decision of the court may be rightly esteemed a victory for nonpolitical government. To the victor belong fewer spoils than formerly, and the people gain by his loss.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1911.

TURNKEY TO LEAVE PRISON

Pension is Allowed, Along With One to Widow of Slain Patrolman.

After many years of service at central police station as turnkey John Carroll is to be placed on the pension roll April 1. Yesterday the pension board took action on his application for retirement. Carroll was appointed patrolman Nov. 7, 1882. He never has been before a superior officer on charges.

The widow and 2-year-old child of Herman F. Reimer, the patrolman who was shot Jan. 28, were also placed on the pension roll yesterday. The board also voted to place the names of Mrs. Mary Thorpe and her three children on the pension roll. Mrs. Thorpe is the widow of Patrolman William J. Thorpe, who died recently.

The board is awaiting an opinion from City Solicitor Baker that vitally affects the police pension institution. Members feel that a larger tax levy should be fixed by the council for police pension purposes. The question which the city solicitor will answer is whether or not a fixed rate is named by the law and whether the council cannot be required to name this levy. The board has been drawing upon its reserve fund to meet expenses within the past two years. The tax levies for the coming year will be fixed by the council in July.

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WOULD HURRY PIER WORK

Passenger Boat Companies Demand Immediate Hearing on Injunction Suits.

Notice was served on Attorney John G. White, the city solicitor, and the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday that the D. & C. and C. & B. boat companies would go into court this week and demand immediate hearing on the E. 9th-st pier propositions. The boat companies declare that if they had not been tied up by the injunction suits of White and the Pennsylvania they would have had the pier in operation this summer, and that passengers could have boarded and disembarked at E. 9th-st instead of at the present landings at the river.

The big passenger boat built last year, the City of Cleveland, now has less than a foot leeway under the Main-st bridge, and the width of the new City of Detroit will depend on the landing facilities which can be afforded it.

If the suit can be pushed to early decision, and if favorable to establishment of the E. 9th-st pier, steps will be taken to erect depot buildings immediately.

TRACTION WAR WILL BE OPENED AFRESH BY C. OF C. CAMPAIGN

Committee Would Amend the Tayler Grant for City Control of Service--Baehr Lays Low.

Cleveland's traction wrangle is all to be opened anew.

This time the issue is to be forced by the chamber of commerce. The chamber believes there are vital defects in the Tayler franchise which must be remedied and will make an organized campaign to force amendments to the grant.

F. H. Goff, who represents the Concon in negotiations which resulted in the Municipal Traction settlement of April, 1909, will head a committee of 10 in charge of the chamber's fight.

The chamber's campaign will bear no indorsement from the city. Tractioner Dahl Thursday declined comment, either for or against the chamber's action.

City officials see only thorns in the campaign for the administration, since, if council passes amendments proposed by the chamber, it would appear as though the changes were forced on the city, while if it refuses amendments and the Concon is forced to continue without adding to its cars and equipment, the city will be open to charges of blocking solution of present difficulties, and would win opposition by the chamber in the fall mayoralty campaign.

Has Rejected Two Proposals.

The city already has twice rejected proposals of amendments made by the company.

Citizen Tom and men behind the original low fare movement which resulted in the passage of the Tayler grant will take no part in the fight. Tom himself, at his apartments in the Whitehall Thursday, declined to discuss the chamber's move.

City Solicitor Baker, however, looked upon as the spokesman for the Johnson policies since Tom left the mayor's chair, declares amendment of the grant will not solve the problem.

"As city solicitor, I shall do whatever I may be called upon to do in amending the franchise," he said. "Personally, however, I believe the only final solution must be municipal ownership, and I would be much more interested in some move toward that end than in any attempt to patch up the Tayler grant."

Stanley Isn't Interested.

President Stanley of the Concon disclaimed any particular interest in the chamber's fight.

"The company stands just where it has for months," he said. "There must be changes in the grant to protect our stockholders and to enable us to finance economically before we can proceed to buy new cars and equipment and build new lines."

Chief among the changes to be urged will be amendments to enable the company to finance new cars and equipment. Offsetting this, in favor of the city, additional power will be sought to enable the city to force extensions and betterments.

Decide Move Two Weeks Ago.

The chamber's program of action will be mapped out at a meeting of the special committee Saturday.

The campaign for changes in the Tayler franchise was decided on by directors of the chamber two weeks ago, and President Kinney authorized to name a special committee to inquire fully into conditions. Kinney conferred with F. H. Goff, who concurred in the belief that changes are necessary, but was reluctant to again mix in traction negotiations.

The directors of the Cleveland Trust Co., however, gave Goff permission to give his time to the campaign, and he accepted the chairmanship.

Other members of the chamber's committee are: Warren S. Hayden, George B. Siddall, H. H. McKeehan, D. C. Westenhaver, Charles E. Adams, James R. Garfield, Henry W. Stecher, H. A. Higgins and Warren S. Stone.

Hayden is senior member of the bond brokerage house of Hayden, Miller & Co. Siddall, McKeehan, Garfield and Westenhaver are attorneys, Westenhaver being chief counsel for the old low fare lines during the Forest City and Municipal traction wars. Adams is president of the Cleveland Hardware Co. Stecher is secretary of the Pearl-st Savings & Trust Co. Higgins is general manager of the Standard Tool Co. and Stone is president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Kinney for Amendments.

"There are two classes of people who, for various reasons, would like to see the Tayler grant fail," President Kinney of the chamber said Thursday. "Others want to see it succeed.

"One class would like to see the plan abandoned and a straight franchise given the Cleveland Railway Co.

"Another class would like to see the plan fail because they believe municipal ownership might follow.

"These classes are opposed to any amendments, fearing they would give the grant new life.

"But I believe the great majority of Clevelanders want the plan to succeed. The chamber of commerce was the organization which requested Judge Tayler to draw the grant and we promised him we would use our utmost efforts to see it put into effect.

Holds Chamber Responsible.

"We carried out that promise when we organized the campaign against the Schmidt grants and in favor of the Tayler plan.

"I consider that promise carries further than merely to get the plan into operation.

"I think it involves making it successful now it is in operation. To succeed it has to take care of present needs and future requirements. Such readjustments as are necessary that will make the plan conduce to the building up of the city — not hold it back — are wanted."

Union leaders look to Stone to safeguard the interests of labor in any amendments that may be proposed.

"I am not at all conversant with traction matters," Stone said Thursday, "but consented to serve on the committee at the request of President Kinney. I have no changes myself to propose."

CHAMBER ACTS IN TAYLER FRANCHISE

Names Committee of Ten to Study Grant of Street Railway.

Hopes to Solve Differences Between Company and Council.

MEETINGS TO BE OPEN

President Kinney Believes City at Large Desires Successful Working Out of Ordinance, Although Advocates of Municipal Ownership and Adherents of Straight Franchise to Company Plan, He Says, Seek Its Failure—Mayor Baehr Expresses Satisfaction at Action of Chamber.

For the purpose of studying the Tayler street railway grant and determining if changes ought, in fairness, to be made in it, the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee of ten business men to take up the subject and spend such time as is necessary to learn the facts.

The chamber hopes its work may be such as will point the way for a solution of the differences that have arisen between the Cleveland Railway Co. and the council. It will take up the changes the railway company has asked the city to make and also consider any changes the city might suggest that would amplify the rights the city now possesses.

The principal points at issue will be the right of the company to amortize the discount it must suffer in the sale of its bonds at a price less than par; the right to maintain the property at a par value in place of 70 per cent., which the company claims means a loss of 30 per cent. on all additions and equipment; the right of the company to have its property taken by the city at the capital value in place of the appraised value, in case the city takes the road over under the section of the grant fixing that addition.

The city probably will have some concessions to ask from the company, and among them will be the right of the city to initiate extensions and new lines and betterments.

Kinney Names Committee.

The chamber directors decided on the investigation some weeks ago and President Kinney was authorized to name the special committee for the work. It was his wish that F. H. Goff act as chairman of the committee, his work in the former traction settlement having given him a thor-

ough knowledge of the traction question. Mr. Goff was not anxious to take up again the question but later agreed if he could spare the time. The directors of the Cleveland Trust Co. agreed to allow Mr. Goff as much time from his work as president of that institution as was necessary to handle the traction work, and yesterday he agreed to act.

Associated with him on the committee will be Warren S. Hayden, George B. Siddall, Homer H. McKeehan, D. C. Westenhaver, Charles E. Adams, James R. Garfield, Henry W. Stecher, H. A. Higgins and Warren S. Stone. The committee will meet tomorrow to organize and prepare plans for the investigation. It has already been decided by the chamber that all meetings of the committee shall be open.

Discussing the work of the committee and the position of the chamber, President Kinney said:

"There are two classes of people who would be glad to see the Tayler grant fail—those who advocate municipal ownership and those who prefer to have the city give a straight franchise to the street railway company. Those who want municipal ownership and those who prefer the old kind of straight fare franchises are alike in opposing any amendments to the Tayler grant.

Consider People's Wishes.

"It is my belief the great mass of people in the city want the Tayler grant to work out successfully. This organization asked Judge Tayler to draw the grant and pledged its best efforts to see it put into effect. We have carried out that promise thus far, but I believe that promise still binds us to lend our aid when it seems to be needed, or when we believe the grant can be better tried. If it is to be successful it must meet present needs and prepare for future requirements. If readjustments are required to meet the needs and help the city, then we ought to be prompt in lending our aid. The readjustment, if made, should be with the view of helping make the Tayler grant successful, not of harming it."

President Stanley said last evening his company stood just where it had been from the time the contention was first raised.

"There ought to be some changes so we can finance our needs with businesslike economy and protect our stockholders," he said. "Without this we are unable to secure funds with which to purchase additional equipment and extend our lines. This company will afford the committee any information it may possess that the committee thinks will be helpful."

Former Mayor Tom L. Johnson last evening declined to make any comment on the investigation. City Solicitor Baker reiterated his declaration that the proper solution was municipal ownership.

The personnel of the committee from the chamber in this important work is of the highest type, all members being experienced in business and public matters. Mr. Hayden is senior member of the bond house of Hayden, Miller & Co.; Mr. Garfield, Mr. Siddall, Mr. Westenhaver and Mr. McKeehan are well known attorneys. Mr. Westenhaver was counsel for the Low Fare and Municipal Traction companies. Mr. Adams is general manager of the Cleveland Hardware Co.; Mr. Stecher is secretary and treasurer of the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Co.; Mr. Higgins is general manager of the Standard Tool Co., and Mr. Stone is at the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and one of the best known labor leaders in the country.

Mayor Baehr said yesterday he was glad to know the chamber had taken the subject up for discussion.

"I am glad to see this showing of public interest in the matter," he said.

Mayor Baehr is considering the arrangement of a series of public meetings for the discussion of proposed amendments to the Tayler grant.

"It is a big question and every point raised ought to be discussed from every side," he said. "We must not act with haste on this proposition. I would not be surprised if a series of public meetings were to be arranged in the near future."

A committee, representing the local organization of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, called upon the mayor yesterday to ask that the Tayler grant be amended so as to allow conductors, motormen and inspectors in the employ of the company to ride free at all times. The ordinance at the present time allows them to ride free when in uniform. The committee stated that an agreement with the company in December, 1906, permitted the employes to ride free at all times. The mayor stated that the matter would be considered along with the other suggested amendments. The committee also brought up the cross-town transfer slip changes suggested by Councilman Burke, but Street Railroad Commissioner Dahl stated that this was a matter for the company to pass upon.

BAEHR NAMES COMMISSION

Appoints Advisory Body to Act With Marani on Code Revision.

An advisory commission was named by Mayor Baehr yesterday to act with the building department on all matters pertaining to building code revision or additions. The commission has five members: J. W. Frazier of the J. W. Frazier Co.; F. G. Bates of the W. B. McAllister Co.; F. G. Werk, electrical contractor, Architect F. W. Striebinger and Gustave Schneider of the Schneider Plumbing Co.

The commission of experts, appointed by Director Hogen to investigate the Henke building collapse, made this recommendation in its report to the director and the latter forwarded a communication to the council some time ago advising that the step be taken.

Director Hogen yesterday received an opinion from the city solicitor to the effect that members of the new commission could accept city contracts for the reason that their positions were not official.

PRISON BOARD AT CLEVELAND'S FARM

Solons Also See Workhouse on Official Tour of Investigation.

Removal of Penitentiary is One of Questions for Committee.

Probers of penitentiary conditions in Ohio, sent here by joint resolution of the present session of the general assembly, yesterday visited the Cooley farms at Warrensville, including the correction farm now fairly well completed, and the workhouse on Woodland-av.

Representative John R. Freiner of Vinton county, introduced a resolution in the legislature recently providing for the appointment of a joint committee of ten to investigate penitentiary conditions and report to the present session as to whether it be advisable to remove the institution, in whole or in part, to some other location and to suggest a location and plans for it, if deemed advisable to remove it from Columbus. On this committee were appointed Senators James A. Reynolds, J. I. Hudson, M. D. Frazier, David Tod and L. R. Andrews and Representatives W. R. Kilpatrick, Ed K. Bruce, John J. Connaughton, John R. Friener and George M. Wilber. Senator Reynolds is chairman.

The members of this committee, with the exception of Senators Tod and Andrews, yesterday visited Cleveland's institutions and last night went to Mansfield, where the reformatory will be inspected.

After calling on Mayor Baehr and City Solicitor Baker yesterday the members of the committee first went to the Cooley farm and were shown around by Supt. Robert R. Christian. After dinner a trip was made to the new correction farm, where "correction square" was inspected. The workhouse also was visited.

Of the three places visited the new correction farm made the greatest impression upon the members of the committee, and the system of employing prisoners at outdoor work in use there was commented on generally as the only practicable one for penal institutions.

"The state now owns 1,692 acres of land at Morgan station, about fourteen miles from Columbus," said Senator J. I. Hudson, a member of the committee, "and I can see no reason why it should not be used as the location of the penitentiary. A part of it was originally purchased as a site for an asylum and thousands of dollars were spent in erecting buildings, a greater part of which have never been used."

Representative George M. Wilber is one member of the committee who does not favor moving the penitentiary from Columbus.

CAR GRANT BOARD BUSY.

Committee Begins Conference Today Over Changes in Tayler Railway Ordinance.

F. H. Goff, chairman of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the proposed amendments to the Tayler franchise, has called a meeting of the committee at the chamber at noon today. The committee will meet at luncheon and discuss the matter generally and hold a session for organization immediately following the meal.

It is the wish of Chairman Goff and the other members of the committee to get the work under way as speedily as possible so that whatever is done may be done without delay. City Solicitor Baker probably will be invited to meet with the committee to represent the legal department of the city in such questions as may arise involving legal points.

OPEN TALKS ON TAYLER GRANT

The first hearing of the chamber of commerce special committee to consider changes in the Tayler franchise was to open at 2 p. m. Saturday.

President Stanley of the Concon, Tractioner Dahl, City Solicitor Baker and A. B. duPont, former president of the Municipal Traction Co., were specially invited to be present.

It was not expected Saturday's meeting would carry the committee much further than outlining the point of controversy on which later arguments will hinge.

GAS FRANCHISE "JOKER" COMES BACK TO COUNCIL

Council leaders expect to begin official investigation at Monday night's meeting of complaints that the East Ohio Gas Co. is using its new franchises to force consumers into the use of artificial gas.

Complaints have been received by individual councilmen. Persons applying for natural gas service have been refused service, it is charged, unless they have given pledge that they will not use the gas for lighting purposes.

In the negotiations before the Baehr-Daly ordinances were passed, City Solicitor Baker asked President Daly of the East Ohio to accept a clause giving them franchise rights to furnish natural gas for illuminating purposes.

"We will not accept it," Daly declared. "We do not want to be responsible for lighting with natural gas.

"Consumers have the right to use the gas any way it pleases them after it has passed their meters. That is none of our business. We shall not agree to furnish the gas for lighting, however."

Mayor Baehr and council leaders accepted Daly's refusal.

The absence of the lighting clause is now being used, consumers claim, to cut applicants from natural gas service altogether where they desire to use it for lighting. Revenue from artificial gas for lighting purposes is 80 cents 1000 feet. Natural gas brings only 30 cents.

Many specific instances have been cited to councilmen to show how the gas company has used the mayor's surrender to rehabilitate the business of its artificial plants.

"NONE OF THEIR BUSINESS"—DALY

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Ohio courts have held that the company cannot control the use of the gas after it passes the meter.

"That is none of our business," President Daly said in the gas negotiations.

Patrons may use natural gas for lighting, no matter what terms the company may place upon the installation of its meter. The law permits them to paraphrase Daly's remark and reply to company interrogations:

"It is none of your business."

SUE FOR EXPENSES

Officials Want City to Pay Bills for Junket Trips.

Server Lea, Mayor's Secretary Henry Gall, Superintendent of Charities Jackson and Building Inspector Marani may have money they spent on trips for the city refunded if a suit Safer Hogen asked City Solicitor Baker Saturday to file against City Auditor Wright is successful.

7th

CLEVELAND PRESS. MARCH

BAKER WOULD HAVE BOARD LET OUT ORR

Holding Up of Investigators' Pay Brings Rebuke from Fireproofing Prober.

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Orr had held up payment of $1290 due Nau, Tanner and Rusk, accountants, for investigating alleged overcharges for fireproofing school buildings.

"It has not a good appearance for the director to do this," Baker said.

The board instructed Orr to pay the bill. The director said he had not refused, but had only "declined," because he wanted the board to command him to pay.

Mrs. Hyre introduced a resolution directing the city solicitor and prosecutor to begin action to recover overcharges paid. This was adopted.

C. E. Brown, local agent for the American Book Co., notified the board that his company would sell books outright, but would not consign them, as provided for in the board's purchase resolution. The A. B. C. has been awarded the contract for high school algebras. If the companies stand together the board may have to strike out the consignment clause, which leaves the burden of the investment with the publishers.

HEAD OF BOARD HINTS ELSON IS TO RETAIN JOB

Won't Promise Legislative Committee Superintendent Isn't to be Re-elected.

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Haserot declined to give his word of honor that the board would not re-elect Elson.

"I reserve all rights as to my future action," Haserot said. "The bill is against all sense of fair play. I have no personal interest in the matter, but the milk of the cocoanut is that it is aimed to make a superintendent who has done his duty walk the plank."

Resurrects Case of Orr.

Representative Sawicki called attention of the committee on common schools to the fact that Haserot's school board has re-elected Director Orr in the midst of an investigation of irregularities in the schools.

Haserot leaped to Orr's defense, and took a slap at City Solicitor Baker for failure to bring suit to recover excess charges by fireproofing contractors.

"The statements against the offiscal were not proven at the time of his election or since," said Haserodt. "Suits have not been filed to show to what extent Mr. Orr was responsible, if at all."

Haserodt Proud of Work.

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Mrs. Hyre Wins Applause.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, board member, spoke in opposition to Haserodt's views in supporting the measure. She favored the bill because of the uniformity in school laws it would provide. Mrs. Hyre declared she represented members Ashmun and Jones as well as herself in appearing before the committee. She said a new board should have the opportunity to administer school affairs as it saw fit.

Mrs. Hyre's arguments for the bill won the only applause of the hearing.

Haserodt was kept busy answering questions by committeemen. Some couldn't see what difference the passage of the bill would make in the appointment of Elson, if the people favored him by re-electing the present board, or why Haserodt should fear the measure.

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PRESS, MARCH 10, 1911.-

CAPT. STANLEY FEARS CONCON IS OFF COURSE

Traction Skipper Wants Steering Committee to Map Path Through Chamber Quiz.

The Concon is going to trust no one pilot to steer her course through the treacherous shoals of the chamber of commerce inquiry into the Tayler grant.

There is going to be a committee of pilots—a steering committee in fact—which is to map the course of the old ship Concon. A special meeting of directors has been called for Saturday when the committee will be named.

It all came about because the Concon's rudder flopped about like a kite in a gale at Thursday's session of the inquiry. Chief Pilot Andrew Squire was absent, which accounted for the confusion. Secretary Henry Davies was put at the wheel in a hurriedly called directors meeting Thursday morning. Squire had set the Concon's course in a statement prepared for the committee, but Davies put her nose a few points nearer the wind—at least by Skipper Stanley's reckoning—in a supplementary statement and argument he presented.

Sees Rocks Ahead.

Davies took the ground that the provisions asked by the company were already included in the Tayler grant, by implication, but that they should be made more specific.

This admission by Davies looked to Stanley like the new pilot was running the old boat full speed ahead at the rocks of disaster. Saturday's directors meeting was called in an effort to box the compass and get out again into deep water where there's less danger. It is expected the steering committee will be Andrew Squire, R. A. Harman, Tom Schmidt, L. C. Hanna and H. P. McIntosh.

Give Some Incentive.

The problem of injecting into the Tayler franchise some incentive for economical management on the part of Concon officials stood out as the most vital question facing the chamber committee Thursday afternoon.

Without this incentive to give the best possible service at the lowest rate of fare, it was pointed out that changes to make financing more easy, to provide more adequately for the upkeep of the property, to give the city the right to initiate betterments and extensions, might only lead to a heavier burden on the car rider through extravagant management and unnecesary improvements.

The plan suggested as a remedy for this condition was a sliding scale of dividends, the return to the stockholder being increased as the rate of fare is decreased to the car rider.

City Solicitor Baker is expected to present his criticism of the grant, with suggestions for changes, at the next committee meeting Tuesday.

ASKS $170,500 FOR SEWERS.

Solicitor Baker Saturday filed a petition in common pleas court asking permission on behalf of the city to transfer $170,500 in sewer district funds to the general sewer fund.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 191

RAILWAY TO POINT OUT CAR CHANGES

Directors Will Suggest Way to Remedy Defects in Tayler Grant.

Chamber of Commerce Then Will Work Out Plan of Alterations.

Directors of the Cleveland Railway Co. at a special meeting to be held this morning will formulate changes the company would like to see made in the Tayler grant. The company was asked by the Chamber of Commerce committee at its last meeting to make specific statements. If there are certain sections of the franchise to which the company has objection the committee wants such sections pointed out and also wants the company to suggest a way to remedy the defect.

The committee took the position that such procedure would save time and leave a great deal less for the committee to digest when it gets to the point of making up its verdict.

Not only the street railway company but all others who are interested in seeing changes made are expected to follow the same plan. The committee believes in getting the desired changes grouped and clearly defined at once and then taking up the work of solving the problems they contain.

A statement from City Solicitor Baker is expected at the next meeting and also a statement from Commissioner Dahl. The changes desired include a change in the rate of dividend to the stockholders, based on economy of management and operation and service; a change that will allow the city to purchase the property at the capital and not the appraised value if it elects to make the purchase, and a change that will give the city the right to start new lines or extensions and possibly have an advisory part in the improvements and service. It is pretty certain a claim will be made that the city raise the purchase price above 110.

It is expected these ideas will be put in form at the next meeting and then the work of drafting the changes in the sections may be taken up. Members of the committee and the railway people agree that good progress was made at the first meeting and they believe other meetings will be such as will bring the work to a close without great delay.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF NISI PRIUS

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1911.

OUR SONG

Air: "Marching Through Georgia."

1

Bring the good old Bourbon, Prince,
We take our poison straight—
'Tis pouss' cafes and fancy suds
Are ruining the state—
We stand for what our fathers drank—
We stand for what they ate;
Down with Insurgents forever.

CHORUS—

Hurrah! Hurrah!
We love the tried and true.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll put the old 'uns through.
Then down with Johnny Stockwell and
The Howland-Henry crew—
Back to the nursery with Bulkley.

2

Hail our peerless leader, boys,
All hail the great D. C.—
No wiser guy now winks an eye—
Not even Newton D.—
He studied law and politics
In '31 B. C.—
Down with Insurgents forever.

CHORUS—

3

Welch will have an easy time
With "near-insurgent"-Paul
Who aimed his little air gun
At the mighty tariff wall—
With finger on the trigger—till
He heard Joe Cannon call,
"Down with Insurgents forever."

CHORUS—

4

Beef and brawn for bailiff boys—
So whoop it up for Bill—
Of fun and fizz and fightin' he
Has never had his fill;
He'll smash the bean-pole candidate
And bellow with a will,
"Down with Insurgents forever."

CHORUS—

5

Stockwell is the fall-guy of
The whole insurgent slate
To run against our Bobby Burns
Was more than tempting fate.
We fear, alas, the "loot" hath charms
That tempt this addle-pate—
"Down with Insurgents forever."

CHORUS—

To the Honorable Judge and Members of the Court of Nisi Prius:

The Municipal Association herewith makes its report upon the candidates who are so vigorously seeking office at the eleventh annual elect this Club. We pass somewhat lightly ov fact that these candidates are seeking offices because on either side they are e reprehensible.

FOR JUDGE.

D. C. Westenhaver: Discovered by N Baker in the valleys of Virginia; entire damn versatile; was imported here as a haired rantankerous progressive; has refu progress; represented the three-cent car li the merciless eight years' warfare upon t widowed and enorphaned stockholders Cleveland Electric; as soon as this was joined the Union Club, which Club has stood for the way things are done in this His election to the Union Club was shrou mystery and smacks of scandal. His forn of a partnership with a remote and obscure tive of Jim Garfield was nothing more t pretense and a sham, for it is well known he has helped Garfield no more than Paul Howland has.

We cannot sufficiently condemn him. He should be defeated overwhelmingly.

Roy J. Bulkley. Also discovered by Newton Baker in Millionaires' Row of Euclid Avenue; by profession a gentleman lawyer,—in reality a progressive promoter; invested heavily in buying stock certificates for salted gold and copper mines in Montana and refused to sell the same to his friends; contributed $1,000 to the local Democratic County Ticket without result; defeated Cassidy by keeping in the background; is thoroughly familiar with the needs of the poor; has bought much liquor in the past for this Club, collectively and individually.

By all means he should be elected.

Mayor Baker inspecting the new High Level Bridge 1912

LAWYERS REVIEW FOLLIES OF YEAR

Ridicule Politics and Politicans at Feast of Nisi Prius Club.

Harmon, Baehr, Kohler and Garfeld Targets for Quips.

GAS SETTLEMENT SHOWN

Deal Over New Franchise is Pictured, as is Pomerene Receiving News of Election as Senator—New Jersey Governor, by Proxy, Tells His Qualifications for Presidency—City Solicitor, Garbed as White Wing, Serves as Bartender—Kohler Trial Reviewed.

Follies of the year in political affairs in Cleveland were reviewed in song and travesty by lawyer actors at the annual dinner of the Nisi Prius club at The Hollenden last night. The Nisi Prius is the dinner club of Cleveland lawyers. Its dinner entertainments are fashioned after those of the newspaper Gridiron club of Washington, and conspicuous Ohioans, as guests of the Nisi Prius club, witnessed the travesties on the events in which they have figured in the limelight of the past twelve months.

Tom L. Johnson, who has been steadily improving in health, was at the dinner. He arrived at the dinner when the coffee was served, and the main part of the entertainment was opening. It was his first appearance at a public gathering since early in the winter.

Gov. Harmon, Senator Atlee Pomerene, Chief Kohler, Mayor Baehr and James R. Garfield were among the guests of the club last night. Gov. Harmon heard a speech by Gov. Wilson, his leading rival for the Democratic nomination for president, who set forth his own qualifications against those of Gov. Harmon, G. M. Dahl impersonating Gov. Wilson. John Stockwell, in a later part of the entertainment, acted the part of Senator Pomerene when he received the news of his election. The senator was represented as feigning sleep and weeping copiously when informed that he had been chosen.

But the travesties on more local events made the big hit of the entertainment. There was the trial of Chief Kohler, produced by a nearly complete cast of the original comedy-trial of last spring. The administration of Mayor Baehr came in for good natured but merciless panning, and C. W. Stage, through the medium of an illustrated song, told the story of Garfield's life and ambitions, from the cradle to his most recent activities as a leading spirit in the new progressive league.

Baehr Butt of Jests.

The movement for a change of time in Cleveland and the gas compromise settlement were put to the front as star events of the entertainment, and good natured flings at Mayor Baehr's famous homecoming speech, and his now classic assertion, "I never yet failed in a crisis," were repeated throughout the program.

The stand from which cocktails were served the guests as they entered the hall was called the "Crisis Bar." Newton D. Baker and G. M. Dahl, costumed as city white wings, officiated there as bartenders, dispensing cocktails from street cleaning department rubbish cans.

The dinner was under way when one Pat Hoban, impersonated by F. S. Porter, broke into the room in search of the president of the Chamber of Commerce. In loud voice he attacked the personnel of the chamber committee on the proposed change in time, but ended by admitting that Mayor Baehr had had such a time in the past year that he could not be blamed for wishing to change it.

Then Gardner Abbott sang a song to the tune of Casey Jones, pointing out the mayor's shortcomings in carrying civil service into effect. He sang:

"As soon as the ballots were safely cast,
We found that his promises were things of the past.
Little Newty Baker told him what he ought to do,
But he wrote down to Denman to get a different view.
When he got Denman's letter, he said: 'If I'm quick
I can make some appointments that I guess will stick.'
So he sharpened his pencil and got out his fountain pen
And rewarded 7,000 of the faithful there and then."

Gas Settlement Shown.

Following that came the travesty on the gas settlement. Mayor Baehr, impersonated by C. T. Brooks, was found seated at a table on the stage at one end of the dining hall, soliloquizing. He spoke of the common people, and the common people, impersonated by W. B. Whiting, took a place behind Baehr's chair. M. B. Daly of the gas company, with John D. Rockefeller at his back, seated himself at the other side of the table, and a conference for a gas settlement was on.

Daly was impersonated by T. H. Bushnell, and Rockefeller by Benjamin Parmely. Back of the table was a screen, and from behind the screen came sounds of the city council in session. At the end of the conference at the table, a page emerging from behind the screen announced that the gas ordinance had just been passed.

Common People, behind Baehr's chair, danced for joy. Daly and Rockefeller looked glum so long as Mayor Baehr watched them, but the moment he turned his back they fell joyfully into each other's arms, and the skit ended with everybody happy.

Other dinner stunts were pointed at Judge Beacom, Judge Vickery and Senator Burton. A tall figure in tattered raiment presented himself as the senator and explained his dilapidated appearance by a recital of the vicissitudes he had undergone.

Nisi Prius songs interspersed the dinner. The insurgency of Congressman Paul Howland, the main subject of last year's entertainment, was the subject of one of the songs repeated last night. It was sung to the tune of "Then We'll All Go Home."

A new one sung to the tune of "My Hero" in the Chocolate Soldier, narranted the recent adventures of District Attorney Day.

"Bill Day went to Toledo, Detroit and Duluth,
Bill Day was busting the towing trust—ambitious youth.
What made Bill's satchel so weighty,

What made the heft of his baggage so great he
Had to pay excess?
Half tones of Bill's physiognomy
Ready for the press."

An after dinner skit showed a scene in the office of Andrew Squire, revealing Squire in the role of a judge maker. It was all pointed at the contest over the appointment of a judge to the United States court at Cleveland.

Then came the life story of "Ambitious Jim Garfield," illustrated by thirty lantern slides from sketches by Donahey. It was sung by C. W. Stage to the tune of "Michael Roy."

It starts:

Now come, ye sergeants, and come ye guests, and gather 'round me here.
While I sing a little history into your attentive ear.
Of a man who has an ambition and is nourishing a germ.
To run against Pres. Harmon, when he starts for his second term.
For Oh, 't is he, ambitious Jimmy Garfield who thinks he can lead the progressive and denatured G. O. P.

The trial of Chief Kohler before the civil service commissioners was presented in an "opera," the music from a wide variety of sources, from Gospel hymns to Dollar Princess. The scene was a court room, with judges, lawyers and witnesses. President Holding announces:

"In us the latest thing in courts you see—
Mooney—and me; and Burke—and me;
A real judicial trinity,
A Henry, Winch and Vickery."

Chief Kohler's entrance is announced by the lines:

"We love the golden rule,
No more shall the wandering tank by night
Behold every random cop with fright.
He knows, they'll treat him right
Thanks to the chieftain of the golden rule."

The first witness was officer Halloran, who was sworn that his testimony should be true as he would answer to (captain) Schmunk. Trixie Valentine and M. T. Herrick followed as witnesses. Prince Hunley, "major domo plenipotentiary of The Hollenden and grand butler to Nisi Prius," testified to his acquaintance with every possible degree of intoxication. Then came jury addresses by lawyers in the case.

The acquittal was announced as follows:

Oh, Kohler, Chief Kohler,
If you die a copper you have only yourself to blame.
Oh, Kohler, Chief Kohler,
You can be our mayor, if you play the game.
Thereupon Kohler is led to the bench and crowned with favor.

Over 100 guests, besides about sixty members of the club, were at the dinner.

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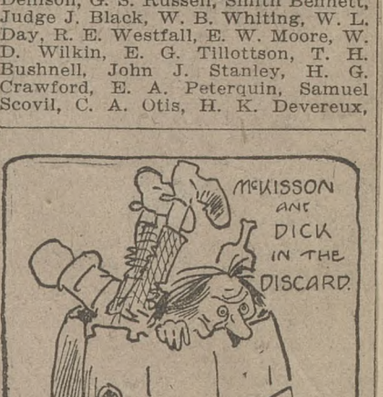

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Piano

LAWYERS REVIEW FOLLIES OF YEAR

Ridicule Politics and Politicans at Feast of Nisi Prius Club.

Harmon, Baehr, Kohler and Garfeld Targets for Quips.

GAS SETTLEMENT SHOWN

Deal Over New Franchise is Pictured, as is Pomerene Receiving News of Election as Senator—New Jersey Governor, by Proxy, Tells His Qualifications for Presidency—City Solicitor, Garbed as White Wing, Serves as Bartender—Kohler Trial Reviewed.

Follies of the year in political affairs in Cleveland were reviewed in song and travesty by lawyer actors at the annual dinner of the Nisi Prius club at The Hollenden last night. The Nisi Prius is the dinner club of Cleveland lawyers. Its dinner entertainments are fashioned after those of the newspaper Gridiron club of Washington, and conspicuous Ohioans, as guests of the Nisi Prius club, witnessed the travesties on the events in which they have figured in the limelight of the past twelve months.

Tom L. Johnson, who has been steadily improving in health, was at the dinner. He arrived at the dinner when the coffee was served, and the main part of the entertainment was opening. It was his first appearance at a public gathering since early in the winter.

Gov. Harmon, Senator Atlee Pomerene, Chief Kohler, Mayor Baehr and James R. Garfield were among the guests of the club last night. Gov. Harmon heard a speech by Gov. Wilson, his leading rival for the Democratic nomination for president, who set forth his own qualifications against those of Gov. Harmon, G. M. Dahl impersonating Gov. Wilson. John Stockwell, in a later part of the entertainment, acted the part of Senator Pomerene when he received the news of his election. The senator was represented as feigning sleep and weeping copiously when informed that he had been chosen.

But the travesties on more local events made the big hit of the entertainment. There was the trial of Chief Kohler, produced by a nearly complete cast of the original comedy-trial of last spring. The administration of Mayor Baehr came in for good natured but merciless panning, and C. W. Stage, through the medium of an illustrated song, told the story of Garfield's life and ambitions, from the cradle to his most recent activities as a leading spirit in the new progressive league.

Baehr Butt of Jests.

The movement for a change of time in Cleveland and the gas compromise settlement were put to the front as star events of the entertainment, and good natured flings at Mayor Baehr's famous homecoming speech, and his now classic assertion, "I never yet failed in a crisis," were repeated throughout the program.

The stand from which cocktails were served the guests as they entered the hall was called the "Crisis Bar." Newton D. Baker and G. M. Dahl, costumed as city white wings, officiated there as bartenders, dispensing cocktails from street cleaning department rubbish cans.

The dinner was under way when one Pat Hoban, impersonated by F. S. Porter, broke into the room in search of the president of the Chamber of Commerce. In loud voice he attacked the personnel of the chamber committee on the proposed change in time, but ended by admitting that Mayor Baehr had had such a time in the past year that he could not be blamed for wishing to change it.

Then Gardner Abbott sang a song to the tune of Casey Jones, pointing out the mayor's shortcomings in carrying civil service into effect. He sang:

"As soon as the ballots were safely cast,
We found that his promises were things of the past.
Little Newty Baker told him what he ought to do,
But he wrote down to Denman to get a different view.
When he got Denman's letter, he said:
'If I'm quick
I can make some appointments that I guess will stick.'
So he sharpened his pencil and got out his fountain pen
And rewarded 7,000 of the faithful there and then."

Gas Settlement Shown.

Following that came the travesty on the gas settlement. Mayor Baehr, impersonated by C. T. Brooks, was found seated at a table on the stage at one end of the dining hall, soliloquizing. He spoke of the common people, and the common people, impersonated by W. B. Whiting, took a place behind Baehr's chair. M. B. Daly of the gas company, with John D. Rockefeller at his back, seated himself at the other side of the table, and a conference for a gas settlement was on.

Daly was impersonated by T. H. Bushnell, and Rockefeller by Benjamin Parmely. Back of the table was a screen, and from behind the screen came sounds of the city council in session. At the end of the conference at the table, a page emerging from behind the screen announced that the gas ordinance had just been passed.

Common People, behind Baehr's chair, danced for joy. Daly and Rockefeller looked glum so long as Mayor Baehr watched them, but the moment he turned his back they fell joyfully into each other's arms, and the skit ended with everybody happy.

Other dinner stunts were pointed at Judge Beacom, Judge Vickery and Senator Burton. A tall figure in tattered raiment presented himself as the senator and explained his dilapidated appearance by a recital of the vicissitudes he had undergone.

Nisi Prius songs interspersed the dinner. The insurgency of Congressman Paul Howland, the main subject of last year's entertainment, was the subject of one of the songs repeated last night. It was sung to the tune of "Then We'll All Go Home."

A new one sung to the tune of "My Hero" in the Chocolate Soldier, narranted the recent adventures of District Attorney Day.

"Bill Day went to Toledo, Detroit and Duluth,
Bill Day was busting the towing trust—ambitious youth.
What made Bill's satchel so weighty,

What made the heft of his baggage so great he
Had to pay excess?
Half tones of Bill's physiognomy
Ready for the press."

An after dinner skit showed a scene in the office of Andrew Squire, revealing Squire in the role of a judge maker. It was all pointed at the contest over the appointment of a judge to the United States court at Cleveland.

Then came the life story of "Ambitious Jim Garfield," illustrated by thirty lantern slides from sketches by Donahey. It was sung by C. W. Stage to the tune of "Michael Roy."

It starts:

Now come, ye sergeants, and come ye guests, and gather 'round me here.
While I sing a little history into your attentive ear.
Of a man who has an ambition and is nourishing a germ.
To run against Pres. Harmon, when he starts for his second term.
For Oh, 't is he, ambitious Jimmy Garfield who thinks he can lead the progressive and denatured G. O. P.

The trial of Chief Kohler before the civil service commissioners was presented in an "opera," the music from a wide variety of sources, from Gospel hymns to Dollar Princess. The scene was a court room, with judges, lawyers and witnesses. President Holding announces:

"In us the latest thing in courts you see—
Mooney—and me; and Burke—and me;
A real judicial trinity,
A Henry, Winch and Vickery."

Chief Kohler's entrance is announced by the lines:

"We love the golden rule,
No more shall the wandering tank by night
Behold every random cop with fright.
He knows they'll treat him right
Thanks to the chieftain of the golden rule."

The first witness was officer Halloran, who was sworn that his testimony should be true as he would answer to (captain) Schmunk. Trixie Valentine and M. T. Herrick followed as witnesses. Prince Hunley, "major domo plenipotentiary of The Hollenden and grand butler to Nisi Prius," testified to his acquaintance with every possible degree of intoxication. Then came jury addresses by lawyers in the case.

The acquittal was announced as follows:

Oh, Kohler, Chief Kohler,
If you die a copper you have only yourself to blame.
Oh, Kohler, Chief Kohler,
You can be our mayor, if you play the game.
Thereupon Kohler is led to the bench and crowned with favor.

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CONCON CHARTS SHOAL WATERS IN FRANCHISE

Steering Committee Plans Course of Company in Changing Tayler Grant.

The Concon's steering committee, which is to shape the course of the company through the chamber of commerce inquiry into shoals in the Tayler grant, took the helm Tuesday. The franchise was gone over section by section, soundings being taken of every phrase, and all shoal waters and dangerous reefs duly charted.

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New Dahl Report.

Dahl's second report will present substantial forms of amendments suggested in his former communication to the committee. Changes recommended by Dahl at that time called for provisions giving the city some power to initiate and direct the building of extensions and improvements; to force expenditure of premiums received in sales of stocks or bonds above par in improvements; to regulate expenditures from maintenance and renewal fund; to name the third arbitrator in wage questions between the union and the company; to give suburbs, as they are annexed, the same rate of fare prevailing within the city; and to authorize investment of the interest fund in nontaxable, interest bearing securities.

Recommendations of City Solicitor Baker for changes in the grant, asked for by the committee, probably will not be submitted until the next meeting of the committee.

FINDS NO DANGER OF 5-CENT FARES

Chamber of Commerce Looks at Maximum Only as Means to an End.

Company Does Not Commit Itself but Asks That Plan be Made.

FINANCE REAL PROBLEM

Street Railway Asks Right to Sell Bonds on 6 Per Cent. Basis or Better Without Council's Permission—Also Wants Year for Setting Aside Surplus Instead of Six Months—Special Committee of Chamber Talks Over Proposals, but Makes No Objections to Paragraph About Fares.

RAILWAY SUGGESTS.

Give company right to sell bonds on a 6 per cent. basis or better without permission of council.

Make one year period for setting aside surplus from operating allowance, in place of six months.

Extensions and betterments to be maintained at 100 per cent. and property turned over to the company when Tayler grant was adopted to be maintained at 70 per cent., sinking fund to be made to supply difference.

Maximum fare 5 cents and 1 cent for transfer, with intermediate fare as city may allow.

Repeal sections 35 and 36, which cover purchase conditions after grant expires, company claims purchase clause in section 32, covers.

DAHL SUGGESTS.

Give city right to initiate improvements and extensions and compel company to spend $1,000,000 per year for such purpose.

City to have veto power on interest rate on bonds, premium on bonds or stock sold above par to go into improvements.

City to have right to dictate what improvements and betterments are made.

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In case suburbs are admitted to the city, all franchises in the suburbs to be surrendered, and new franchise accepted both as to terms and duration.

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The suggestion was one of a number the company would like to have the committee recommend. The question of the real importance of the maximum rate of fare has been discussed several times at the meetings. It has been suggested the higher the maximum was fixed the more ease the company would have in financing. No one has shown the slightest fear that the increase of the maximum rate, if made, would mean the car riders would be called upon to pay it.

Attorney Squire, for the company, in reading the changes, stated they were made as suggestions and that the company was not committed to them and would welcome anything that would safeguard the investor and enable the company to secure funds. He stated that investors had suggested several changes, the higher maximum among others, as a showing of security for the stockholder.

Finance Problem Great.

Squire stated the company had supposed it was under instructions to finance itself on a 6 per cent. basis, but recent events had seemed to indicate a change in sentiment on that basis. He said the company was still willing to go ahead and try to make the 6 per cent. standard, but if the committee deemed other means better, then he suggested the company have the right to sell its bonds at 6 per cent. or a better rate, without the consent of the council.

With reference to the maintenance of the property at a fixed standard of reproductive value, he said the Tayler grant fixed the value of the property that was turned over to the company at a figure that was 70 per cent. of its capital value. That property he felt should be maintained at the standard, but for extensions and betterments he felt that 100 per cent. was the fair standard. He suggested also, the allowance for a sinking fund to compensate for the loss of 30 per cent. on the property value by Judge Tayler.

A. B. DuPont said the only way to fix the value was to consider it worth half its capital, plus scrap value and real estate.

On the question of the maximum rate of fare Squire said if it was not desired to cut out the maximum rate altogether it could be dropped during the last ten years of the grant if the city did not renew the grant. To escape the high rate the city would renew.

F. H. Goff interrupted to inquire if the maximum rate of fare was dropped or raised in what way the city would be protected. City Solicitor Baker thought the fare would never go to an excessive figure because in putting it there the company would harm itself and kill traffic.

Squire suggested dropping the sections that say how and under what conditions the city may purchase the property after the grant has terminated. Commissioner Dahl said the city might extend its option so that it could purchase the property at any time the company was operating it, it being accepted that even with the termination of the grant the operation of the system would not be stopped. Squire maintained that the general provision of the grant for the purchase of the property was sufficient so that the elimination of the special provisions, after the grant has expired, would not harm the franchise.

Squire said with some emphasis that the real test of financing at 6 per cent. had not been completed and thought it might be well to try it longer before talking of raising the dividend rate. The company was ready to try the newer plan if the chamber felt it ought to be tried. If the sliding scale of dividends was adopted he thought it all right if the stock sold at par or better.

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Department Superintendent Says System Cannot be Run Without It.

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"The resolution adopted by the council last October did not become effective till Oct. 29," said Supt. Smith yesterday. "That was Saturday and as the new pay roll period started the following Monday I told the men to continue to work under the old plan that Saturday on my own responsibility. An old board of public service resolution which was effective up to that Saturday allowed them time and a half for overtime. Since the Monday following that Saturday there has been no overtime among the meter readers.

"A department like the water department cannot be operated without overtime among the outdoor employes. It is a saving for the city if a foreman can allow his men to complete a job by remaining on a job a little longer. In emergency work overtime is necessary as well."

Assistant City Solicitor Stevens, who was assigned by the city solicitor to assist the committee, will be present at the meeting today. The three members of the councilmanic committee are Dittrick, Spooner and Braschwitz.

SCHOOL VOUCHERS GONE.

Prosecutor, City Solicitor and Education Board's Business Organizer All Want Them.

Who has the vouchers?

Some weeks ago County Prosecutor Cline secured from Director Orr at school headquarters certain vouchers he wanted to use in connection with the investigation of padded bills in the fireproofing jobs done last year.

Later when City Solicitor Baker started his investigation he secured the use of the vouchers for his investigators. Now the board of education has Business Organizer Lothman at work on the job and he has asked for the vouchers. A request was made to Solicitor Baker and he said he got them from Prosecutor Cline and must return them where he got them.

Prosecuting Attorney Cline was asked and he has also replied. The vouchers have not been returned. The board wants them. Examiner Lothman wants them.

CLEVELAND PRESS, MARCH 1

A NEW SCHOOL HEARING BEFORE FISHER TRIAL?

The trial of William C. Fisher, indicted school board clerk, may be prefaced by a hearing in criminal court on other phases of public school operations.

Prosecuting Attorney Cline announced Saturday that he had practically completed a school inquiry begun immediately after the city hall graft investigation was concluded. Cline wouldn't tell what he was investigating, but the appearance of some 20 school janitors before the grand jury late Friday is believed to have a bearing on the case.

"The matter is not a new one," Cline said.

The grand jury will conclude its hearings in the investigation next week.

While Cline was working on school affairs President Haserot of the school board was busy with some of Cline's affairs. At a meeting with accountant Lothman, looking over business affairs in the schools, it was agreed that Cline must surrender the fireproofing vouchers in his possession before Lothman can finish his work. Lothman said he could get through late next week, and render his report, if he had the vouchers.

Haserot has been brisk in his criticism of the delay in Fisher's trial and in Cline's retention of the fireproofing bills.

Return of the fireproofing vouchers from Nau, Tanner and Rusk, accountants hired by City Solicitor Baker during his investigation of fireproofing overcharges, will be demanded by President Haserot Monday if the vouchers do not appear before then.

F. W. Lothman, board accountant, intimated Saturday that the contents of the vouchers would either end the investigation or uncover cause for a larger one.

CLEVELAND PRESS, MARCH 20

REV. BUSTARD IN SERMON HITS SCHOOL BOARD

Says Time Has Come to Elect Men Who Realize They are People's Servants.

CHARGES INEFFICIENCY

Three Board Members Hear Attack on Fireproofing and Orr's Re-election.

Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid-av Baptist church, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, scored the school board from his pulpit Sunday night. The minister's talk, heard by 1500 persons, three of whom were school board members, was based on information gained through personal investigation, and on City Solicitor Baker's report of conditions in Director Orr's department.

Rev. W. W. Bustard said in his sermon:

"There are two factions in our school board—three in one and four in the other. These factions are temperamentally unfitted to work in harmony, and it is impossible for them to work for the best interests of the schools.

"On every important question these factions divide.

"According to Solicitor Baker's report, things that were absolutely unlawful were done by the board in authorizing fireproofing work. There was not adequate supervision or inspection, and contractors overcharged for work and for materials never used.

"A more searching investigation doubtless would show still further inefficiency in other departments.

"Think of the election of a director of schools from two to three weeks before the expiration of his term, that the board might foist upon the school system a director it was afraid to elect after the Baker report would show his incompetency! It foisted him upon the people for two years more at a salary of $5000 a year.

"The time has come to elect a school board that recognizes that it holds office not for the benefit of friends, but for the good of the public."

Director Orr Monday mailed a letter to Rev. Bustard asking for a copy of his sermon. Orr's letter says Rev. Bustard's remarks as printed in morning papers show inaccuracy due to reading newspaper reports.

Orr asks for a meeting following his receipt of the address, to discuss the school work. Orr said Monday an open letter to Rev. Bustard would follow the one mailed Monday.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1911

SCHOOL BOARD HIT FROM THE PULPIT

Rockefeller's Pastor Asserts Rule by Factions Has Brought Crisis.

Assails Director Orr and Re-Echoes Fireproofing Charges.

Cleveland's school board was grilled in the pulpit by Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, last evening. In a ten-minute talk, preceding the regular sermon, Dr. Bustard said the voters of the city should rise up indignantly at the polls next fall and defeat the Haserot faction, if that element in the board ran for re-election.

John D. Rockefeller's pastor flayed school board methods and denounced those responsible for the re-election of Charles Orr as director of schools to manager school affairs of Cleveland. Dr. Bustard rehearsed the fireproofing charges and the report of City Solicitor Baker on school management.

"It is quite obvious," Dr. Bustard said, "that the Cleveland board of education is divided. The points that refer to education are discussed bitterly at every session. Invariably there are four votes on one side and three on the other. You all know who the leaders are in the board.

"To go back a few years in Cleveland school history I recall to your minds the chaotic condition of the schools when Stratton Brooks was called to the superintendency. Mr. Brooks was so disgusted the way school affairs were directed in Cleveland that he quickly withdrew from the superintendent's office and went to Boston where he is now head of the school system in New England's metropolis.

"The conditions at that time only lead up to the present crisis in the Cleveland schools. The office of president of the board of education must be recognized as one carrying with it great responsibility. The president of the board has a great obligation to perform to the community. I am willing to accord all the merits due him.

"But I am forced to admit that a lack of harmony exists in the school board meetings. A business house could not succeed if its board of directors was continually bickering. How, then, can the schools of Cleveland be successful if its board of management is forever fighting and quarreling over petty points? I'll just leave that question for you to answer for yourselves."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1911

TRIBUTE TO DEAD GIVEN IN COUNCIL

Edmund Hitchens' Colleagues Honor His Memory, Then Adjourn Session.

Many More Names Are Added to List of Aspirants to Vacancy.

The character and councilmanic record of Councilman Edmund Hitchens whose death occurred several days ago, were eulogized in an address by Councilman Haserodt, at last night's meeting of the council after the reading of resolutions offered by a special committee.

Haserodt, who is the Democratic floor leader, declared that Hitchens, throughout all councilmanic debate, had maintained a spirit of fairness.

"He never attacked an adversary's mbtive no matter how strongly he disagreed with him on a subject," Haserodt said. "He was one of the most capable, if not the most capable man that this council has had. I hope when this council elects his successor it will be able to select a man of his ability and fairness."

The council transacted no business at last night's meeting but recessed after the adoption of the following resolutions by a rising vote:

Whereas, death has taken from us Edmund C. Hitchens, for many years a prominent and distinguished member of the city council; one who was beloved for his character and highly respected and honored for his sincere and constant devotion to public duties; and,

Whereas, this council deeply mourns the loss of this departed fellow member because of his exemplary life and high standards of public service which he set for the community and so consistently, earnestly and faithfully lived up to at all times; and

Whereas, the life and work of the late Mr. Hitchens stands out as a model of good citizenship and faithful service, indeed as a monument to pure and good government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the council of the city of Cleveland, state of Ohio, as a last token of respect order the seat of this departed member draped for thirty days, that the flags of the city be ordered at half mast, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased and that this meeting be now recessed. Thomas Caldwell, chairman; George F. Arnold, A. R. Dittrick.

Many more names were added to the list of possible successors to Edmund Hitchens as member of the council yesterday. J. R. Zmunt, Michael Goldsmith, W. W. Norris, Louis A. Deutsch, John A. Bommhardt, Isidor Grossman and F. P. Walther were mentioned yesterday. Attorney P. J. Mulligan will be the Democratic nominee.

The seven Democratic members of the council agreed to leave the selection of a candidate to City Solicitor Newton D. Baker after they failed to reach an agreement among themselves on the selection.

OFFICER DROPPED AGAIN.

Sanitary Patrolman, Once Reinstated, is Dismissed.

For the second time since the advent of the Baehr administration Sanitary Patrolman B. G. Kling, stepbrother to P. J. Henry, Democratic councilman, has been dropped from the force and a ruling from City Solicitor Baker will now be sought as to the right of Supt. Ford to dismiss him without cause, in view of the fact that he was a member of the force prior to January, 1910.

Supt. Ford declared yesterday that there was no politics behind the action in dropping Kling and that as the board was beginning to select names from the civil service eligible list a beginning had to be made somewhere in dismissing the older men who had not taken civil service examinations.

HALTS OFFICIAL ON EVE OF EMBARKING

County Prosecutor Serves Subpenas on School Superintendent.

Caution Taken to Prevent Delay in Fireproof Investigation.

EUROPEAN TRIP BLOCKED

Anonymous Letter to Cline Said to Have Furnished Information That Official Planned Long Vacation Abroad—S. P. Orth, Now Abroad, Held Responsible for Delay in Hearing Before Grand Jury of Clerk Fisher—Orr Says Vacations Were Deserved.

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The action of the county prosecutor came as a complete surprise to members of the school board as well as Quayle, who is said to have made all preparations to start for Europe in a few days.

Yesterday afternoon Cline received a letter in which the writer asserted that Quayle was about to go abroad and that the trial of William Fisher, ex-clerk of the school board, would be delayed by Quayle's departure, as the latter's testimony was necessary in the trial. Cline said that the letter, which was anonymous, was the second bit of information he had received that Quayle was getting ready to leave Cleveland. Accordingly the two subpenas were ordered issued at once.

Cline Safeguards Trial.

"Mr. Quayle has information which the grand jury ought to have," Cline said yesterday, "and we don't propose to have this investigation delayed by any more members of the board or employes leaving unexpectedly for Europe."

S. P. Orth, a member of the school board, is in Europe now, having left the city about a month ago. His going was not known to the other members of the school board as far as could be learned at that time and was a great surprise to all, including the county prosecutor. Orth is expected to return about Oct. 1.

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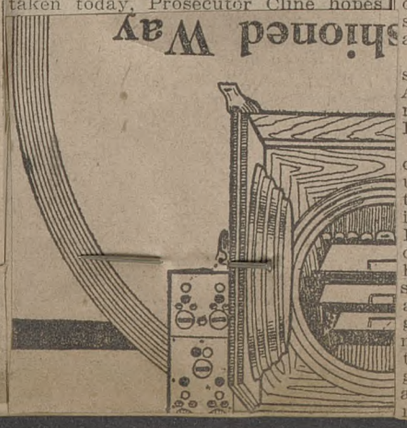
Quayle did not appear at his office at school headquarters yesterday and it was not until a representative of the county prosecutor's office went to the home in the evening that service was secured. After the service of the subpenas the superintendent of buildings denied himself to all callers and declined to make a statement as to the truth or falsity of the report that he had made arrangements to go to Europe.

It was learned last night that Quayle had visited the office of a steamship company recently in regard to booking passage to Europe, and that the arrangements had been made for the trip, which was to have been made in the near future.

Although little testimony can be taken today, Prosecutor Cline hopes



SEEKS GUARANTEE FROM CAR LINES

Traction Commissioner Says Hearing is Useless Without It.

Would Have Company Make Clear Its Stand on New Work.

Negotiations between representatives of the city and representatives of the Cleveland Railroad Co. before a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, ran into a snag yesterday when Traction Commissioner Dahl declared that discussion of proposed amendments of the railroad franchise was vain and a waste of time, unless the railroad was prepared to guarantee the city the improvements now necessary in return for the risks the city would run in increasing the franchise value to make the railroad bonds sell.

Attorney Squire, for the company, said that no such assurance as Dahl thought necessary could be given. A conference between Dahl and City Solicitor Baker, for the city, the attorneys of the railroad and D. C. Westenhaver, as representative of the committee, was arranged for today. This is in an effort to reach some agreement between the proposals of city representatives and railroad representatives as to amendments in the franchise.

The agreement of Commissioner Dahl to attend the meeting was accompanied by a repetition of his statement that the consent of the city to pass the amendments desired by the railroad would depend on the willingness of the railroad to make the guarantee its representatives still refused.

In this connection, City Solicitor Baker read to the committee a statement in which he suggested, diplomatically, that if the Cleveland Railroad Co. couldn't make the railroad pay, the best thing would be to put the railroad into the hands of persons who would operate it more in sympathy with the spirit of the Tayler ordinance. He advised an amendment to the ordinance which would advance the possibility of such action.

Baker followed this with comment to the effect that in the operation of a railroad, as in any other business, the highest point of efficiency, based on reward, was soon reached, and that much more force lay in the power to dismiss the one rewarded, if the measure of efficiency fell short. This was in substantiation of his suggestion that, if the Cleveland Railway Co. could not make the lines pay, the ordinance should be amended so that someone else might sooner have a try at it.

The disagreement between Commissioner Dahl, representing the city, and Attorney Squire, representing the railroad, opened with a statement by Dahl.

"Personally I am not in favor of changing the franchise in any particular, unless the city gets all the betterments and improvements of service necessary at this time," said Dahl. "We don't want to make these changes in the franchise in a mere hope that the result will make it possible to improve the service. We want assurance that if the railroad is granted what it asks the improvements will be made. We don't want it to turn out that after the railroad gets what it wants it will find that, after all, it cannot finance the improvements it promises.

"I have reached a definite conviction that the maximum rate of fare under the ordinance should not, under any circumstances, be increased."

In this connection, Commissioner Dahl submitted a letter from H. W. Harris & Co., brokers, in which, to facilitate the sale of bonds, they offered no suggestion that the maximum rate of fare be increased. The suggestions of this company for amendment of the franchise were:

"First—You are given the right to sell 6 per cent. bonds, but in our judgment, from the standpoint of credit, the bond issue should not bear more than 5 per cent. interest. At the present time, some discount would have to be allowed to sell a 5 per cent. bond.

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Although little testimony can be taken today, Prosecutor Cline hopes that the work of probing the affairs of the school board will go on uninterruptedly and that when the new grand jury meets April 3 they can at once take up the evidence.

In view of the report of City Solicitor Newton D. Baker, made public Jan. 3, in which he charges that contractors were permitted to do the work of fireproofing the schools at prices higher than they should have been and higher than they would have been if the superintendent of buildings had first asked for bids, the testimony of Quayle is considered important in fixing the blame.

In his report Mr. Baker said that "the superintendent of buildings undertook to prepare what are 'general specifications,' but no attempt was made to prepare plans or specifications upon which bids could be received, and the uncontradicted testimony of both the director and superintendent of the buildings is that no attempt was made to secure bids."

In another place in the report Baker charges that the firm which has done a part of the work at the lowest prices and which, according to Quayle's own testimony, had done good work, was given much less to do than the firms which had charged much higher prices.

County Prosecutor Cline said that he did not take the action of serving the subpenas until he had heard that Quayle had booked his passage for Europe and that it was the fear that the work of probing the school board affairs, which was taken up immediately after the Mundinger probe was finished, was about to receive another setback.

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DEADLOCK MAY DRAG CAR WAR INTO ELECTION

Concon Won't Yield to City's Demand for Guarantee of More Cars and Split is Near.

WOULD MAKE SHOWING

Chamber, However, Will Proceed With Hearings and Fight for Recommendations.

A deadlock, which promises to carry the fight to amend the Tayler street railway grant into the fall municipal campaign as the leading issue, is faced by the special chamber of commerce committee considering changes in the franchise.

The city and company came face to face Tuesday afternoon on one of the biggest bridges to be crossed in the negotiations. Tractioner Dahl for the city and attorney Andrew Squire for the Concon each refused to back up in favor of the other, and the blockade was on. Unless a special committee named to clear the track Wednesday afternoon is successful, the blockade in negotiations may become an absolute tieup.

Dahl declared that unless the Concon would bind itself to raise $2,500,000 immediately, this amount to be expended in the purchase of new cars and power equipment, the city would fight the entire proposition of opening the franchise to amendments.

Wasting Time, Says Dahl.

"Unless the company will agree to this," Dahl said, "I am wasting my time here. We are all wasting our time."

Squire declared the company would bind itself by no such promise. No promise of new financing would be made, he said, until capitalists agree to take stock at par.

It is argued that Dahl's demand is made in a desperate attempt to secure an early concession from the company, through which some tangible benefit can be shown the public before the fall campaign. If the city could thus force the purchase of 200 new cars and the immediate construction of a new power plant, with the assurances of better service these would carry, the chamber sessions would not have been in vain from the administration's political standpoint.

Concon Ready to Fight.

But if the franchise is opened to admit changes, the immediate benefit of which cannot be seen by the public, censure rather than praise might follow the city's acquiescence in those changes.

Whatever recommendations the chamber committee may decide on will be fought for by the chamber in the fall campaign if the present administration refuses to pass them. The Concon also is ready to take its fight into the next election.

Oppose Higher Maximum.

Both Dahl and City Solicitor Baker went on record as unalterably opposed to increasing the maximum rate of fare to 5 cents and 1 cent for a transfer, as asked by the Concon. Baker suggested that the grant be amended to provide that sales of securities should be made by the company if, after it had failed to find a purchaser, the city should bring forward a buyer.

A further suggestion by Baker was that if the company was found to operate under an obstructive policy, it could be forced to surrender its property to a purchaser or licensee named by the city.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER THURSDAY, MARCH 23,

HASEROT LETTERS DEMANDED OF ORR

School Director Has Until Today to Give Grand Jury Correspondence.

Building Superintendent Admits Handling Political Money.

CONTRACTORS ARE SUED

City Solicitor Starts Three Civil Actions to Recover Amounts Paid Fireproofing Contractors—Preacher Meets School Director to Discuss Charges He Made From Pulpit—Building Superintendent Quayle Appears Before Grand Jury and Can Now Go Abroad at Will.

Four new chapters in the alleged school fireproofing frauds were unfolded yesterday afternoon.

School Director Orr told the grand jury he had misplaced certain letters to him from Frank Haserot, president of the school board, and the grand jury quiz was extended over today to give Orr the opportunity to produce and explain the correspondence.

John C. Quayle, superintendent of school buildings, told the grand jury he has handled considerable money which has been used for "political" purposes during the past years, but could not remember the names of those to whom the money had been paid. His sworn testimony was taken and he was told he was free to start on his trip to Europe, which was interrupted Tuesday night by a grand jury subpena.

Three civil suits were begun in common pleas court yesterday by City Solicitor Baker on behalf of the school board for the return of approximately $130,000 paid three contractors for school fireproofing work done in 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Orr Argues With Preacher.

Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, and Director Orr engaged in a peppery dialogue at school headquarters, the subject of which involved the pros and cons of Rev. Mr. Bustard's recent pulpit attack on Orr's department.

Orr and his secretary, Charles Dalke, were called before the grand jury yesterday afternoon, following statements made in the grand jury room earlier in the day by School Building Superintendent Quayle that letters concerning the fireproofing work written by School Board President Haserot were in the possession of the school director.

The grand jury was to have completed its work yesterday afternoon and to have been discharged. When Orr testified that he had misplaced the letters in question, the grand jurors were instructed to return to work today. Orr was ordered to find the letters and produce them this morning.

Orr said the letters contained suggestions from Haserot as to the appointment of inspectors, and related to the qualifications of certain men to do portions of the school fireproofing work planned. Dalke, Orr's secretary, was questioned as to his knowledge of the Haserot letters.

Admits Handling Money.

School Building Superintendent Quayle told grand jurors that he was positive money which had passed through his hands for "political" purposes had not been paid in any instance to school board members or employes. His sworn testimony may be used in connection with additional indictments which have been hinted at in relation to school board affairs, or for use in the trial of former School Board Clerk William Fisher, who is under indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses. The money involved in the Fisher indictment, it is charged, was used for political purposes in securing the election of school board members.

One of the civil suits begun yesterday afternoon by City Solicitor Baker asks for the return of $65,774.43 paid the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., of which F. K. Horn, indicted last summer in connection with fireproofing overcharges, is the president. Another suit is against Isaac M. McMullen for the return of $33,908.16 paid him for fireproofing work. The third is against John M. Pfander for the return of $30,065.85.

These three suits are the ones which brought out the brisk criticism of Baker by Haserot for what Haserot claimed delay and negligence on the part of Baker for not having started sooner. Baker bases his sole case on the grounds that the fireproofing work was awarded without contract and without competitive bidding, and was consequently illegal. It is charged in the three suits that invoices and claims for the fireproofing work were presented to School Director Orr, who wrongfully and illegally issued warrants for the payment.

The return of the full amount paid the three fireproofing contractors by the school board is sought with the expectation that the contractors will be forced to show the actual amount of work done that the full amount of overcharge collected can be shown in that way. What the alleged overcharges in connection with the fireproofing are has never been determined.

County Prosecutor Cline said last night that the present grand jury probably will be kept at work in the fireproofing investigation until Friday. No other witnesses were called yesterday afternoon and night.

WANT BRIEF OF DIFFERENCES

Those Interested in Traction Difficulty Would Formulate Conditions.

In an effort to reduce to a brief, stating plainly the points of difference, as well as the points upon which they agree, representatives of the Cleveland Railway Co., the Chamber of Commerce and Commissioner Dahl yesterday held a session lasting from 2 to 5 o'clock in the latter's office.

City Solicitor Baker was unable to be present, and his absence will render another meeting of the conferees necessary.

"Mr. Baker's absence handicapped the work of the committee," said D. C. Westenhaver, chairman of the special committee of the chamber. "We shall have to hold another meeting, after which it will be our endeavor to formulate a report, setting forth in detail the various suggestions that have been made and trying to anneal them into a comprehensive statement of the situation, so that we can reach a definite understanding."

At the meeting yesterday were D. C. Westenhaver, George B. Siddall, Homer H. McKeehan, Attorney Andrew Squire, Harry J. Crawford, John Stanley, Henry Davies, Commissioner Gerhard M. Dahl and Engineer Ross of Commissioner Dahl's office.

HASEROT RECOMMENDED FIREPROOFERS TO ORR

School Director Orr furnished Prosecutor Cline Thursday with the letter which Cline asked for Wednesday, from President Haserot of the school board to Orr, regarding the fireproofing of Cleveland schools immediately after the Collinwood fire.

Director Orr said Wednesday that he had been unable to locate the correspondence, but he found it by search in the files of his office Thursday.

The letter was written by President Haserot to Orr, recommending firms that would be able to do the rush fireproofing work on the Cleveland schools.

In his correspondence he recommended the Forest City Heating & Supply Co., of which F. K. Horn is president, and I. M. McMullan.

Letters Went to Quayle.

Testimony before the grand jury brought out that Orr had turned the correspondence to John C. Quayle, superintendent of buildings, and that the recommendations of President Haserot, transmitted through Orr, were carried out.

Cline was closeted with Myron Vorce, engineer employed by The Press as an expert to go over the fireproofing work on the schools, most of Thursday morning. Vorce brought out new information which will be laid before the jury.

The grand jury probe was to be continued late Thursday. A summons was issued for a school department employ, who, Cline was told, has further knowledge of fireproofing irregularities.

Sues for $128,748.41.

Coincident with the grand jury investigation, City Solicitor Baker late Wednesday began suits to recover $128,748.41 from three fireproofing contractors.

The suits come as a direct result of The Press investigation of fireproofing graft. Baker sues for the full amount paid by the schools to John M. Pfander, I. M. McMullan and the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. The defendants will be asked to prove what sum is legally owing them for work actually done.

Baker asks $65,774.40 from the Forest City concern, whose president, F. K. Horn, is under indictment for his company's fireproofing operations. McMullan is asked to restore $33,908.16, and Pfander $30,065.85.

Baker's ground of suit is that the work was awarded without contract and without competitive bidding, and that invoices and claims for the work were presented to Director Orr, who wrongfully and illegally issued warrants for their payment.

A. Claus, furniture dealer, 2415 Forestdale-av, testified before the grand jury late Thursday. Claus made furniture for Technical high school.

BUSTARD SENDS HIS ANSWER ON SCHOOL ATTACK

Tells Haserot That Orr's Re-election was Improper Under the Circumstances.

DISCUSSES ORTH'S TRIP

If Haserot Knew Plans, Pastor Says He Should Have Told Prosecutor.

Pastor W. W. Bustard of the Euclid-av Baptist church took his typewriter in hand Friday. He answered the letter he got Monday from President F. H. Haserot of the school board, in which Haserot complained that Bustard had attacked the school board unfairly from his pulpit last Sunday night.

Bustard first discusses the absence of Samuel P. Orth, ex-school board member, who is in Europe. He says that if Haserot knew in advance of Orth's departure that he was going, it was his "apparent duty to have conveyed this information to the prosecuting attorney at the time," as Orth was an "indispensable witness for the state" in the criminal action against Clerk Fisher of the school board.

Orr's Re-election.

Bustard calls attention to the fact that Director Orr's re-election for his present term occurred for the first time in December.

Solicitor Baker's report on fireproofing, he says, was promised to the board at its first meeting in January.

He quotes Dr. Ashmun's statement that Director Orr's re-election, a week ahead of the customary time, and before the Baker report had been received by the board, was "improper."

To prove his contention that the work of the board is unsatisfactory, Bustard says: "I quote from the printed report of the director of schools, which states concerning his own department: 'We are underorganized to handle a business of the magnitude involving a total expenditure of $3,000,000 a year, and of necessity some things must go wrong.'

"I ask you now, as president," Bustard writes to Haserot, "why you allow a condition like this to exist? Why, of necessity, some things must de done wrong?"

"Unfortunate Things."

He quotes another report from Orr as follows: "That the superintendent of buildings should have chosen companies, firms or individuals, to do this work (fireproofing) who were dishonest, or have overcharged the board, as is claimed, or that he approved bills without knowledge as to their correctness, is of course unfortunate."

"It is these 'unfortunate things' which the public are deploring," says Dr. Bustard.

Bustard concludes: "Do not think I am making a personal attack on the director, in whose integrity I believe. My criticism is on the work of the board of education.

In any further criticism I shall make of you or the board, I desire you to understand it will be done by me as a man, and wholly on my own responsibility."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

MARCH 24, 1911.

BAEHR FIGHTS TAX LIMIT.

Will Send Gahn to Columbus to Urge Defeat of Pending Measure.

Mayor Baehr has asked Councilman Harry C. Gahn, chairman of the council committee on legislation, to represent the city at a public meeting of the senate tax committee at Columbus tomorrow evening, called for the consideration of the pending 1 per cent. tax limit bill, which has already been passed by the house.

Mayor Baehr asked Gahn to protest against the passage of the bill. Another bill now pending at Columbus was discussed yesterday at a meeting in the mayor's office attended by the mayor and City Solicitor Baker. This bill would deprive cities of a share of the interest on the income from taxation deposited in the banks by the county authorities. All of the interest, under the pending bill, would go to the county.

Cleveland would lose about $30,000 of its income if this bill were passed.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

LETTERS GIVE HINT IN FIREPROOF CASE

Grand Jury Gets Light on School Work in Notes to Director Orr.

Contractor Now Indicted is Among Those Down for Approval.

HOT REPLY TO PREACHER

President Haserot of Board of Education Brands Dr. Bustard's Recent Pulpit Attack as "Sly," "Deceitful" and "Pusillanimous"—Prosecutor Cline Says He Will Continue Inquiry During Recess of Criminal Court—Admits Investigation Already Has Developed Many Irregularities.

Two more rounds were chalked up yesterday afternoon in the school board wrangle and grand jury investigation into alleged school fireproofing frauds.

First of all, the two letters to School Director Charles Orr—one from Frank H. Haserot, school board president, and one from S. P. Orth, former school board member—which were the cause of Orr being called before the grand jury in connection with the school board quiz, came to light.

Secondly, Haserot sent a letter to Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, concerning the Rev. Mr. Bustard's recent pulpit attack on the school board.

In the latter letter Haserot applies the terms "insidious," "sly," "deceitful and "pusillanimous" to Rev. Mr. Bustard's utterances, and also suggests and recommends an investigation by the board of trustees of Rev. Mr. Bustard's church into the justification of the latter's attack.

The first of the letters that Orr was ordered to produce before the grand jury was from School Board President Haserot, directed to Orr, typewritten on school board stationery under date of March 9, 1908. It follows:

Letter Indorses Contractor.

My attention has been directed to the fact that Mr. Isaac McMullen is now well and seeking employment. He called this morning and immediately impressed me that he would be a very good man to utilize in connection with the emergencies now developing, by reason of his known sobriety and thoroughness. I have suggested to him that he apply to you for a position and am very glad to commend to your earnest solicitation any application he may make.

McMullen is one of three fireproofing contractors sued this week in the name of the school board by City Solicitor Baker in which a return of $33,908.16, paid the contractor for fireproofing work on the schools by

the school board, is sought. McMullen was granted immunity from criminal prosecution for appearing before the grand jury Nov. 23, 1910, and giving testimony in reference to campaign funds used by certain school board members, and also for testimony on other school board matters.

The "emergencies" referred to in Haserot's letter to Orr is interpreted by County Prosecutor John Cline to mean the fireproofing work, being considered at the time the letter was written.

Under date of April 29, 1908, former School Board Member S. P. Orth wrote Director Orr as follows:

This will introduce Mr. F. K. Horn, who does sheet metal work. I spoke to you about him last Saturday and you requested that he come in and see you. I commend him to your confidence.

On the back of this letter, written in ink, is a notation signed, "Charles Orr, director," reading thus:

Referred to Mr. Quayle with request to give Mr. Horn tin work, etc., on schools in East End.

Horn, the man recommended by Orth, is now under indictment and awaiting trial for having collected overcharges in connection with the fireproofing work done on schools. Horn is president of the Forest City Heating & Supply Co. His firm was paid over $65,000 for fireproofing work and has been sued for a return of the money by City Solicitor Baker.

Haserot, Orr and friends of S. P. Orth have been emphatic in their assertions that the letters in no way referred to recommendations of individuals or firms to whom school fireproofing work was awarded without competitive bidding during 1908 and 1909.

Prosecutor Cline said last night he will continue a private investigation of school board affairs next week during the recess of criminal court in preparation for the new grand jury which starts work on April 3 and which will resume the investigation temporarily suspended yesterday afternoon, when the old grand jury was discharged for this court term.

"A good many phases of school board work have been taken up by the grand jury during the past week and a half," Cline said last night. "The investigation will be continued by this department next week and any results which seem to warrant indictments will be presented to the next grand jury.

"The school investigation has developed many irregularities, but there is a serious question whether the criminal statutes will enable a prosecution over many of them."

The grand jury, before it completed its work yesterday, went into another phase of school board activities. Real estate deals, in which property has been purchased for school purposes, was gone into. United States Commissioner Otto Starek was the first witness. It was said about the grand jury room that he was questioned in connection with a sale of property he made some time ago to the school board. Starek refused to confirm this.

Joseph Goodhart, Roy Quay and Real Holmes, real estate men and individuals who have sold property to the school board, were other witnesses.

TERMS CLERGYMAN SLY AND INSIDIOUS

Haserot Declares Bustard Has 'Prostituted' Man's Most Holy Calling.

School Board Head Now Takes Place of Director in Wordy Tilt.

Public correspondence on school affairs has now shifted from Director Orr and Dr. W. W. Bustard to President F. H. Haserot of the school board and the clergyman. No sooner had Dr. Bustard replied to Haserot yesterday morning, than the school board head penned a reply in the afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Bustard said that he took full responsibility for his pulpit utterances; in fact, that he welcomes a suit for slander or libel. The minister challenged the school board head to take the matter up officially.

"The spirit of your remarks on Sunday evening," replied Haserot, "upon points touched in my letter of the 20th, was insidious, sly and deceitful and, by giving utterance to statements not warranted by facts, you have prostituted the most holy calling undertaken by man and have borne false witness in public against your fellows."

"Permit me to suggest," went on Haserot, "that you spread this correspondence before the board of church trustees and request that a full investigation as to the justification of your statements be undertaken by them. It seems to me that they owe it to the church and the community.

"Your suggestion as to ending the quibbling in the board is naive and laughable. The board of education is constituted of seven members, each one of whom holds his commission direct from the people and is entitled to an equal voice in all deliberations. Any assumption on the part of the presiding officer to arrogate to himself any authority in excess of that of any other board member would be arbitrary, autocratic and intolerable."

"Do you think I am making a personal attack on the director in whose integrity I firmly believe?" wrote Bustard. "My criticism is on the work of the board of education of which you are president. In any further criticism I shall make on you or the board I desire you to understand it will be done by me as a man and wholly on my own responsibility."

To this Haserot answered directly, taking up the gauntlet thrown down by Bustard on the Director Orr issue.

"Your insincerity is indicated in your own letter in which you state, 'I firmly believe in the integrity of the director; my criticism is on the work of the board of which you are president,'" Haserot continued. "It obviously follows that either the board was right in electing a man of unimpeachable integrity in order that his reputation might not be blasted, in order that he might have an opportunity to be vindicated, or discredited as actual evidence might disclose and not upon the opinion of any individual; or you were unjustified in making the statement that the board foisted him upon the school system for a term of five years and at a salary of $5,000 a year, which, of course, is literally untrue."

Dr. Bustard had reminded Haserot that Director Orr's re-election was effected, while charges were pending that had to do with the director's department and before City Solicitor Baker's report on the question was filed; and that this act by the school board showed "undue haste."

"You have given public utterance," wrote Haserot, "to statements reflecting upon the integrity of public officials, and, when called to submit proof, you have submitted only words and have made but a pusillanimous attempt to justify your statements.

"The present school board has been in office something over a year. For the year 1910 I can hardly be charged with having been president. During this year many of the things were done which were criticized in the Baker report. In so far as the fireproofing is concerned, its inception and its work was conducted directly under the guidance and oversight and every act was approved first by the signature of Mr. Orth and Mrs. Hyre."

PRESS, MARCH 28, 1911.

APPOINT SOLICITOR?

A new bill to make the city solicitor an appointee of the mayor was introduced in the state legislature Tuesday by Representative Edwards of Cuyahoga-co. The bill owes its life to the Cleveland situation, where a democratic solicitor is serving in a republican administration. City Solicitor Baker favors the Edwards bill.

A recent similar bill was defeated.

VIADUCT BONDS TO PROVIDE $300,000

Council Passes Ordinance to Permit Work to Begin Next Summer.

Bill Also Introduced to Allow East Side Port for Yachts.

By unanimous vote the city council last night passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of $300,000 bonds for the reconstruction of Central viaduct. With the funds derived from the sale of these bonds the draw span will be replaced by a fixed span having a clearance of ninety-five feet. The river pier will be removed, the south piers will be rebuilt and stringers will be used in strengthening the portion of the bridge beneath the tracks. City Engineer Hoffman said yesterday that an effort would be made to start work on the improvement this summer.

The following bond issue ordinances reached council last night: $45,000 for park purposes, $25,000 for new East Side engine house, $30,000 for new city hall purposes, $15,000 for Grand and Holton grade crossing elimination. The park improvements will include the construction of two shelter houses in the Public square, the expenditure of $30,000 on the proposed Edgewater and Gordon bath houses and the construction of a new entrance to Garfield park.

In addition an ordinance reached the council last night which will pave the way for the construction of the long looked for East Side harbor for yachts and motor boats. The ordinance authorizes the water department to expend $26,000 in the construction of a sea wall north of the Kirtland pumping station property. The $30,000 to be derived from the new city hall bond sale will be added to a $100,000 surplus now on hand and enough steel will be purchased to enable the work on the building to proceed without interruption after the foundation is complete.

Director Lea submitted estimates showing the cost of carrying out the big street extension improvements which have been urged within the past few weeks. The report is as follows: John-av, W. 44th-st to W. 45th-st, $8,000; Hough-av, Ansel-rd to E. 105th-st, $10,000; Carnegie-av, E. 89th-st to 107th-st, $253,000; Chester-av, E. 17th-st to E. 21st-st, $190,000; Central-av, E. 85th-st to E. 105th-st, $190,000.

The administration may back a movement to issue $1,000,000 bonds later in the year for the carrying out of these and other suggested street extension improvements. At the coming meeting of the council an ordinance authorizing the issue of $90,000 street opening bonds will be introduced. This money will care for many small street extension improvements.

The four amendments to the subway ordinances, long urged by the Chamber of Commerce, were finally made a part of the grants last evening. The amendments were attacked by Councilman Haserodt, who sought to have an amendment inserted, making them dependent upon a favorable vote of the people at a special election. This amendment was defeated.

Councilman Kramer stated that the people, in voting for the grant, had generally understood that the Chamber of Commerce amendments were to be passed. He declared, further,

that the only opposition he had heard had come from the councilman of ward twenty-three. After the passage of the amending ordinance, a formal letter of acceptance, signed by President Hopkins of the subway company, was read by City Clerk McCray. This renders the use of the Chamber of Commerce power of attorney unnecessary.

A substitute for the original Morgan dance hall regulation ordinance was accepted by the council last night and referred to committee. The substitute contains a sliding scale license provision. Under this arrangement the license fees range from $15 to $50 and are dependent on the dance hall floor space. Another section of the ordinance contains a provision prohibiting dance hall proprietors from barring soldiers and sailors because of the fact that they are in uniform. This amendment was defeated at a meeting some weeks ago when introduced by Councilman Laferty, but at the Republican caucus yesterday it was agreed that it would be made a part of the substitute and referred to City Solicitor Baker for an opinion as to its validity.

A large delegation representing the camps of the United Spanish War Veterans heard the council proceedings from the spectators' portion of the council chamber last evening. There were about 100 members present and many were in uniform. The Cleveland branch of the German American Alliance forwarded a remonstrance against the passage of the Morgan ordinance in its present form, last evening, opposing the provision requiring dance halls to be closed at 12:30 o'clock.

Councilman Haserodt introduced an ordinance requiring the installation of the double platoon system in the fire department on and after Jan. 1, 1912. A bill is pending in the legislature requiring cities to install this system in October, 1912. Councilman Henry offered a resolution giving firemen three hours a day for their meals.

Acting Mayor Walker's veto of the Washington park improvement ordinance was sustained by the council.

TRACTION REPORT READY.

Completed Draft to be Given to City and Car Interests for Consideration.

Drafts of the report, stating all the changes in the Tayler franchise asked for or suggested by the street railway company, the street railroad commissioner and the interests represented by the city solicitor, were prepared by the Chamber of Commerce subcommittee on tractions yesterday and submitted to Andrew Squire, Commissioner Dahl and City Solicitor Baker. This report will go to the chamber's general committee at a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The subcommittee has tried to prepare a report, showing where the various parties agree and where they disagree. Squire, Dahl and Baker all have commented on the report as prepared by the subcommittee, and the report to go to the larger committee will be prepared this morning. It will take into consideration comment passed by the different representatives to which the original draft was presented yesterday.

PATROLMAN FOUND GUILTY.

Officer Charged With Neglect of Duty Loses Pay.

The trial of Patrolman Joseph Finding took place yesterday before Public Safety Director Hogen. Attorney Frank F. Gentsch represented Finding, but did not ask to be allowed to speak, following City Solicitor Baker's announcement at the beginning of the inquiry that he had held that the director need not follow formal trial procedure in conducting investigations of this character.

It had been rumored, prior to the meeting, that mandamus proceedings would be started to compel the director

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STATE AND CITY TOGETHER SEEK FIRE DANGERS

Inspector Marani Gives 60 Building Owners 20 Days to Comply With Law.

Safer Hogen's activity in ordering building inspector Marani to take immediate and decisive action to remedy fire dangers in Cleveland buildings resulted Wednesday in city inspectors joining W. B. Uniack and Peter T. Curley, state inspectors, in an extended tour of downtown workshops and factories.

The inspection of workshops and factories will be followed by visits to all hotels, theaters and tenements.

City inspectors are under orders to notify owners that arrests will be made within 30 days where the law is not complied with.

"Theaters and hotels in Cleveland are not sufficiently protected from fire dangers," said State Inspector Uniack Wednesday. Changes have already been ordered and made in several cases."

Uniack says the state department will give the city all possible aid in a crusade to secure improved conditions.

The inspectors found in Wednesday's tour many buildings not properly protected. In many cases doors were barred and exits to fire escapes blocked by work tables and piles of refuse.

Marani was raked Tuesday for failure to bring prosecutions in cases where violations are known to exist. He was ordered to show no quarter to persistent violators.

Fire Chief Wallace, Solicitor Baker and Mayor Baehr attended the meeting, which was called soon after word was received from the law department that the building inspector can and must enforce the state law and sections of the building code. It was found that the mayor is responsible for failure by the inspector to do so.

Marani, after the meeting, said that about sixty building owners will be given 20 days to comply with the law. Failure will result in arrests and prosecution, he said.

The building department has caused seven arrests since Jan. 1. In the majority of cases a suspended sentence was given.

Deputy Building Inspectors Hutchison and Phillips found many violations of the building code and state law in a tour of downtown factory buildings Tuesday. They forced immediate changes in many places and issued warnings to owners.

EXIT NAILED SHUT IN FACTORY HERE

So Reports State Inspector on Rounds of Cleveland Downtown Shops.

Says Girls Are Trapped in Many Places Where Law is Violated.

Fire drills in these places, according to Mayor Baehr, would help to overcome the danger of panic in case of fire. At a meeting yesterday with Chief Wallace, City Solicitor Baker and Building Inspector Marani, called for the discussion of the fire escape situation in Cleveland's business blocks and of the laws governing the subject, the mayor said that employes should be drilled just as are the children in schools, so that they would become familiar with the exits.

Deputy Building Inspector Hutchinson, who inspected several factory buildings in the downtown section yesterday, said he found conditions similar to those which resulted in the Washington square fire in New York.

Aroused by the small fires that have recently taken place in moving picture theaters, City Electrician Brunner yesterday announced that the use of motors in the winding of films would not be permitted. In the future, he said, all films would have to be operated by hand and every moving picture theater operator in the city would have to take a new examination.

One of the two stairway exits leading from the second floor in a big two-story candy factory nailed shut. A one-half inch water pipe line with poor pressure and no fire fighting appliances whatever. Such were the conditions found in one of seven factories visited yesterday by W. B. Uniack, state inspector of workshops and factories.

Scores of people, Uniack asserted, are employed in this candy factory, and most of them are girls. Should a fire similar to the one that resulted in the death of 142 people in New York City start in that factory, Uniack asserted last night, the workers would be entrapped with only one exit for all.

Rigorous laws, Uniack said, should be enforced to regulate the factories so that the lives of the employes may be better safeguarded. Under the existing state statutes, factory owners in Ohio cannot be punished for negligence resulting in death, unless a state law is violated.

Since the holocaust of Saturday night, Uniack said, the inspections will be conducted with even more care than usual. He declared that the inspectors always make close investigations of the structures, and asserted that in the future every possible precaution will be taken to prevent fire disasters.

In the candy factory, Uniack yesterday was told by the owner that one of the stairway exits was nailed down to keep curious people from looking in upon the girls at work. The owner of the place declared that it took the girls' minds from their work. Uniack ordered him to remove the obstruction over the exit. The factory inspector also ordered that hose and standpipe be installed within thirty days, threatening to prosecute unless the order is obeyed.

The owner, Uniack said, asserted that he had tried to put in hose and standpipe a year ago, but that the city prevented this by refusing to allow the sidewalk to be torn up so that the pipe could be run in.

Uniack found similar conditions existing in a clothing factory that he visited yesterday. Here, too, he ordered that proper appliances be installed for emergencies in case of fire. Many factories in Cleveland, Uniack said, are not equipped with outside fire escapes. Outside exits, Uniack asserted, ought to be made compulsory on all buildings, so that fire escapes could be reached from every room in the building. He advocated similar measures for apartment houses.

The city council has instructed Building Inspector Marani to prepare a list of all buildings without fire escapes or not equipped with proper fire extinguishing apparatus. Marani is preparing the list now, and as soon as it is ready, Uniack says he will visit all the places listed and see that fire escapes be constructed and fire extinguishing appliances installed where needed.

SUBPENAS HASEROT ON EVE OF JOURNEY

County Prosecutor Summons School Head, Preventing Pleasure Trip.

Board President Must Appear Before Grand Jury on April 7.

INQUIRY SCOPE INCREASES

Expert Accountant Lothman Learns of Cottages in Geneva, Said to be Owned by School Officials and Built From Cleveland School Materials—Plans Sweeping Investigation of Report—Each Member of Board to be Called Before Grand Jury.

Events in the public school inquiry yesterday afternoon followed in rapid succession.

Frank H. Haserot, school board president, was halted on the eve of his departure on a southern trip of six weeks or two months by a grand jury subpena, issued late in the afternoon by County Prosecutor John A. Cline. The subpena, served by County Detective Doran at school board headquarters, calls upon the school board chief to appear before the grand jury April 7.

On top of this came the announcement last night from Prosecutor Cline that every member of the school board is to be called before the grand jury, which starts work next Monday and which will take up the work left unfinished by the old grand jury discharged last week.

School Accountant F. W. Lothman announced yesterday that he will start for Geneva, O., the latter part

of this week to investigate conditions relating in a vital way to the management of the Cleveland schools. He will inquire into reports which have come to him, to the effect that Cleveland school officials own cottages at Geneva which have been built from Cleveland school material.

New Line of Inquiry Proposed.

Cline last night said the calling of all school board members before the next grand jury will open a new line of inquiry which hitherto has not been investigated. It is said that each one of the school board members is to be asked point blank what he or she knows about the school board management of past years; what knowledge he or she had of the fireproofing work which brought out the original investigation into overcharges; also regarding the "political pool" in connection with which former School Board Clerk William Fisher was indicted last fall.

Accountant Lothman this week began a quiz of departmental heads at school headquarters under Director Orr. The school organizer yesterday questioned for two hours J. C. Quayle, superintendent of old buildings, on his business methods with regard to fireproofing and other phases of his work in the old building department.

"I could get no satisfaction from Mr. Quayle," Mr. Lothman said. "His answers were either 'I can't remember,' or 'I don't know.' My general conclusions, however, from the interview were that the business methods of Quayle's department are in a badly tangled state. My examination of other school officials will be continued within a few days."

Anticipate Startling Disclosures.

It was learned from Mr. Lothman himself that the school organizer's special report on the investigation will tell of alleged incompetency and mismanagement to a greater extent than was at first reported. Day after day of the examination of Orr's office has brought forth results, according to Lothman, that will reflect little credit to the business ability of the men in the executive department of the schools.

F. H. Haserot, school board head, was comfortably ensconced in the board rooms at school headquarters yesterday afternoon, conferring with several school book men on the subject of contracts, when County Detective Doran, armed with a subpena, entered.

"I want to speak to you," Doran said to Haserot.

"Well, what is it," returned the board president.

"I have a summons for you to appear as a witness before the grand jury," was the response of the county detective, who then handed the board president the subpena.

"What do they want of me at the grand jury," inquired Haserot impatiently.

"You'll have to ask Mr. Cline that question," replied Doran.

With that, the bearer of the summons left the board rooms.

President Haserot was in no mood to talk after the summons had been served.

"What can I say?" the school board chief asked. "The subpena speaks for itself. I intended to leave for Ashville, N. C., the latter part of this week for a little rest and recreation, but it seems I can get nothing of the kind. This sudden summons means probably that I cannot get away at all this spring, as the book business is likewise pressing at this time."

Then Haserot shoved the summons back in his pocket and left the office.

Word came to Accountant Lothman yesterday that at least one Cleveland school official owns a cottage at Geneva, O., a house that was constructed from old building stock in Cleveland and bought at a nominal price. From another source Mr. Lothman says he learned that the building material was not repurchased, but obtained free of charge.

"All these reports will be carefully investigated by me in person at Geneva, within a day or two," Mr. Lothman announced. "I do not intend to allow any stone to go unturned in analyzing this complicated school situation and to run to earth the officials, if there be any, who may have neglected their duty."

From every possible angle, Mr. Lothman questioned J. C. Quayle yesterday, regarding fireproofing and all other matters pertaining to his department and that of Director Orr. The question of vouchers, who had the authority in signing them, the approval of bills and the like were minutely covered.

"I am becoming discouraged trying to probe to the bedrock of this situation," Lothman said. "None of the school officials seem to be quite frank with me on the subject. I can't understand their position. However, I intend to pursue this inquiry to the very end."

Accountant Lothman wants to know why City Solicitor Baker doesn't make a final report on fireproofing overcharges. Baker made his preliminary report some time ago. The school board as well as Lothman is now awaiting the last word from the city solicitor on the subject.

Plans are now under way for establishing a new municipal golf grounds on the ninety-eight-acre tract of land along Lorain-av at Settlement-rd, acquired many years ago by the city and laid out as a cemetery. The property was never used as a cemetery because it was found unsuited to this purpose and a number of attempts have been made to sell the land.

Councilman Clayton C. Townes suggested a week ago that it would make a good municipal golf course and the park department is now preparing plans. City Solicitor Baker has ruled that the land, although owned by the public safety department of the city, could be used for park purposes.

BOOK WAR REOPENS ON NEW CONTRACTS

Representative of Publisher Questions Legality of Instruments.

Asks That City Solicitor Render Opinion to Settle Question.

The school book war reached a climax at the board of education meeting yesterday afternoon, when Ginn & Co., through its agent, J. W. Swartz, challenged the legality of the new text book contracts, drawn up by President F. H. Haserot and approved by the board. Ginn & Co., through its local attorneys, Bemis & Bemis, submitted a letter to the board, declining to sign the new contract stipulations, on the ground that they were illegal.

President Haserot quickly accepted the challenge, arguing that the city solicitor had already ruled that the new contract, in substance, was within the law, and that the school board should not be dictated to by one lone book concern.

"We will give them a run for their money before this business ends," Haserot said defiantly.

Haserot pointed out that 90 per cent. of the book companies had accepted the new contract and that the only large publishing house that had positively declined to come to terms was Ginn & Co. The board head looked upon this as an attempt to criticise the board's ability and judgment in the drawing of contracts.

Dr. J. D. Jones vainly tried to get a resolution through that would refer the Ginn letter to City Solicitor Baker, thereby holding up all the contracts for an indefinite period. Haserot said this was an insult to the intelligence of the city solicitor, who had already ruled in favor of the school board.

After a two-hour wrangle, the Ginn letter was officially thrown out, but an amendment was adopted, whereby all the book contracts and the conditions upon which they were drawn, will be turned over to Mr. Baker for his legal opinion as to their validity.

When the meeting opened, the replies from many publishers were read in answer to the recent options adopted by the school board. The options gave the publishers the choice of first, assuming the risk of shipment of books with payments every month; second, providing for the assumption of risk by the board of education, but payments to the publishers to be made only once in three months; and third, the establishment of a local depositary.

The majority of the publishers by yesterday's replies, accepted either one of the three options. Only three book concerns turned the entire proposition down. They were Ginn & Co., Silver, Burdette & Co., and Newsman & Co. The last two have only a small percentage of text books in the Cleveland schools.

No sooner had the acceptances from the publishers been read than the debate on the Ginn letter, throwing down the gauntlet to the board, was started. Agent Swartz for Ginn & Co. stated that the F. O. B. clause, throwing the expense of freight charges on the publishers, was illegal, according to the general code of Ohio. It was held that the statute provided that boards of education should pay the freight charges.

Ginn & Co. also maintained that the consignment feature, originally inserted in the contract, was also outside the law. Upon those two positions Mr. Swartz based his contention that the whole matter should be referred to the city solicitor.

The board voted to permit the May Co. to distribute trees to the public school children of the city for Arbor day.

DISCUSS PARK POLICE CHANGE.

Councilmen Confronted With Question of Authority in Transfer.

At a meeting with Mayor Baehr yesterday, the council committee on police discussed the Haserodt ordinance calling for the discontinuance of a special department of park police and for the turning over of this service to the regular police force, under the direction of Chief Kohler.

"I have been told," said Chairman Arnold, "that the matter is something that is beyond the control of the council; that we have no authority to do away with the department of park police."

The matter will be referred to City Solicitor Baker for an opinion.

CLEVELAND PRESS, MARCH 31.

TEXTBOOK ROW GOES TO BAKER

Solicitor to Rule on Legality of Haserot's Contract.

The row over school book contracts has been submitted to City Solicitor Baker for settlement.

Baker will decide the legality of the "three option" contract devised by President Haserot, whereby companies able to establish depositories here may do so, and avoid risk of loss and payment of freight on small consignments, while other companies must pay freight and agree to accept returned books.

Ginn & Co., second largest contractor for school books, declined to accept the contract. President Haserot insisted that Ginn & Co.'s objection be thrown out, but had to agree that the legality of his settlement plan be referred to Baker.

Ginn & Co. insisted that it was not legal to compel any of the companies to pay freight.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911

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Chamber of Commerce Committee Decides to Urge Referendum.

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The decision was practically reached, too, that the amended ordinance, if one is passed by the city council, shall be subject to referendum. Commissioner Dahl also offered in evidence a letter written by Judge Robert W. Tayler just before his death, in which the judge discussed financing by the company. Dahl offered the letter as evidence in bearing on some means of guaranteeing the expenditure of $2,500,000 for improvements if the ordinance is changed.

D. C. Westenhaver and City Solicitor Baker thought this sum should be set aside in stock. Dahl said it ought to be in bonds. To add force to his contention, he offered the Tayler letter, written to a citizen on Nov. 14 last, two weeks before the judge died.

On behalf of Mayor Baehr it was said a referendum would be insisted upon.

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Baker said that the law required the text books to be selected between the first Mondays of February and August preceding

The Columbia Phonograph Co.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SUNDAY, APRIL 2,

CONSIDERS BONDS FOR SEWAGE PLANT

Director Lea Asks Solicitor if City Has Authority to Negotiate Loan.

Majority of Health Board Favors Filtration of Local Supply.

Stirred by the report that the United States authorities are planning to bring pressure on Cleveland to install a sewage disposal plant for the protection of the cities in other states along the easterly end of Lake Erie, Public Service Director Lea yesterday forwarded a letter to City Solicitor Baker asking him for information relative to an opinion concerning the rights of cities to issue bonds for this purpose, which is reported to have come from the state attorney general recently.

It was reported some weeks ago that Attorney General Hogan had ruled that cities could issue bonds up to 5 per cent. of the tax duplicate, if the bond issue beyond the 4 per cent. limit was for the purpose of installing sewage disposal plants. In that event, the Cleveland council would be in a position, without a vote of the people, to expend $2,740,000 in the construction of a plant for the treatment of its sewage.

City officials are not over-enthusiastic on this subject. It was declared yesterday at the city hall, that while the installation of a sewage disposal plant might better the drinking water of cities along the easterly end of Lake Erie, it would not improve Cleveland's supply of drinking water to any great extent. The majority of the members of the board of health favors the purification of the drinking water supply by the treatment of the water pumped into the city mains from the new intake. This view is not shared by Member Smith of the board of health, who is strongly in favor of taking up sewage treatment as soon as possible.

Director Lea, in his letter to the city solicitor, asked, in addition, whether the 5 per cent. limitation could also be applied to garbage collection on the grounds of sanitation and general public health. He is strongly in favor of erecting a central garbage collection station in the flats. The present station is inadequate, in his opinion, and he has long urged the issuance of bonds for the construction of a new building on Canal-rd near the Central viaduct.

The reports that the United States authorities are planning to compel cities along this section of the lake to install sewage filtration plants arose, when it became known that Dr. Allan McLaughlin of the United States department of public health, was in the city to investigate typhoid fever conditions. Dr. McLaughlin spent a large portion of his time at the city hall yesterday making arrangements to obtain desired data from the heads of various departments. During his two-week stay in Cleveland he will obtain data from the water works department, the sewer departments and from the food inspection division of the health department.

Before work is started on a sewage disposal plant, the city would undoubtedly take steps to complete the intercepting sewer system. All of the sewage now flowing into the river must be diverted into sewer branches extending southerly from the main and east and west lines of the interceptor. The disposal plant would be located near the outlet of the sewer in old Collinwood, in all probability. No definite estimate of the cost of a sewage disposal plant has been given, but it is agreed that the cost would run up into the millions.

An increase in the size of the city's milk and dairy inspection force is planned by Supt. Ford of the health department. Dr. Allan McLaughlin is much interested in this phase of the Cleveland health department's work and yesterday, on a visit at the city hall, he stated that Cleveland is a little ahead of all the other cities of the country in this service. Two inspectors will probably be added to City Veterinarian Eddy's force in the near future.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1911

DANCE HALL BILL PASSES COUNCIL

Beginning May 15 Inspector Will Have Charge of All Public Halls.

Soldiers and Sailors Lose in Appeal to Appear in Uniform.

The city council last night, under suspension of the rules, passed the Morgan ordinance regulating public dances held in the city and placing them under the general supervision of an inspector of dance halls. The ordinance will become effective May 15 and on and after that date it will be unlawful to hold any public dances until the halls in which they are held are licensed.

An amendment, striking out the clause prohibiting dance hall proprietors from barring soldiers or sailors in uniform merely because of the wearing of uniforms, was adopted after a debate following the reading of an adverse report on this section from City Solicitor Baker.

There were 20 yeas and 9 nays on the amendment striking out the uniform regulation. Councilman Menning then offered an amendment striking out the license provision of the ordinance.

The license fees provided in the dance hall ordinance range from $15 to $50, dependent on the amount of floor space of the hall. The ordinance requires that dances terminate at 12:30 o'clock a. m. unless permission is granted by the inspector. If this permission is given the dance may continue to 2 a. m.

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A resolution authorizing Director Lea to enter into a contract with Architect M. M. Gleichman for the preparation of plans for the Edgewater and Gordon bath houses was offered by Councilman White. The cost of each structure complete will be $75,000. The buildings will be erected in sections.

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Baker said that the law required the text books to be selected between the first Mondays of February and August preceding the school year in which they were to be used, this selection being made from the list prepared by the state school examiner. The books should be paid for, he said, as soon as they had been checked, the clerk drawing on the contingent fund for the money.

"No contract which has been awarded but not executed will be valid," Baker said.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SUNDAY, APRIL 2,

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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BOOK TANGLE GETS SECOND BAD TWIST

Board Deadlocks on Question of Approving New Contracts.

Situation Now Back to Old Point in Long Litigation.

Despite the urgent appeal for textbooks from Cleveland school children, the board of education yesterday afternoon tied up the school book situation in a still more complicated knot. A second legal opinion, rendered by City Solicitor Baker, was disregarded by the school officials. and the board deadlocked on the question. of approving the new book contracts. The outlook for books in the schools in the near future is dim, owing to the absence of President Haserot who is on a vacation in the south which prevents the board from coming to a definite decision.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, board member, had written to the city solicitor, asking his opinion regarding the validity of the modifying clause introduced by President Haserot which practically made the publishers pay the freight charges.

Baker replied that the revised clause was against the law in that it connected the price of books with the transportation rates.

"This obviously makes the price of the textbook to the pupil depend upon the freight charges," wrote the city solicitor. "The price of books has nothing to do with the shipment of books at all and should be considered entirely separate. The clause is unenforceable and would result in litigation. In the end the courts would have to determine the validity of the entire contract."

In view of this decision Mrs. Hyre moved that Haserot's modifying clause be stricken out. The motion did not pass, Leopold, Kimmel and Canfield voting against it, thereby throwing the school book situation back where it was originally.

Canfield, together with Members Kimmel and Leopold held that by the action of the board at last Saturday's sesison, the whole contract had been approved. Mrs. Hyre and Dr. Ashmun believed differently, stating that no vote on the contract as a whole had been taken.

VETS WILL TAKE UNIFORM FIGHT TO LEGISLATURE

City Council Refuses to Pass Law Allowing Uniformed Men in Dance.

Spanish war veterans who Monday night lost in their effort to have council pass a law admitting soldiers and sailors in uniform to dance halls, Tuesday resolved to carry their fight to the legislature.

Representative Geleerd of Lucas-co, a department commander of the veterans, will be asked to introduce the proposed legislation.

At the eleventh hour Monday the Morgan dance hall ordinance, containing the Laferty amendment providing for uniforms, was referred to City Solicitor Baker. Baker declared the Laferty amendment illegal.

Monday night council passed the amendment minus the uniform provision.

The veterans have a letter from Admiral Dewey who points that a federal law permits uniforms to be worn in the District of Columbia, the territories and the insular possessions. It does not apply to the states.

"The time will come, no doubt," Dewey said in his letter, "when the law permitting uniforms to be worn at dances will become general throughout the states. All that we can do now is to persistently work toward that end."

Councilmen Menning and Hasrodt failed to have the clause providing that dance hall proprietors must pay a fee of from $15 to $50, stricken from the Morgan ordinance.

SCHOOL BOARD DEADLOCKS ON BOOK PROBLEM

Children Try to Learn by Means of Blackboard Lessons and Teachers' Talks.

School board cheerfully resumed its task of holding up school book contracts Monday. A vote of three to three left the public school book supply figuratively in the air.

Meanwhile pupils of the fifth and sixth grades have been attempting to study arithmetic for five weeks without text books, and children of the seventh and eighth grades have been pursuing a course in United States history by means of remarks from the teachers.

In high school a German text book and a book on English literature are missing. Teachers are giving blackboard lessons instead.

"The superintendent ought to have made some arrangement to meet a contingency life this," said member Jones of the school board. "He didn't consult the board when he introduced the four-term plan, and it is up to him now if the children must do without books."

City Solicitor Baker ruled Monday that President Haserot's plan to subtract the cost of freight charges from the contract price of books was invalid and unenforcible.

Mrs. Hyre moved that the clause be stricken out, and, bfiy a factional vote, Leopold, Canfield and Kimmel of the Haserot faction, against Mrs. Hyre, Jones and Ashmun of the anti-Haserot faction, the board deadlocked.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

DISPENSARY WORK LEGAL.

Health Officials Are Upheld in Tuberculosis Fight on the West Side.

West Side tuberculosis dispensary work, checked by the protest from the police in the Detroit-av police station against the maintenance of a dispensary on the upper floor of the building, is to be resumed at once by the board of health.

An opinion from the city law department, received by the board yesterday, states that the department has the authority to expend city funds in the renting and equipment of quarters for tuberculosis dispensary work. City Solicitor Baker took up the question some time ago, as the city auditor wished to legal opinion on the question before approving expenditures for this service.

The board decided yesterday to rent rooms in a building at Detroit-av and W. 25th-st.

KOHLER'S PRESTIGE RESTORED BY RULE

Chief Given Power to Try Unimportant Cases of Patrolmen.

New Regulation Same as Old in Nearly All of Its Provisions.

Chief Kohler yesterday regained the prestige he recently lost in the police department through court decisions in the case of Patrolman Finding, and his opponents in the department received a setback through a revision of rule 12 governing his powers in trying officers and men under him for offenses against the rules.

A new rule, similar to the old one and covering the same ground, is responsible for the change. It was formulated by Public Safety Disector Hogen and City Solicitor Baker, and given out to the department by Chief Kohler yesterday in the daily bulletin. Under this new rule, the chief can try all cases except the most serious ones, and has the right to impose all

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1911.

Thinks Hogen Overstepped.

Attorney Frank Gentsch said last night he thought Director Hogen had exceeded his authority in delegating a portion of his authority to Chief Kohler. He stated that since the power was expressly given to the director of public safety, the director did not necessarily have the right to transfer the authority to whomever he wished. Gentsch said that although the phraseology of the new law was different, its intent was the same as that on which the injunction was given.

usual penalties except that of suspension.

Following the rulings handed down by Common Pleas Judge C. J. Estep and Circuit Judge F. A. Henry in an injunction granted some time ago against the chief, members of the department, who have long been opposed to him, became jubilant at what they considered a victory for their cause. Many had long objected to the chief trying cases against them.

Their opposition became crystallized recently, when Patrolman Finding was suspended by Kohler for alleged breach of the rules. Attorney Frank F. Gentsch, acting for Finding and opponents of the chief, took the case into court, contending that the chief had no disciplinary powers and must cite all cases to the director of public safety for trial.

Judge Estep upheld the contention, and ruled that the chief of police could not try any case or impose a penalty. Solicitor Baker, acting for the city and Chief Kohler, carried the case into circuit court. Judge Henry upheld the lower court to the extent that the chief had no power to penalize by suspension. This was interpreted by the chief and by members of the department to mean that the chief could no longer try cases, and he has since been turning all trials over to Director Hogen.

A few days ago, Director Hogen and Solicitor Baker drew up the new rule 12 to take the place of the old one. With the exception of a few instances, it follows the wording of the old rule, but is drawn, according to Baker, with a view to avoiding confliction with the court decision. As in the case of the old rule, the new one requires the chief to certify the most serious offenses to the director for trial and leaves those of lesser degree to be tried by the chief. The only difference is in the matter of penalizing by suspension. This power is left to the director.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1911

WOULD WIN PEACE WITH BOOK ORDERS

Former School Board Head to Make Move Seeking to End Deadlock.

Act Follows Decision Saying Board's Contracts Are Illegal.

A straightening out of the school book tangle is likely to be effected at today's board of education meeting. Dr. G. C. Ashmun, former school board head, contemplates introducing a resolution that will give authority to the superintendent of schools to order at once the school books that already have been enumerated and indorsed by the board. This would obviate the necessity of drawing up further contracts and would put a stop to lengthy discussions.

This move is made mainly on account of the recent ruling by City Solicitor Baker that all book contracts drawn up by the board were illegal. The decision was based principally on the contract clause that compelled publishers to pay the transportation charges.

President Haserot was authorized by the board to write another clause pertaining to freight charges. The amended section placed the burden of defraying freight expense upon the board of education but provided that the expense should be deducted from the price of books. The publishers held that this was only another way of forcing them to meet the cost of transportation.

At the last meeting August Kimmel, who had stood by Haserot from the start on the contract proposition, moved that, in order to facilitate matters, the superintendent of schools be instructed to select books according to the Ohio school laws and the rules of the Cleveland board of education. This was temporarily held up by the board.

"Now that a representative of the Haserot faction is willing to indorse a general resolution that will provide for the adoption of books according to the law," Dr. Ashmun said yesterday, "I feel that such a motion could pass muster in the board. Personally I feel that that is the best way out of the difficulty that has thus far tied up the book contract business. It would preclude any chance of future litigation with the book companies."

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COUNCIL MAY WAGE FIGHT TOM PLANNED

Effort to Slash Electric Light Prices in Two Will be Opened by Democrats.

MAY IMPROVE PLANTS

City's Property to be Enlarged Through Bond Issues if Ordinances Pass.

"Mr. Johnson's next great work was to have been the lowering of the price of electric light in Cleveland. That was the campaign he had planned if elected mayor. He said to me one day, in talking of this project: 'I want to see electric light in the humble home of every workingman in Cleveland, at 2 cents per kilowatt, and I know it can be done.'"—From interview by Ben T. Cable, former Illinois congressman, and personal associate of Tom L. Johnson.

Democratic councilmen, headed by Councilman Haserodt, will attempt to carry out what was to have been Johnson's next big effort, a fight to reduce electric lighting rates charged by the Illuminating company.

An ordinance calling for a new regulation of rates will be introduced at the next regular meeting of council by Haserodt. The Illuminating company now charges 12½ cents a unit (consisting of 1000 watts) for a certain number of units, and 5 cents a unit for all additional units. Each home and business place is placed under a specified unit regulation at the time a contract is made.

Haserodt's ordinance will provide that the company may not charge more than 8 cents a unit for the specified number of units.

His Leader Has Dropped.

Leadership of the Cuyahoga county democratic organization will fall to City Solicitor Newton D. Baker as a result of Citizen Tom's death. County committeemen Tuesday said they knew of no other man who would even be considered to assume the helm.

Baker is expected to carry on, uninterruptedly, the program mapped out by Tom. He is more familiar with the policies for which the former mayor stood and his ideas for future civic betterment through proper municipal legislation and administration than any other person, and could more nearly gather up all the threads of Tom's plans.

Not only during Tom's administration, but in the 16 months since he left office, Baker has been his closest confidant on matters both personal and political.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

SEEKS NEW RATES ON ELECTRIC LIGHT

Councilman Believes Charges of Company Should be Revised at Once.

Asks City Solicitor to Prepare Ordinance Making Changes.

Councilman Haserodt has asked City Solicitor Baker to prepare an ordinance calling for a revision of the lighting rates of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. The company now charges 12 1-2 cents a unit for the use of a certain number of units and 5 cents per unit for all the light used above this amount. Haserodt believes that the company should not be allowed to charge more than 8 cents per unit for the first specified amount and 3 cents per unit above this amount.

"I have been told by the city solicitor that the council has the authority to regulate electric lighting rates every ten years as it is able to regulate gas rates every ten years," he said. "The council cannot force the company to accept an unreasonable rate, but we can show by the company's voluntary reduction of the price of arc light service to the city for street lighting purposes that the reduction I propose for commercial service is not unreasonable."

Former Mayor Johnson had planned during the closing period of his last term to take up the electric lighting problem. This was to have been the next move after the settlement of the street car question and the establishment of 3-cent fare. Democratic members of the council will make an effort to carry out this policy.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1911

SCHOOL BOARD TO LEARN OF ITSELF

Will Hear Report of Business Examiner at Regular Session Today.

Members Also to Face Grand Jury to Aid in Cline's Inquiry.

The report of F. W. Lothman, school examiner, probably will be submitted to the board of education at its regular weekly session this afternoon, and it is expected that developments will result. In addition to this the members of the school board will be summoned before the grand jury today, the purpose being, according to a recent statement of the county prosecutor, to follow a new line of investigation in school affairs.

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Mr. Lothman was appointed by the school board several months ago to examine the methods and manner of doing business in the department of Charles Orr, director of schools. Accountant Lothman has worked daily on the investigation, going over vouchers, bills, and trying to ascertain just how the business was systematized. From time to time Lothman has quizzed members of the department with the view to getting more light on the situation.

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Will Make Traction Report.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the traction situation will hold its final meeting Wednesday. Commissioner Dahl, City Solicitor Baker and Attorney Andrew Squires will be present and a report will be agreed upon. The committee may give this report to the public, if it be possible for the members to get together, or it may be that the matter will be submitted to the members of the chamber for their action.

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FIXING GARDEN

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Councilman Menning will take a leading part in the fight against the Illuminating company by introducing a resolution calling for a $1,000,000 bond issue to extend the service of the municipal electric lighting plants at South Brooklyn and Collinwood.

According to Asst. City Auditor Wagner, the city is in a position to issue $513,000 in improvement bonds.

If the Haserodt ordinance becomes a law, it practically will cut the bills of consumers of electricity in two.

"Solicitor Baker has given me an opinion that the council has the power to regulate electric lighting rates every 10 years, as it is able to regulate gas rates every 10 years," Haserodt said Tuesday. "The rates of the Illuminating company have not been regulated for several years."

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Accountant F. W. Lothman, whose report on Director Orr's business methods was expected at the same meeting, announced early Monday that he would not be prepared to present his findings.

Several thousand children have been deprived of history, arithmetic, German and English literature text books while board members have disputed over book contracts. City Solicitor Baker has ruled that the form of contract drawn by President Haserot, by which book companies are taxed the freight charges, is illegal.

HUNCHBACK IS SLAIN

Killed by Doctor, His Rival in Love.

By United Press.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., April 11.—Forcing his way through a window into the home of Miss Ruth Moore, Asa Dunning, a hunchback, was confronted by his rival for the woman's affections, Dr. J. E. Inskeep, and in a fight that ensued Dunning was shot to death. Miss Moore was the only witness to the fight.

Inskeep informed the sheriff of the killing shortly after midnight today and surrendered.

PUPILS ESCAPE FIRE

By United Press.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Fire of

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1911.

HEARS BOOK MEN ARE BEFRIENDED

Dr. Ashmun Tells of Charge That Board Protects Big Interest.

Declares Haserot Threw Out Algebra for One Not Yet Complete.

Charges that the American Book Co. had friends at the board of education, who protected its interests, were repeated at the meeting of the board yesterday. The introduction of these remarks brought out a spirited colloquy and emphatic words.

The charges came after the board had adopted a list of books submitted by Supt. Elson, in which the American Book Co. secured the lion's share. The list was adopted by a vote of four to three, the so-called Haserot faction having the majority. The list recommended by Supt. Elson and adopted by the majority of the board included Short & Elson's arithmetic and Hick's speller.

Under the regulations adopted, the list selected in the committee of the whole must lie on the table one week before formal adoption can be made. A suggestion was made that the week's delay might be saved, if that regulation were wiped out of the way.

An objection was made by Dr. Ashmun. He wanted the list to wait and be inspected.

"I am going to be frank in what I have to say," he declared. "It has come to me many times that one of the book companies, the American Book Co., to be plain, has friends here who have agreed to protect its interests. I do not know if that be true, but we ought to have time to get confirmation of the rumor if it can be got."

President Haserot left the chair and called Member Leopold to preside. Everyone looked for fireworks.

"I wonder if the member who made that charge will give his authority for the statement," said President Haserot.

"I certainly will not," Dr. Ashmun replied.

"We then have the strange situation," continued President Haserot, "of a member repeating a miserable rumor and refusing to give his authority when it is asked for. It makes him responsible for the rumor which he circulates."

"I challenge that statement," retorted Dr. Ashmun. "I stated it came to me as a report, and I did not know the truth or falsity of it. But when that company secures a preponderance of the business, it does appear as if that fact lent some color to the report."

"I still ask for proof," said Haserot.

"Well, here it is," said Dr. Jones. "A few weeks ago you threw out an algebra, used for years, and adopted one said to be much superior. I am informed the second part of that algebra that is to be used in the schools has not yet been printed. If the book is not off the press, how can you, how did you, know it was the best book? You championed it."

President Haserot denied he was the champion of the American Book Co., and Dr. Jones asked if he did not champion that book.

"It strikes me it comes with poor grace for any member of this board to give currency to rumors when he declines, or is ashamed, to make public the names of the authors of the rumors," said President Haserot. "I am not the champion of any book publisher, but I am the champion of any concern that does its business honestly with this board."

Mrs. Hyre poured oil on the troubled waters at this point and had the question laid over one week.

In the list of books recommended, the American Book Co. got fourteen, while Rand-McNally, Heath, Ginn and the others secured a few each.

Supt. Elson sent a letter to the board saying the Hicks speller was the only one for Cleveland, as it was based on the work done here. He also said that he and Principal Short of West Tech high secured no royalty from the adoption of their arithmetic in the technical high schools here.

The board ran away from the advice of Solicitor Baker on the specifications in the new book contracts. Solicitor Baker said that to include in the contract that the publishers should pay the freight would make the contract illegal and nonenforcable. The board changed the specifications to read that the books were to be paid for at list price, less an amount equal to the freight from the point of shipment to Cleveland. It was this freight provision that made Ginn & Co. threaten to tie up the award by litigation.

Expert Accountant Lothman did not have his final report ready. His bill for services during March, amounting to $915, was submitted. Most of the work was done by his assistant, but charged for at $2.50 per hour. The board decided to spend $4,200 at Clark, $1,500 at Woodland and $5,316 at Detroit school for playgrounds.

BAKER IS HEIR TO JOHNSON'S POWER

Democrats Pick City Solicitor to Head County Executive Committee.

New Leader's Practical Suggestions Please the Party.

Newton D. Baker is now in command of the Cuyahoga Democracy. At a meeting of the county executive committee yesterday afternoon, at which he was not present, Mr. Baker was unanimously elected chairman to succeed himself. Mr. Baker was sent for following the committee's action.

"If it is your judgment that I should fill this position I will abide by your verdict," said Baker. "Having been elected chairman, I want to say that as head of the organization it is my wish that I have a personal acquaintance with every member of the organization. I want to be able to call each man by his name and shake his hand as a friend. That I may be able to do this I shall be at headquarters on every Saturday afternoon, from 2 o'clock on, until further notice. I want to meet every member of the organization."

Baker, as leader, swept the committee off its feet. Surprise gave way to astonishment as the city solicitor proceeded to outline his plans. The practical politicians on the committee had hoped that Baker would take hold in such a way as to insure a semblance of practical politics at least, but as the new chairman voiced this or that idea for practical work the smiles of encouragement on the faces of old war horses quickly spread into broad grins and when Baker left they fairly shouted for joy.

The committee not only elected Baker chairman but decided to recommend that the city solicitor be selected by the state central committee as Mr. Johnson's successor from the twenty-first congressional district. The committee is expected to carry out the wishes of the organization.

Plans for aiding the Tom L. Johnson memorial fund were considered and the committee voted a $100 donation to the fund. At the suggestion of Chairman Baker it was decided to call a meeting of the organization for one week from tomorrow night. The purpose of this meeting, it was announced, is to discuss ways and means of swelling the Johnson memorial fund.

Mr. Baker will step forward as the leader at this meeting. He will then make public his plans to the organization.

Naturally the men in the ranks will expect to hear something as to the mayoralty. Whether Mr. Baker will discuss this at that time is not known, but as far as the members of the executive committee are concerned, they no longer have any doubt that Mr. Baker will be the Democratic nominee. The new chairman refrained from any discussion of this subject either privately or publicly yesterday. Accepting the chairmanship of the committee in the way he did has made as certain to the politicians as anything in politics can be, that the city solicitor will ultimately accede to the wishes of the organization and that he will be the municipal standard bearer of the Democrats next November.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19,

THIRD QUIZ MADE IN SCHOOL OFFICE

Contractors Start Inquiry on Alleged Overcharges for Fireproofing.

Information to be Used to Contest Suits Now Pending.

Another investigation of books and vouchers in the office of Director of Schools Orr has been started. It is the third that has been instituted since the claim of overcharges was made last fall against the firms that did the fireproofing on the school buildings.

This time the investigation is being made by Ernst & Ernst and the report that firm will write will be for the use of the contractors who have been or will be sued for the alleged overcharges on the fireproofing contracts. The work was started yesterday morning with an inspection of the vouchers and other records pertaining to fireproofing. It will be continued until the material collected satisfies the experts doing the work they have what the attorneys require for the purpose of contesting the suit instituted for the recovery of the alleged overpayments.

The vouchers and records have been examined twice by expert accountants. The first examination was by Nau, Tanner & Rusk for the use of City Solicitor Baker. This examination was not completed, being stopped when the funds appropriated by the board had been expended. The records are now undergoing investigation by F. W. Lothman. He was employed by the board to study the methods employed in handling the business of the director's office and to recommend such changes and betterments as were calculated to modernize the work. He has been at his task for several weeks and has not yet completed it. He has made no preliminary report. The board expected the report Monday, but it was not ready. It may be completed in time to be given to the board at its meeting next week.

The board has paid to the accountants to date about $3,000 and will have a considerable sum yet to pay before the work is completed. In addition it will have to incur heavy expenses in the litigation it has caused to be started against the fireproofing concerns for the recovery of the amounts alleged to be overcharged. The board is paying Expert Lothman $2.50 per hour for the time he expends on the work. In the bill he submitted to the board on Monday it was shown that the greater part of the work done during March was done by an assistant, but it was charged for at the regular price, $2.50 per hour, the same sum paid him for his personal work done on the job.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19,

THE DAILY FORUM—BUCYRUS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19,

City Solicitor Newton D. Baker becomes the new democratic leader in Cleveland, succeeding the late Tom L. Johnson. Mr. Baker is one of the ablest men of Ohio, an accomplished lawyer and a safe leader. He will have the strength of his former chief, and will probably be able to avoid his mistakes.

CLEVELAND PRESS, APRIL 21

ASK LONGER STREET

The Cedar-av improvement association Thursday night appointed a committee to ask City Solicitor Baker to draw up an ordinance for the extension of Cedar-av from E. 22d-st to E. 14th-st and Sumner-av.

D. C. Loomis, George Glanfield, W. H. Buerger and W. A. Kelley were appointed on the committee. Over 2000 names have been secured to the petition asking for the extension, the estimated cost of which is $140,000.

PARTY LEADERLESS EXCEPT FOR BAKER

Democrats Find Themselves as Republicans Were After Hanna's Death.

Solicitor Thought Johnson's Logical Successor by Organization.

Tom L. Johnson's death, for the second time within a decade leaves a political party without a Cleveland leader. Seven years and two months ago Marcus A. Hanna died. Hanna's death left F. M. Chandler, Charles F. Leach, C. C. Dewstoe, T. A. McCaslin, W. R. Hopkins and one or two others as lieutenants in command. Johnson's death leaves Newton D. Baker, W. B. Gongwer, Timothy McDonough, C. W. Lapp, Thomas Coughlin, C. W. Stage and others to control the Cuyahoga Democracy.

History, in other words, as far as Cleveland politics is concerned, has simply repeated itself. There is but one difference. That difference is that when Hanna died Theodore Roosevelt was and had been president for some time and, fearing Hanna as his sole prospective opponent for the Republican presidential nomination, he took steps to cripple any organization the senator might have here. Mr. Roosevelt, as president, issued an executive order, declaring that federal office holders, such as Chandler, Leach and Dewstoe, should no longer actively participate in politics.

The order was enforced. Hanna, it must be remembered, had a large share in naming not only the federal office holders in Ohio but in all parts of the country. The blow was aimed at Hanna and everybody so understood it.

The Democratic organization does not depend on federal patronage for its existence. In fact, just at present, patronage as a political weapon for the Democrats is nil. There can be no executive order handicap for them.

With this difference, the Democrats today seem to be in the position that the Republicans were seven years ago. In the state the Republicans then were supreme. Marcus A. Hanna had aided Myron T. Herrick in his election as governor. He was the head and front of the political opposition to Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland. Hanna, in other words, was the Republican party. His word was law.

Chaos for the party followed his death. Myron T. Herrick was defeated for re-election as governor. The Democrats continued successful in city and county, until the fall of 1909, when Johnson was defeated for his fifth term as mayor. Mr. Johnson always believed this defeat was but a temporary setback and that if he lived until November, 1911, the people would again elect him mayor.

The result is that his death has left the party masterless. Newton D. Baker is the man expected to succeed to leadership. Baker has all the benefit of close association with Mr. Johnson. He knows every detail of every plan Tom L. Johnson may have laid. He knows and is in complete sympathy with the great constructive program Mr. Johnson laid out years ago and is, therefore, equipped as is no other man in the party to carry out that program.

But Newton D. Baker is not ambitious politically. He has repeatedly declared that he does not want the Democratic nomination for mayor. He has said that, when his term as city solicitor expires, he will retire. Mr. Baker says he needs a rest. His wife, too, he believes is entitled to a rest, and he has asserted that next winter he proposes to go to Europe with his family for recreation, and that when he comes back he wants to settle down to the practice of law.

"The nomination will be forced on you," his friends have answered.

"Oh, no," he has responded. "I have seen what politics did for Mr. Johnson. I do not propose that my health shall be ruined."

This was before Tom Johnson died. Tomorrow or Tuesday the Democratic county committee will meet to elect Mr. Johnson's successor as chairman of the Democratic county and city central and executive committees. Newton D. Baker will be named by the unanimous vote of the members. Then will come the first test. Acceptance by Mr. Baker makes him the actual head of the party in Cuyahoga county. More, it means that if he accepts, he will be the candidate of the Democratic organization—Tom L. Johnson's friends—for mayor.

As chairman, City Solicitor Baker will be put to the first test. Tom L. Johnson in politics was noted as a pacifier, first; a dictator, second. Mr. Johnson, if it could be done without sacrificing principles, believed in deadening opposition by kind treatment and soft words. If it couldn't be done that way, then he believed in a fight to the finish and woe betide the opposition.

Tom Johnson had many fights within his own party. First, he had to fight the old Farley crowd, and it was against him throughout his entire administration as mayor of Cleveland. Secondly, he had to fight representatives of the special interests in the city council, and the manner in which he wiped out Democratic representatives who were suspected of public service corporation connections is a matter of history the politicians will remember for a long time. Finally, he had to fight County Clerk Salen, at one time his chief political lieutenant.

And now Salen is the man who will attempt to wrest party control from Newton D. Baker. That it will be a fight to the finish, no one doubts. Baker last spring termed Salen a "political body snatcher." Tom Johnson's friends have, for more than a year, blamed Salen for Mr. Johnson's defeat at the hands of Herman Baehr in the fall of 1909. Baehr's appointment of A. B. Lea, Salen's firm friend and political aid, added fuel to the flames.

The prospects therefore are: First, for a fight with Charles P. Salen and his Harmon club, if Baker becomes county chairman, and then a battle to whip the Democratic organization into shape for a grueling battle at the fall election to follow.

Seven years ago the Republicans failed, because the heir apparents to party leadership were handicapped by an executive order. Gradually the old organization disintegrated and a new one grew up. Theodore E. Burton and Herman C. Baehr are the titular heads of this new organization. Neither is the actual leader. But, Mr. Burton has said that Mayor Baehr shall have renomination. Mr. Baehr will get it, if he wants it, unless Robert E. McKisson can defeat him in a primary. There is probably no other Republican who would contest the nomination with Baehr. If Baehr decides not to run, there will be a host of candidates with John A. Cline, F. G. Hogen and A. J. Hirstius in the lead. Cline is favored by the politicians, with Hogen a close second choice. Hogen would undoubtedly be first, were it not for the Henke building collapse and the fact that no one has been punished for the loss of life it caused.

The Democrats are awaiting the appearance of a new leader who can demonstrate that he can lead. They believe Newton D. Baker is the man.

The Republicans are waiting for Herman Baehr to say whether he will be a candidate to succeed himself.

These questions answered, the way will be cleared for the bigger battle that is to come in November.

PRESS, APRIL 18, 1911.

BAKER ASSUMES LEADERSHIP OF DEM. CAMPAIGN

City Solicitor Baker has stepped into practical politics. He has abandoned the seclusion he has maintained since he was first elected to office under Mayor Tom, and has assumed the job of active steersman of the democratic organization.

The county committee elected him chairman to succeed Citizen Tom, late Monday. Baker immediately announced his purpose of getting acquainted with every precinct worker and ward leader before the fall campaign opens. He will make his political office in the democratic committee headquarters and invites every member of the organization to come there on Saturday afternoon and talk things over.

The new move is a revolution for Baker. Neither Mayor Tom nor Citizen Tom could interest him in the practical task of winning elections further than to bring him out on the stump to make speeches.

Tom knew all the "boys" by their first names. But Baker is nothing if not thorough, and he is going to know them by their first names, too. He told the committee that he would do his level best to fill the place left empty by the death of Citizen Tom.

The committee cheered.

There will be an open meeting the night of April 26, to which all friends of Citizen Tom are invited. Baker will then outline his plans for bringing a democratic victory in the coming campaign.

CLEVELAND PRESS, APRIL 18.

AMERICAN BOOK CO. WINS SCHOOL TEXT CAMPAIGN

School board members quarreled vigorously Monday over alleged favoritism to big book concerns.

Supt. Elson submitted a list of new texts for use in the schools, in which the American Book Co. was given the major portion of the contract. The board approved the list, acting as a committee of the whole, and also adopted for use in the schools. Short and Elson's arithmetic and Hicks' speller. "I will get no royalty from the use of the arithmetic in Cleveland," said Supt. Elson.

"It has come to me many times," commented Dr. Ashmun, "that the American Book Co. has friends here who have agreed to protect its interests. We ought to have time to get confirmation of the rumor if it can be got."

President Haserot accepted the challenge as aimed at himself and left the chair to answer it. He demanded Ashmun's authority for the statement, and Ashmun declined to give it.

"We then have the strange situation," Haserot said, "of a member repeating a miserable rumor, and refusing to give his authority. It makes him responsible for the rumor which he circulates."

The Elson list was laid over for a week.

Haserot's return enabled his faction to approve the complete text book contract, which has hung fire for weeks. The Haserot members ignored City Solicitor Baker's ruling that the clause calling for the payment of freight by the book companies was illegal, and adopted the contract entire. Haserot said that if anybody wasn't satisfied they could go to court.

BAEHR PUTS TAG ON RENOMINATION

Mayor Serves Notice He Has Put Brand on Place for Second Term.

Baker Will Have Clear Track in Race for Leadership of Democrats.

Herman C. Baehr is a candidate for renomination for mayor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Baehr will have the support of the party organization at the primary. The mayor, privately, has told the organization leaders that he expects a renomination and they have promised not to fight him.

"I haven't anything to say," he said yesterday, when asked the direct question as to whether he is a candidate for renomination.

The mayoralty nominees in November's election, therefore, in all probability, will be Baehr and Newton D. Baker. Mr. Baker, at this time, seems as certain of the Democratic nomination as is the mayor of the Republican nomination. There may be some opposition at the primary to both, but as the politicians view the situation, this opposition will not be strong enough to create a serious doubt as to the outcome in either party.

Points Out Accomplishments.

Baehr's every move since his vacation last winter has been in the direction of preparing to secure a renomination. The mayor believes that his record is such that he is entitled to be the standard bearer of his party. He insists that the accomplishments of his administration will compare favorably with that of any other in the city's history. In fact, he is said to have invited such comparison, and points to the gas settlement, beginning of work on the new city hall, completion of the market house, to be accomplished this summer; grade crossing elimination and assured establishment of new fire stations, as some of the things he has done. But he insists that by the time nominations will have to be made much more will have been accomplished and that his administration will be in splendid shape.

This argument has been used effectively with the organization heads, and in the face of it, although personally many of them are averse to a renomination, they have decided that the mayor will not be opposed by the machinery of the party if he insists on his determination to run. This decision eliminates from consideration John A. Cline, F. G. Hogen, A. J. Hirstius and others who had lightning rods up.

Robert E. McKisson remains the sole factor yet to be considered. McKisson was a candidate against Mayor Baehr in 1909. Ever since his defeat by John H. Farley in 1899 McKisson has hoped to be able to "come back," and indications point to the probability that he will enter the primary against the mayor in September. McKisson will recruit his strength from Republicans dissatisfied with the organization and administration.

The situation on the Democratic side is such that the politicians do not believe anything can prevent Newton D. Baker's nomination. Baker will begin meeting the members of the organization at Democratic headquarters this afternoon. Next Wednesday night he makes his initial bow to the organization as a body, when it meets in Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E. Already the Democratic clubs are indorsing him for mayor and the sentiment is being crystallized rapidly in his behalf.

Charles P. Salen, like McKisson on the Republican side, is the one element of doubt in the Democratic situation. Salen himself would like to be mayor. Deputies in his employ are booming him for the Democratic nomination. Salen would probably not fight the organization openly, and if any fight is made against Baker's nomination it will probably be by Salen through the Harmon club and some man the club agrees upon. Salen himself will not risk the chance of defeat by standing as a candidate.

Vice mayoralty nominations undoubtedly will go to Henry F. Walker and Charles W. Lapp. D. E. Morgan probably will be the Republican nominee for city solicitor. To succeed Baker, in the event he is the Democratic mayoralty nominee, many Democrats are booming Harry F. Payer, who was a former assistant in the city law department. All other present Republican office holders will be renominated, while the Democrats undoubtedly will name on their ticket the men who encountered defeat with Tom L. Johnson in the fall of 1909.

New places on the ticket will be the candidates for municipal judges. The municipal court will succeed the police court. The two present Democratic police judges will be two of the Democratic nominees for municipal judges.

'BAKER WILL DO,' DEMOCRATS AGREE

New Chairman Meets Johnson 'Gang' and Fraternizes With Ward Workers.

Seeks Better Acquaintance With Men Who'll Follow Him.

Newton D. Baker fraternized with 'om Johnson's followers yesterday. He called the fellows in the Democratic organization by their given names, shook them heartily by the hand, patted some on the shoulder, cracked jokes with any one, borrowed tobacco and matches from any one within close proximity, sat on a table with the freest of abandon, his legs swinging gaily in the air under the table and swapped yarns as well as the oldest salt sea tar could have done.

Baker seemed to enjoy it too. The gang certainly did.

"He'll do," said Martin Madden, the old war horse. "By golly, you know I didn't think he had it in him. Yes, he'll do."

And Tom Johnson's gang was in perfect accord with Madden's verdict. And if anybody is of the opinion that yesterday's reception savored of a pink tea they are very much mistaken. It didn't. Politics and politicians, from the heaviest of party policy questions down to jobs of insignificant consequence was talked about in the gossip and Baker listened, a smile on his face, ever ready with a serious or laughable reply as the occasion required.

"The opening gun has been fired," said Fritz Reich, fifth ward leader, as he appeared.

"Hello, Fritz," was Baker's greeting.

"Hello, Mr. Baker," said Reich.

"I want to tell you what the Republicans are doing," said Reich. "They are saying that you are not as liberal as Mr. Johnson was in matters relating to liquor—the saloons, Sunday picnics, etc."

"Well, that's interesting," said Baker. "I met Mayor Baehr in the elevator this morning. "He congratulated me. I said he was the one to be congratulated, inasmuch as he is a candidate for mayor. I said I am only a committee chairman. He didn't deny it, either."

Baker's reception began at 2 o'clock, just as he said it would. He appeared in the doorway of the Democratic headquarters in the American Trust building just as the clock struck. His hat was wet. He had carried no umbrella. As he entered "Billy" Murphy, treasurer of the committee, met him.

"Hello, Billy," was Baker's greeting. "Where can I hang my coat?"

Murphy showed him a locker. Then Baker was ready. In the front room were Charley Lapp, once vice mayor; Henry Amster, fifteenth ward worker; State Representative Lawrence Brennan and several lesser lights. Baker shook hands with all.,

"Who has smoking tobacco?" Baker asked.

Amster offered him some. Baker filled his pipe.

State Representative Ralph Edwards entered and asked Baker's opinion on some legislative matters. The two retired to the assembly room, where they sat talking a few minutes. Then the gang gradually began to come in. Those Baker knew he spoke to. Murphy presented those he did not know.

"Fred, I am glad to see you," was Baker's salutation to Fred Lang, superintendent of the free employment bureau.

"Hello, Martin," he said to Madden.

"My services as long as I live," said Madden.

"You'll be sergeant-at-arms at the next national Democratic convention and I'll be an assistant," was Baker's retort.

"Hello, Fritz," was the greeting to Reich.

"Well, I guess the little fellow will be there after the battle," was Reich's verdict aside after he had shaken hands with the new leader.

"Henry, that was mighty good tobacco," Baker interjected, as he found a free moment. He spoke to Amster.

"Jim, have you a match," he then inquired, as James Tilley, the organization's stalwart negro worker came in to pay his respects.

"Is Saul also among the prophets?" was the salutation extended Milan Gallagher, as the well known Republican entered.

Gallagher smiled somewhat abashed, dodged a direct reply and insisted he came in to inquire if any one knew where Joe Greeves could be found, notwithstanding the fact that Gallagher and Greeves worked in the internal revenue department together for years.

"You know Mr. Smith," said Murphy, presenting L. P. Smith.

"Of course I know Mr. Smith."

"Where's the boss?" demanded Tim McDonough, one of the influential organization men, as he entered.

"Hello, Tim," was the answering greeting. "I am hearing stories about you," continued Baker. "What kind of company are you keeping?"

McDonough said he didn't know and Baker said he'd explain later. Then he laughed and McDonough laughed. McDonough came home from Columbus the other day with Charles P. Salen and F. F. Gentsch. Baker didn't say whether he was referring to this or not.

Every now and then a worker would take Baker aside for a heart-to-heart talk. Choice bits of political gossip was exchanged in this way. Baker learned for the first time, for example, that Salen, in the Garfield campaign, carried a Garfield banner at a Mentor reception; that the Salenites were questioning his Democracy; that Judge McGannon is an active candidate for the chief justiceship of the municipal court; that W. F. Thompson and E. B. Haserodt would both like to be the Democratic nominee for vice-mayor, but that Charley Lapp thinks he ought to have the honor again.

And so it went through the afternoon. Everybody had a good time, and when Baker quietly walked out of headquarters every man jack who had participated in the first tete-a-tete the new leader had held with the men who will undoubtedly be a part of his "gang" within a short time, promised to come back next Saturday and to bring a friend with them, just as the evangelists are asking those at the religious meetings to do.

Baker, as chairman of the committee, sent out his first official notice to the organization yesterday. The notice is inclosed within a black border on a small card. It says:

"There will be a meeting of the Democratic organization in Weber's hall, 242 Superior-av, N. E., on Wednesday, April 26, 1911 at 8 p. m., to take action with respect to the death of Tom L. Johnson.

"The executive committee invites you to come and bring your friends to the end that all who loved and followed the leadership of Mr. Johnson can unite in this meeting."

Chamber's Traction Body Said to Favor 3-Cent Fare for Collinwood.

Dahl Stands for Low Rate Extension in Face of Opposition.

The Chamber of Commerce committee that has been investigating the Tayler grant is engaged in writing its report, which probably will be submitted to the directors of the chamber during the present week. The committee has held several meetings and discussed the various questions considered at the public hearings and has reached its conclusions that will be embodied in its report.

It is a matter of report that the committee favors the extension of the 3-cent fare to cover Collinwood. This is one of the matters concerning which strong representations were made to the committee at the hearings. Commissioner Dahl thinks Collwood ought to get the low fare for which it is asking. In this he was opposed by the company, City Solicitor Baker and Peter Witt. It is considered pretty certain the committee will not favor an increase in the maximum rate of fare. The members of the committee frequently during the hearings stated that, if a need for an increase existed, it ought to be shown affirmatively and shown to be vital to the easier financing of

the property or supplying an important part of the security the investors ought to have.

There was but little testimony taken on that particular point. It is quite probable, many think, the committee will suggest rewriting the sections of the grant pertaining to the security feature behind the stock and make that as strong as under the law it is possible.

The feeling in the city that the committee has taken up the subject in a thorough manner and for the purpose of making the situation better is being reflected in a stronger demand for the stock at the local exchange. The stock has been in demand and the price has advanced until 96 was paid for it yesterday, and that price was bid for more without attracting offerings. This is an advance of $2 per share since the committee took the question up for consideration.

PRESS, APRIL 24, 1911.-

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veland wrecked by time clock on of dynamite.
2, 1908—Girders in Van ron works wrecked by dyna-

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The order followed a long conference Baehr held with Chief Kohler, Safer Hogen, City Solicitor Baker and secretaries Charles Marvin and Henry Gall.

He'll Break Forum Club?

Baehr will attempt to find out if the Forum club's purpose is to disrupt the police department. Safer Hogen has determined that the club must be broken up.

Members of the organization conducted extensive raids upon saloons and resorts that were in operation Sunday.

Patrolman Charles Savage, who led the raiding party, procured warrants for the arrest of four saloonists early Monday, then proceeded to City Solicitor Baker's office. He asked Baker for warrants previously refused by police prosecutors, but Baker declined to interfere.

He had been refused a warrant for the arrest of Police Captain Madden, whom he charged with assaulting him when he attempted to place Madden under arrest in Simmons' Superior-av cafe, in the course of the raid.

Were Once Turned Loose.

The men for whom he procured warrants Monday had been turned loose in Sunday's raid, upon the refusal of patrol wagon drivers to take the prisoners to the police station.

The warrants were for George Rohr, E. Ninth-st and Vincent-av; James Buck, bartender at Hannan and McGlade's, E. Fourth-st; Thomas McHugh, bartender at Frank Penney's saloon, 818 Superior-av; and Jerry O'Connor, bartender at Simmons' cafe, 1319 Superior-av.

Anti-Kohler oplicemen who conducted the raiding party were in police court Monday to testify against the men who were booked as a result of their raid. Ten of the cases were continued, as follows:

Frank Sledge, May 11; John Wahl, April 28; Mike Kansy, May 3; Carl Roskoph, May 3; Joseph Sinke, May 11; Theodore Gumball, May 5; Joseph Wahl, April 28; Frank Weisman, May 12; Hugh McAllister, May 5.

The majority of these men are bartenders, employed in saloons which were raided.

One Fined; Fine Suspended.

The case of John Kraynak was postponed to April 29. John Vargo pleaded guilty. He was fined $25 and costs, and the fine suspended. The cases of the men for whom Patrolman Savage got warrants are not due for trial until Tuesday.

The raid was a complete surprise to the saloonkeepers, who have been accustomed to doing business on Sunday for years. It was made by members of the Forum club, an organization of policemen opposed to Chief Kohler.

The saloons and grills were closed not more than an hour after the invasion. Kohler men in charge of the police stations released the prisoners.

"I don't know a thing about it nor who's behind it," Kohler declared.

He went to central police station later, and orders were sent to drivers of patrol wagons to refuse to carry prisoners collected in the raid. Kohler personally supervised the golden ruling of several of those arrested.

The raiders were led by patrolman Savage, who was a leading witness against Kohler in the chief's trial last year.

Wouldn't Haul Captain.

When Savage arrested Police Captain Madden, drivers of the wagon declined to take the captain to police headquarters, and he was released. Savage charged Madden with intoxication and assault and battery. Madden declared he was not intoxicated, and denied he hit Savage.

The raiders arrested eight inmates, seven visitors and the proprietors of the Blanche Moulton and Anna Parker Hamilton-av resorts.

Among the places raided were these: Frank Penney's saloon, 816 Superior-av; Hannan & McGlade's grill, 2030 E. Fourth-st; Charles Rohr's grill, 1844 E. Ninth-st; C. L. Simmons' saloon, 1319 Superior-av; Frank Weisman's saloon, 7605 Woodland-av; Joseph Krajuyak's saloon, 2755 E. 79th-st; Edward Stall's saloon, 5705 Woodland-av; Paul Vargo's saloon, 8507 Buckeye-rd; Joseph Wahl's saloon, 2502 E. 79th-st; Hugh McAllister's saloon, 1202 Ansel-rd; Maurice H. Loveman's saloon, E. 88th-st and St. Clair-av; John C. Beck's saloon, 3664 Central-av; Michael Kansy's saloon, 4233 E. 71st-st; Blanche Moulton's resort; Fred Kreadman's saloon, E. 71st-st; F. Kraynak's saloon, E. 27th-st and Croton-av; Anna Parker's resort; Theodore Gumball's saloon, 3057 E. 83d-st; John Simko's saloon, 8510 Buckeye-rd; Henry Sullivan's saloon, 3621 Scovill-av; W. P. Hawker's saloon, 2128 Prospect-av; John Ortrofski's saloon, 3886 E. 71st-st; Carl Koskopf's saloon, E. 22d-st and Broadway; John Cineo's saloon, Broadway and Nickel-plate.

Released as They Arrived.

Nearly all prisoners were released at the police stations as soon as they arrived.

The idea for Sunday's raid originated in a series of letters, written by attorney Frank Gentsch to Mayor Baehr, demanding that saloons be closed on Sunday and after midnight, and charging that Baehr and Kohler were neglecting to enforce the law. Baehr declined to pay attention to the letters.

Gentsch was attorney for a number of patrolmen who appealed cases of infraction of department rules from Kohler to the courts. Gentsch won in these cases.

day's meeting adopted resolutions commending the closing of Sunday saloons by the party of raiding patrolmen.

"We do not wish to go further than to say that we favor the closing of the saloons by rigid enforcement of the law," said Rev. Charles Gallimore, chairman of the resolutions committee.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

TUESDAY, APRIL 25,

CHIEF'S FOES SURE BAEHR IS CORNERED

Believe Mayor Must Oust Police Head or Risk Impeachment.

Say Kohler is Incompetent or Conspires to Break the Law.

TALK MUTINY CHARGE

City Executive and Advisers Consider Wholesale Discharges of Anti-Kohler Officers Because of Effort to Disrupt Police Force—Chief's Foes Hope to Compel Baehr to Oust Chief for Following Baehr Liberal Policy—May Impeach in Probate Court.

The screws are being put on Mayor Baehr in the effort to compel him to oust Chief Kohler for carrying out the Baehr administration policy of a liberal interpretation of saloon laws. Baehr, according to the plan now being put into effect, is to be forced to place the blame for open saloons on Chief Kohler to escape assuming that responsibility himself. This was admitted yesterday to have been the purpose of the sensational raids on open saloons Sunday by free lance squads of patrolmen who acted without authority from superiors and in disregard of police orders.

Discuss Police Troubles.

Mayor Baehr, Public Safety Director Hogen and Secretaries Gall and Marvin discussed the entire police situation last night at a meeting in the director's office at the city hall.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25,

"We were talking over plans for the investigation that is to be begun," said the mayor after the meeting. "Director Hogen will conduct the investigation, and will make a report to me as soon as he has reached a definite conclusion.

Failure of Mayor Baehr to hold Chief Kohler responsible for nonenforcement of saloon laws is to be met with a threat of his own removal from office by suit in probate court. The situation built up by the raids yesterday not only threatens the position of Chief Kohler and the political fortunes of Mayor Baehr in his campaign for re-election, but threatens the jobs of the policemen who made arrests of saloonkeepers Sunday of their own accord.

Think Baehr Cornered.

Big politics is being played. The forces back of the raid Sunday think they have Mayor Baehr cornered. They now believe they have put him into such a pocket by the raids Sunday and their ability to repeat them at will that the mayor will be forced to action against Kohler in self-defense.

"The result of the raids yesterday shows either that Chief Kohler is incompetent to enforce the saloon laws or that Mayor Baehr and Chief Kohler are in a conspiracy to permit saloons to violate the law," said Attorney Frank Gentsch, chief adviser of the raiders yesterday.

"We are not through. We are only waiting today to see what Mayor Baehr will do. He must put the responsibility for open saloons up to Chief Kohler or assume that responsibility himself. The next move is up to him."

Mayor Baehr and his advisors yesterday ignored the issue as Gentsch and his raiders put it up to him. They made a counter move against the raiders themselves. Nearly twenty of the patrolmen who took part in the arrests of saloonkeepers Sunday were summoned to the mayor's office at city hall yesterday and examined for evidence on which they might be dismissed from the department on charges of insubordination or of conspiracy to disrupt the force.

Might Crush Revolt.

By such action the campaign against Kohler now approaching a climax might be crushed. The dismissal of ringleaders in Sunday's raids or punishment severe enough to prevent repetition of such raids might make it unnecessary for Mayor Baehr either to bring charges against Chief Kohler or to order a strict enforcement of saloon laws.

T e raiders called to the mayor's office were all members of the Forum, a police club, composed of policemen of a faction opposed to Chief Kohler. The examination was in search of evidence that, as members of the club, the raiders were engaged in political activities or had in other ways laid themselves open to charges.

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Gentsch was attorney for a number of patrolmen who appealed cases of infraction of department rules from Kohler to the courts. Gentsch won in these cases.

day's meeting adopted resolutions commending the closing of Sunday saloons by the party of raiding patrolmen.

"We do not wish to go further than to say that we favor the closing of the saloons by rigid enforcement of the law," said Rev. Charles Gallimore, chairman of the resolutions committee.

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CHIEF'S FOES SURE BAEHR IS CORNERED

Believe Mayor Must Oust Police Head or Risk Impeachment.

Say Kohler is Incompetent or Conspires to Break the Law.

TALK MUTINY CHARGE

City Executive and Advisers Consider Wholesale Discharges of Anti-Kohler Officers Because of Effort to Disrupt Police Force—Chief's Foes Hope to Compel Baehr to Oust Chief for Following Baehr Liberal Policy—May Impeach in Probate Court.

The screws are being put on Mayor Baehr in the effort to compel him to oust Chief Kohler for carrying out the Baehr administration policy of a liberal interpretation of saloon laws. Baehr, according to the plan now being put into effect, is to be forced to place the blame for open saloons on Chief Kohler to escape assuming that responsibility himself. This was admitted yesterday to have been the purpose of the sensational raids on open saloons Sunday by free lance squads of patrolmen who acted without authority from superiors and in disregard of police orders.

Discuss Police Troubles.

Mayor Baehr, Public Safety Director Hogen and Secretaries Gall and Marvin discussed the entire police situation last night at a meeting in the director's office at the city hall.

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"We were talking over plans for the investigation that is to be begun," said the mayor after the meeting. "Director Hogen will conduct the investigation, and will make a report to me as soon as he has reached a definite conclusion.

Failure of Mayor Baehr to hold Chief Kohler responsible for nonenforcement of saloon laws is to be met with a threat of his own removal from office by suit in probate court. The situation built up by the raids yesterday not only threatens the position of Chief Kohler and the political fortunes of Mayor Baehr in his campaign for re-election, but threatens the jobs of the policemen who made arrests of saloonkeepers Sunday of their own accord.

Think Baehr Cornered.

Big politics is being played. The forces back of the raid Sunday think they have Mayor Baehr cornered. They now believe they have put him into such a pocket by the raids Sunday and their ability to repeat them at will that the mayor will be forced to action against Kohler in self-defense.

"The result of the raids yesterday shows either that Chief Kohler is incompetent to enforce the saloon laws or that Mayor Baehr and Chief Kohler are in a conspiracy to permit saloons to violate the law," said Attorney Frank Gentsch, chief adviser of the raiders yesterday.

"We are not through. We are only waiting today to see what Mayor Baehr will do. He must put the responsibility for open saloons up to Chief Kohler or assume that responsibility himself. The next move is up to him."

Mayor Baehr and his advisors yesterday ignored the issue as Gentsch and his raiders put it up to him. They made a counter move against the raiders themselves. Nearly twenty of the patrolmen who took part in the arrests of saloonkeepers Sunday were summoned to the mayor's office at city hall yesterday and examined for evidence on which they might be dismissed from the department on charges of insubordination or of conspiracy to disrupt the force.

Might Crush Revolt.

By such action the campaign against Kohler now approaching a climax might be crushed. The dismissal of ringleaders in Sunday's raids or punishment severe enough to prevent repetition of such raids might make it unnecessary for Mayor Baehr either to bring charges against Chief Kohler or to order a strict enforcement of saloon laws.

T e raiders called to the mayor's office were all members of the Forum, a police club, composed of policemen of a faction opposed to Chief Kohler. The examination was in search of evidence that, as members of the club, the raiders were engaged in political activities or had in other ways laid themselves open to charges.

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City Solicitor Baker took part in the examination. He, like Mayor Baehr, refused afterwards to say if any evidence to justify charges against the raiders was found, or what further action was planned.

Chief Kohler was in conference with Mayor Baehr, Director Hogen and others of the administration nearly all day. Their conferences, in search of a way out of the corner devised by Frank Gentsch and the raiders, began in the morning and did not end until nearly 5 o'clock. The suggestion that the saloons be ordered closed Sundays and after midnight was one "way out" discussed at this conference. When the conference ended Mayor Baehr still stood by Chief Kohler, and no new orders for a strict enforcement of saloon ordinances were announced.

Frank Gentsch came out in the open yesterday as the chief advisor of Sunday's raiders and the head strategist of the campaign against Kohler of which the raids is a part. He had within the past few weeks repeatedly called on Mayor Baehr to entertain charges against Kohler for failure to enforce the saloon laws.

Saloons have been permitted to keep open Sunday and after midnight so long as no evidence of such violations of law were visible to the street. Saloonkeepers have recognized this as a privilege granted by the administration. Chief Kohler has recognized the danger to his own position involved in these violations of law and has taken pains lately to make it known that he favors closing saloons at midnight and preventing sale of liquors after that hour.

Gentsch wrote a series of letters to Mayor Baehr calling attention to violations of the saloon ordinances. The raids Sunday followed a final letter a week ago. Gentsch was in constant communication with the raiders summoned to Mayor Baehr's office for examination, and called there himself to advise the policemen waiting in the hall their turn at the inquiry.

"Before I started in at all this," said Gentsch, "I figured out carefully how it would all come out. We have other moves ready. The fight will not end here.

"The police who made the raids Sunday cannot be reached on charges. They acted entirely within their rights. A policeman is sworn to the enforcement of laws not only when he is on duty, but for the twenty-four hours of the day. Sending these patrolmen who made the raids to distant beats cannot prevent a repetition of the raids."

Patrolman Savage, who headed the downtown raid Sunday, was not among the policemen called to the mayor's office yesterday for examination. He was on furlough and could not be reached. Among those who did appear were Lavan, Elliott, Meeker, Reiser, Frauley, Luettner, Probst, Wolke, Esper, Heideloff, Lange, Farback, Finding, Sinek, Bitner and Yoos.

The questions asked them concerned the relation of the Forum club to the raids and the purposes for which the club had raised money. A stenographer for City Solicitor Baker recorded the answers. The raiders who were also members of the club declared that the club had nothing to do with the raids. Chief Kohler did most of the questioning, and the policemen refused to answer many of the questions asked.

Matt Excell, director of public safety in the last administrtion, was at the hall and went away with Chief Kohler.

"There are just three things for Mayor Baehr to do," said Excell. "Mayor Baehr should dismiss Chief Kohler, or dismiss the men who made these raids, charging them with insubordination, or he should resign himself."

Mayor Baehr, following the examination of policemen at his office yesterday, made the following statement:

"I have ordered Director Hogen to make a sweeping investigation into the affairs of the police department. Order and discipline must be maintained and the police department must work unitedly and in harmony for law enforcement and the protection of our citizens."

The statement made by others was that Director Hogen was authorized by Mayor Baehr to follow his investigation with recommendations for such action as would remove the cause for existing trouble in the police department and restore harmony. Kohler's statement Sunday that he was not responsible for open saloons and that Mayor Baehr was responsible for all general policies governing the work of the department angered some of those who surround Mayor Baehr. They said that Chief Kohler should not have disowned responsibility at such a time. Mayor Baehr himself had nothing to say as to who was responsible.

Frank Gentsch said that application might be made to justice courts for warrants for Capt. Madden, encountered by raiders in a grill room Sunday, and for some of the saloonkeepers for whom the police prosecutors refused warrants.

Patrolman Savage who headed the free lance raiders down town Sunday got four warrants from Police Prosecutor Geier Monday and compelled the police to arrest the men they had let go, on a golden rule hearing by Sergt. Woodhill.

With these warrants, Thomas McHugh, manager of Frank Penny's saloon at 818 Superior-av N. E.; Jerry O'Connor, bartender for C. S. Simmons, 1319 Superior-av N. E.; James Brick, manager at Hannan & McGlade's, and Charles Rohr, saloonkeeper at 1844 E. 9th-st, were taken into custody.

Word that the warrants had been issued was telephoned at once to the men wanted and they came to police headquarters and gave themselves up to Patrolman Keller. Their cases will be heard in police court today.

All of the anti-Kohler patrolmen who took part in the raid Sunday were on hand in police court yesterday morning to testify against the men they had arrested. Twelve saloonkeepers and bartenders were also on hand to face a charge of violating the Sunday liquor law. They are;

John Skoczen, 3896 E. 71st-st; Michael Kansy, 4233 E. 71st-st; Fred Kreadman, 4066 E. 71st-st; Karl Roskoph, 2201 Broadway; John Simko, 8510 Broadway; Theodore Gumball, 3057 E. 83d-st; Joseph Wahl, 2502 E. 79th-st; John Vargo, 8507 Buckeye-rd S. E.; John Kraynyak, 2755 E. 79th-st; Frank Weisman, 7605 Woodland-av S. E.; Hugh McAllister, 1202 Ansel-rd N. E.; and John Wahl, 5705 Woodland-av S. E.

Of these, John Vargo was the only one whose case came to trial. He asked that it be heard and immediately pleaded guilty. Police Judge Levine fined him $25 and costs and suspended the costs. The others asked and obtained continuances.

After procuring the warrants for the downtown saloonkeepers, Patrolman Savage asked Geier to issue a warrant for Capt. Madden, who he says he caught in Simmons' saloon during the raid. Geier refused to issue it and told Savage that he considered the attempt to procure the warrant as spite work.

A heated argument followed. Savage then went to city hall and asked City Solicitor Baker to issue the warrant or order one of his assistants to do it. This Baker refused to do, saying that he would not interfere in any action taken by his subordinates.

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REBELS BY CHARGES WOULD PUT "OPEN TOWN" UP TO MAYOR

Rebel members of the police department Tuesday will seek to place final responsibility for lax Sunday closing upon the mayor.

Attorney Frank Gentsch, representing the Forum club, will file charges with Baehr, Safer Hogen and Chief Kohler, against Thomas Martinec, lieutenant of police, and Sergeant Frary, both Kohler men and headquarters officers. They will be charged with refusing to book prisoners taken by rebel raiders.

Lid Down Sunday?

For the first time in years Cleveland may be closed Sunday. Forum club members say they will continue raiding and the attack on Baehr's liberal policy until the lid is clamped down.

Safer Hogen, after a conference with City Solicitor Baker, Tuesday, was undecided what action to take in his investigation of the mutiny. He may decide to suspend every man connected with the fight against Kohler and the mayor. Baehr may not allow Hogen a free rein.

Delay Madden Action.

The charges against Martinec and Frary will fix the responsibilities for alleged violations of the Sunday closing ordinance and the conduct of disorderly houses. The two officers say they obeyed the orders of their superior officer and Kohler is subject to the mayor's dictation and rule. He is expected to show how he was directed to allow the lid to be tilted.

Attorney Gentsch said Tuesday that warrants for the arrest of proprietors of two disorderly houses, refused by city prosecutors, will be secured in justice courts. No action against Capt. Madden is to be taken until the result of Safer Hogen's investigation is made known.

"The result of the raids already made shows Mayor Baehr and Chief Kohler are in a conspiracy to allow saloons and disorderly houses to violate the law," said attorney Frank Gentsch, who is leading the police rebels in their attack on Baehr and Kohler.

Baehr Grills Patrolmen.

Baehr made a counter movement against the police rebels late Monday, when he called 20 members of the Forum club before him. The men were grilled by Baehr, Kohler, Safer Hogen and Solicitor Baker.

The rebels were defiant. They gave Baehr to understand that their attacks will continue until Kohler is deposed as head of the force or they themselves, with all other patrolmen who are members of the Forum club, are suspended.

The policemen appeared before Baehr one at a time. They were asked if they were connected with the Forum club, then ordered to explain conditions on their beats and in the department. Every man was urged to end the dissension.

Ministers On Fence.

Cleveland ministers are on the fence regarding an indorsement of the raids.

Both the Methodist and Baptist ministers at meetings held Monday passed resolutions indorsing the closing of saloons on Sunday, but they refused to say they were in sympathy with the methods used in last Sunday's raids.

The Methodist ministers association will take up the matter of a closed town with Mayor Baehr this week. This decision was reached after a meeting of the ministers Monday at the Y. M. C. A.

"I am in full sympathy with any legitimate movement to close the saloons, but before I indorse the raids of the Forum club, I want to know the motive behind them," said Rev. Bustard Tuesday.

James Brick, Hannan & McGlade's, 2034 E. Fourth-st; Childs Rohr, E. Ninth-st; Jerry O'Connor, Kirk Simon's cafe, 1319 Superior-av, and Thomas McHugh, Penney's saloon, 919 Superior-av, arrested in the Sunday raid, appeared for hearing before Judge Levine early Tuesday. They pleaded not guilty, and their trials were set for May 16.

POLICEMEN SUSPENDED BY ORDER FROM MAYOR LOOK TO COURT FOR AID

Fifteen Men, on Eve of Trial, Expect Attorney Gentsch to Save Them by Injunction.

SALOONS SHUT AT MIDNIGHT FOR FIRST TIME IN 10 YEARS

Crusade Started by Rebels on Force is Pushed Determinedly by Mayor Baehr and Chief Kohler.

Safer Hogen was to begin the trial of 15 suspended policemen at 2 p. m. Wednesday. The officers under charges expected attorney Frank F. Gentsch would bring injunction proceedings to stop the trial.

Gentsch said at noon he had not decided what he would do.

Hogen, announcing the hour of trial, declared neither Gentsch nor any other lawyer would be permitted to appear in behalf of the policemen. He said this move was on advice of City Solicitor Baker.

Baker was to represent the city in the examination.

The charges on which the men are to stand trial grew out of Sunday's raid of a score of saloons and resorts. The raid was conducted by insurgent members of the police force, without orders from Chief Kohler.

The raids resulted late Tuesday in an order to close the town up tight, and in the suspension of 15 members of the Forum club, police organization suspected of starting the trouble.

The 15 suspended policemen are: Arthur E. Cottrill, John L. Luttner, John J. Frawley, Michael E. Gallagher, Joseph W. Finding, William A. Bitzer, Fred W. Yoos, Sylvester Probst, Peter J. Esper, Charles Savage, Charles Sarbach, Edward L. Schron, Edward Hennie, Arthur G. Elliot and George C. Heideloff.

Charges Against Patrolmen.

Charges upon which the policemen were suspended are:

Violation of article 20 of rule 15, by conduct subversive to the good order and discipline of the department.

Violation of rule 43, by being a member of the Forum club, organized for the purpose of giving social entertainment among members of the police department.

Violation of rule 57, by participating in the contributon and solicitation of funds among members of the police department without the express permission of the chief or inspector of police.

Violation of article 15 of rule 13, by disrespect shown to a superior officer in the department, in refusing and declining to answer questions asked by the mayor or to elicit information in the possession of the accused affecting the good order and discipline of the department.

Declare They Conspired.

Conspiracy against the good order and discipline of the police department, by conspiring to form the Forum club contrary to the rules of the department, and through the agency of the club taking action as policemen without the knowledge and consent of a superior officer "in such a manner as to, and for the purpose of, creating confusion and disorganization in the department, and presenting to the public a demoralizing spectacle of a lack of subordination and co-operation in the department."

Additional charges in four of the cases are:

Violation of rule 34, having knowledge of violation of laws or ordinances in an enclosure and not forwarding reports of the same to the chief of police.

Violation of rule 63, visiting alleged houses of ill-fame without superior officer's order or on urgent police business, and failure to make a report to the chief of police.

Violation of article 4 of rule 13, in willfully disobeying orders issued, by superior officers.

Conspiracy in creating confusion and disorganization in the department.

The five policemen against whom Chief Kohler filed the additional charges are Yoos, Cottrill, Esper, Luttner and Savage. Savage is also charged with applying for warrants without consulting a superior officer.

Four Bartenders Arrested.

Chief Kohler closed saloons and grill rooms at midnight Tuesday. His order hit the Bohemia of Cleveland hard, and at 1 a. m. Wednesday the white lights were out and the streets deserted.

But four arrests were made for violating the midnight closing ordinance. John McGuire, in charge of McIntyre's buffet, 715 Superior-av; Charles Beimhoff, bartender for Max Gruber, 3085 W. 25th-st; Charles Ballard, 1847 Coltman-rd, and William Rodgers, 1867 Coltman-rd, were the men arrested.

All four pleaded not guilty when their cases were called Tuesday morning. Charles Benhoff and John McGuire were each fined $25 and costs. Both fines were suspended and the men ordered to pay the costs. Charles Ballard's case was continued to May 19. William Rogers was discharged.

The closing of all bars for the first dry period Cleveland has known in 10 years, came as a result of the Sunday raids conducted by rebel members of the police department. The order was followed by the suspension of 15 members of the Forum club, anti-Kohler police organization.

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REBEL POLICE ARE SUSPENDED AS ALL BARS CLOSE AT 12

Mayor's Ax Falls Hard in Sweeping Orders to Clean Department.

Saloons Close at Midnight in City First Time in Ten Years.

Chief and Anti-Kohler Men Arrayed in Battle to Finish.

FORUM CLUB HARD HIT

Suspended Men, Accused of Insubordination and Violations of Orders, Said to be Members of Anti-Kohler Club—Orders Come Originally From Chief of Police, but Are Approved by Baehr—Action Comes After Conference of Mayor, Kohler, Director Hogen and City Solicitor Baker.

BULLETIN.

Shortly after midnight John McGuire, bartender at McIntyre's buffet, 715 Superior-av N. E., was arrested on the charge of violating the mid-

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night closing ordinance. McGuire protested that he was not selling liquor, but that the door found open was the one leading to the restaurant next door. The officer, however, stated there were several men in the place when the arrest was made.

Mayor Baehr yesterday moved with an iron hand to re-establish good order and discipline in the police department and to secure strict and impartial enforcement of all laws. Fifteen policemen were suspended under charges. Most of them were participants in last Sunday's raids on saloons and resorts in various parts of town. An order also was issued closing saloons at midnight and on Sundays.

The saloon closing order became effective immediately and saloons were closed at midnight last night. The suspension of the fifteen men is but the first move in a wholesale cleaning up of the police force. Other suspensions are coming and before the situation has cleared up, fifty men, it is expected, will be under charges. The effort to rehabilitate the department may reach to officers higher up and some lieutenants and sergeants may find themselves under suspension before the end is reached.

This is the first time in ten years that Cleveland saloons have been closed at midnight. Since April 4, 1901, any saloonkeeper who so desired could have thrown his front door key into the lake so far as police molestation was concerned. John H. Farley was the last mayor to order bars closed and Chief Kohler, then lieutenant of police, enforced the order.

Kohler and Foes Arrayed.

The fight has now become a clear cut one of Kohler and anti-Kohler. Surface indications point to firm backing of the chief by the mayor. The saloon closing order was issued by Kohler, but it would not have gone out unless Mayor Baehr had given the word. Neither would the fifteen policemen have been suspended unless the mayor had indorsed such action.

The sensational moves of last evening followed a final conference Mayor Baehr, Director Hogen, City Solicitor Baker and Chief Kohler held in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon. The meeting broke up at 2:45 o'clock. Baker, Hogen and Kohler went to Baker's office.

Two hours later ten policemen stood suspended. Five more were served with notices last night. The men under suspension are Arthur E. Cottrill, John L. Luttner, John J. Frawley, Michael E. Gallagher, Joseph W. Finding, William A. Bitzer, Fred W. Yoos, Sylvester Probst, Peter J. Esper, Charles Savage, Charles Sarbach, Edward L. Schron, Edward Hennie, Arthur G. Elliot and George C. Heideloff.

Forum Club Hard Hit.

All, it is asserted, are members and some are leaders in the Forum club. Most of them participated in last Sunday's raid. The men are charged with insubordination and of violation of the rules and orders of the department. Specifically they are accused of conduct subversive to good order in the department, of belonging to the Forum club and of raising funds in

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violation of the rules and of doing other things in violation of the rules.

The suspensions were announced by Director Hogen at his office at 8 o'clock last night. Chief Kohler had just reported to him.

"The specifications did not reach me tonight and will not be made public until tomorrow morning," said the director in making his announcement. "Generally, the men are accused of insubordination and violating department rules ond orders."

"In what respect?" he was asked.

"I have not the specifications at hand."

"Do t e suspensions deal with acts committed last Sunday or prior or since then?"

"I would rather not comment on that phase of the matter," was his reply.

The order suspending the men was drawn by Solicitor Baker. At 3 o'clock, Kohler issued an order requiring the presence of the fifteen men at headquarters. But ten could be found. At 4:30 Kohler called his captains into conference. Orders of suspension, were handed them and they served the notices on the ten men at headquarters. One man was served before Kohler reported to Hogen at 8 o'clock, and notices were then yet to be served on Savage, Luttner, Bitzer and Probst.

Badges, guns and wreaths were taken away from the ten at headquarters. They then marched in a body on the city hall, where they hoped to find Mayor Baehr and Director Hogen. Both had gone. The men then decided to visit Hogen at 8:30 o'clock this morning. At this time they will be handed a copy of the charges against them.

Dates for trials have not been set.

"My intention is to go into this matter and give it the right of way," said Director Hogen last night. This means that trials will be heard as early as possible. Conviction of the men will result in a second batch of suspensions. Meantime the men undoubtedly will appeal to the courts. That will delay final decision.

The saloon closing order was issued by order of the chief to the captains.

"You will cause each and every saloonkeeper and barkeeper or other person in charge of any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept on sale to be notified that they must comply strictly with the laws and ordinances regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and after midnight, during which time the laws or ordinances require such places to be closed and the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited.

"The captain of each district will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of said laws and ordinances in his district, and the lieutenants and sergeants in their respective districts.

"You will use lieutenants and sergeants as far as possible and patrolmen in notifying the above mentioned persons and each lieutenant, sergeant and patrolmen will report in writing, giving the name, address and occupation of the dealer, and if the bartender, by whom employed, upon whom notice is served, and forward said report to this office tomorrow morning."

"I am here to do just as my superior officers, the mayor and the director, order," was Kohler's comment after suspensions and saloon closing orders had been issued. "I think I am perfectly capable of carrying out any orders they may see fit to give me and in seeing that they are car-

PARTY HEADS HAIL BAKER AS LEADER

Cheer City Solicitor in First Address as Successor to Johnson.

Meeting Takes Form of Memorial, Honoring Dead Executive.

Newton D. Baker, new leader of the thousands who were loyal followers of Tom L. Johnson to the end, for the first time since the death of their former chief, addressed the Democratic organization heads at a meeting at Weber's hall last night.

Cheers rang out as the city solicitor, standing on a chair, so that he could be seen and heard by those in the furthest parts of the hall, announced that he had been appointed to the chairmanship of the Democratic executive committee to succeed the former mayor, and a silence, unbroken and intense, attended his telling of the story of an association of twelve years, beginning with his first meeting with his old leader and ending with the scenes at the deathbed in The Whitehall.

It was "Tom" during the telling of the story and tears filled the eyes of every listener.

"The executive committee has chosen me to succeed him as chairman," he said. "I'm under no illusions as to my fitness for that task. Tom was a big, brave, brawny man. The work that one man did, you and I must do. It's got to be co-operation. No one man is left who can do his work."

The cheers were loudest as he urged the organization to take up the work that had been mapped out and followed during the public career of Tom L. Johnson. The meeting was memorial in its nature and at the close of his address the city solicitor announced that plans were on foot to increase the membership of the Cleveland memorial commission from eleven to twenty-five, that later it would be made national and that finally it would become international.

By the distribution of subscription blanks throughout the city by the old ward workers, it is hoped that every man, woman and child who wiches to give his mite toward the Tom L. Johnson memorial can be reached. Following the expression of the hope that there will be free-will offerings from the plain people, for whom Tom L. Johnson worked and whom he loved, would be plentiful, the city solicitor stated that without doubt that there would be large contributions.

The announcement of a contribution of $1,000 toward the Tom L. Johnson memorial fund from Otto I. Leisy was made. Together with this contribution were those from employes of his brewery, making up the total of $1,222.75 from the Cleveland brewer and his employes. The city solicitor read the letter accompanying this gift. In the letter, Mr. Leisy spoke of the former mayor's efforts which had resulted in the attainment of 3-cent street car fare for the people. This gift brings the total fund now in the hands of the memorial committee to $4,500.

The one direct reference to the coming campaign during the meeting was made by City Solicitor Baker.

"It is too soon to talk about the fall campaign," he said. "The administration of Mr. Baehr will be judged by the condition of the city when he has completed the work of his two years as mayor. It is too soon to judge now."

While the meeting last night was memorial in its nature, the old associations evoked the enthusiasm of the tent meetings of former years. Charles W. Lapp, former vice mayor, acted as chairman. The first speaker was Rev. Harris R. Cooley, former director of public safety. The meeting closed with an address from Peter Witt, former city clerk, who declared that Tom L. Johnson would always be here until the things he had stood for were crystallized in the laws of the city, state and nation.

"In 1911, let us make it a bad year for every man who followed him for the political advantage to be gained, for every man who proved disloyal to the memory of Tom L. Johnson," he said in conclusion.

Dr. Cooley spoke of his long association and years of acquaintanceship and friendship with the former mayor.

"We took him to the family lot in Brooklyn and laid him beside his father and his mother, and beside the body of Henry George, the prophet and the giver of his vision," said Dr. Cooley. "His spirit lives and will live in Cleveland until there is a realization of the ideal of which he so often spoke, until Cleveland has become the great free city.

"I remember when he came to me, when he said he had read the social problem. He might have become a Pierpont Morgan, but he turned away from it all. He turned away from the making of money to the making of men. He made the sacrifice so cheerfully that many people would not believe that he was not seeking his own selfish ends. Everyone now is convinced of his sincerity. A man does not sacrifice his fortune and health unless he is sincere."

City Solicitor Baker was hailed as "Our new chief" when he mounted the chair and began his address.

"This is a meeting of what Tom used to call the 'machine,'" he said. "It is a family gathering in which, for perhaps the last time in a semi-political gathering, we can talk about Tom as a person, as a leader. I want to tell you about the man as I saw him, and show you how through all my acquaintance there has been one inspiration in his life, one aim, one ambition."

"I used to spend nearly every Sunday afternoon around the fireplace at his home," he said. "Lincoln Steffens, muckraker at the time, came as a scoffer first, and remained to pray at the same shrine at which Tom prayed. Then I became associated with Tom at the city hall and it seemed to me I began to count the days not by the sun's rising, but by the times I saw Tom. In all the ten or twelve years I knew him, never have I known him to give voice to an unworthy sentiment, and no living man had the courage to insult Tom Johnson with an improper proposal.

"He found the city a Cinderella and left it a royal princess. He left it an administration free of corruption and graft. He left the hearts of the people inspired with love and loyalty and then there came the tragedy."

The city solicitor then told of the closing years of the former mayor's life and of a scene that occurred in the sick chamber two weeks before the end came.

"I was seated at his bedside at the time," said the city solicitor. "He seemed to be reviewing his life. He took my hand and said: 'Tell me, Newton, has my life been worth while. All of it. Has it been worth while?' Here was this man asking if his life had been worth while, the prodigal giver of great gifts for the public good."

"We have got to build a monument by being ourselves worthy. We must have the same ideals. We must have before us the same idea of a city set upon a hill, that he loved to talk about in the old tent."

The city solicitor announced in conclusion that he would be at Democratic headquarters at 2 o'clock every Saturday afternoon to meet Democratic workers and receive suggestions.

"I want to be all the help that I can as chairman of this organization," he said. "I'm willing to do

Britannica is remarkable not of the number of specialists

Prosecutor Cline was prepared Friday to introduce as evidence in the trial of Henry Mundinger, former street cleaning superintendent charged with certifying to padded payrolls, a signed statement from M. H. McArthey, master mechanic formerly employed in Mundinger's department.

It was McArthey, the state charges, that worked on the vacuum street cleaner, designed by Server Lea and on which Mundinger asked a patent.

Part of McArthey's testimony in the signed statement is as follows:

"Did you, Mr. McArthey, have any arrangement with Lea or Mundinger as to the rate of wage you were to receive?"

"No, sir."

"Until after you received your pay check from the city, did you expect any wages from the city?"

"Mr. Mundinger gave me to understand the wages paid me would be low, stating they were short of funds in the street cleaning department, but that if the machine proved a success, there would be more of them to build and I would be compensated in that way."

Drew $4 a Day Pay.

McArthey, however, during his employment by the city on the vacuum cleaner, drew $4 a day pay, although he was rated as a foreman and entitled to only $2.75 a day.

"What was said about the future manufacture of the machine, if the first was successful?"

"That there would be a company organized and I would be general manager."

"When did you first know you were working for the city, and on the city's pay?"

"When I received my first wages."

"Until that time had you expected any pay from the city?"

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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violation of the rules and of doing other things in violation of the rules.

The suspensions were announced by Director Hogen at his office at 8 o'clock last night. Chief Kohler had just reported to him.

"The specifications did not reach me tonight and will not be made public until tomorrow morning," said the director in making his announcement. "Generally, the men are accused of insubordination and violating department rules ond orders."

"In what respect?" he was asked.

"I have not the specifications at hand."

"Do t e suspensions deal with acts committed last Sunday or prior or since then?"

"I would rather not comment on that phase of the matter," was his reply.

The order suspending the men was drawn by Solicitor Baker. At 3 o'clock, Kohler issued an order requiring the presence of the fifteen men at headquarters. But ten could be found. At 4:30 Kohler called his captains into conference. Orders of suspension, were handed them and they served the notices on the ten men at headquarters. One man was served before Kohler reported to Hogen at 8 o'clock, and notices were then yet to be served on Savage, Luttner, Bitzer and Probst.

Badges, guns and wreaths were taken away from the ten at headquarters. They then marched in a body on the city hall, where they hoped to find Mayor Baehr and Director Hogen. Both had gone. The men then decided to visit Hogen at 8:30 o'clock this morning. At this time they will be handed a copy of the charges against them.

Dates for trials have not been set.

"My intention is to go into this matter and give it the right of way," said Director Hogen last night. This means that trials will be heard as early as possible. Conviction of the men will result in a second batch of suspensions. Meantime the men undoubtedly will appeal to the courts. That will delay final decision.

The saloon closing order was issued by order of the chief to the captains.

"You will cause each and every saloonkeeper and barkeeper or other person in charge of any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept on sale to be notified that they must comply strictly with the laws and ordinances regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and after midnight, during which time the laws or ordinances require such places to be closed and the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited.

"The captain of each district will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of said laws and ordinances in his district, and the lieutenants and sergeants in their respective districts.

"You will use lieutenants and sergeants as far as possible and patrolmen in notifying the above mentioned persons and each lieutenant, sergeant and patrolmen will report in writing, giving the name, address and occupation of the dealer, and if the bartender, by whom employed, upon whom notice is served, and forward said report to this office tomorrow morning."

"I am here to do just as my superior officers, the mayor and the director, order," was Kohler's comment after suspensions and saloon closing orders had been issued. "I think I am perfectly capable of carrying out any orders they may see fit to give me and in seeing that they are carried out I expect to hold every officer and every patrolman strictly to account for the work in his district, precinct or beat.

"The order to close saloons on Sunday and after midnight during the hours that the laws demand they should be closed means exactly what it says, and every man in the department will know when he reads the order just what is expected of him. There will be no quibbling. If the saloonkeeper wants to show that he is in accord with the spirit of the law and the order he will see that his front blinds are raised so that anyone passing can see without craning his neck that the place is closed. There is nothing in the statutes or ordinances that requires a saloonkeeper to raise his blinds and expose the interior to view during the 'closed hours,' so we cannot compel him to do it."

PARTY HEADS HAIL BAKER AS LEADER

Cheer City Solicitor in First Address as Successor to Johnson.

Meeting Takes Form of Memorial, Honoring Dead Executive.

Newton D. Baker, new leader of the thousands who were loyal followers of Tom L. Johnson to the end, for the first time since the death of their former chief, addressed the Democratic organization heads at a meeting at Weber's hall last night.

Cheers rang out as the city solicitor, standing on a chair, so that he could be seen and heard by those in the furthest parts of the hall, announced that he had been appointed to the chairmanship of the Democratic executive committee to succeed the former mayor, and a silence, unbroken and intense, attended his telling of the story of an association of twelve years, beginning with his first meeting with his old leader and ending with the scenes at the deathbed in The Whitehall.

It was "Tom" during the telling of the story and tears filled the eyes of every listener.

"The executive committee has chosen me to succeed him as chairman," he said. "I'm under no illusions as to my fitness for that task. Tom was a big, brave, brawny man. The work that one man did, you and I must do. It's got to be co-operation. No one man is left who can do his work."

The cheers were loudest as he urged the organization to take up the work that had been mapped out and followed during the public career of Tom L. Johnson. The meeting was memorial in its nature and at the close of his address the city solicitor announced that plans were on foot to increase the membership of the Cleveland memorial commission from eleven to twenty-five, that later it would be made national and that finally it would become international.

By the distribution of subscription blanks throughout the city by the old ward workers, it is hoped that every man, woman and child who wiches to give his mite toward the Tom L. Johnson memorial can be reached. Following the expression of the hope that there will be free-will offerings from the plain people, for whom Tom L. Johnson worked and whom he loved, would be plentiful, the city solicitor stated that without doubt that there would be large contributions.

The announcement of a contribution of $1,000 toward the Tom L. Johnson memorial fund from Otto I. Leisy was made. Together with this contribution were those from employes of his brewery, making up the total of $1,222.75 from the Cleveland brewer and his employes. The city solicitor read the letter accompanying this gift. In the letter, Mr. Leisy spoke of the former mayor's efforts which had resulted in the attainment of 3-cent street car fare for the people. This gift brings the total fund now in the hands of the memorial committee to $4,500.

The one direct reference to the coming campaign during the meeting was made by City Solicitor Baker.

"It is too soon to talk about the fall campaign," he said. "The administration of Mr. Baehr will be judged by the condition of the city when he has completed the work of his two years as mayor. It is too soon to judge now."

While the meeting last night was memorial in its nature, the old associations evoked the enthusiasm of the tent meetings of former years. Charles W. Lapp, former vice mayor, acted as chairman. The first speaker was Rev. Harris R. Cooley, former director of public safety. The meeting closed with an address from Peter Witt, former city clerk, who declared that Tom L. Johnson would always be here until the things he had stood for were crystallized in the laws of the city, state and nation.

"In 1911, let us make it a bad year for every man who followed him for the political advantage to be gained, for every man who proved disloyal to the memory of Tom L. Johnson," he said in conclusion.

Dr. Cooley spoke of his long association and years of acquaintanceship and friendship with the former mayor.

"We took him to the family lot in Brooklyn and laid him beside his father and his mother, and beside the body of Henry George, the prophet and the giver of his vision," said Dr. Cooley. "His spirit lives and will live in Cleveland until there is a realization of the ideal of which he so often spoke, until Cleveland has become the great free city.

"I remember when he came to me, when he said he had read the social problem. He might have become a Pierpont Morgan, but he turned away from it all. He turned away from the making of money to the making of men. He made the sacrifice so cheerfully that many people would not believe that he was not seeking his own selfish ends. Everyone now is convinced of his sincerity. A man does not sacrifice his fortune and health unless he is sincere."

City Solicitor Baker was hailed as "Our new chief" when he mounted the chair and began his address.

"This is a meeting of what Tom used to call the 'machine,'" he said. "It is a family gathering in which, for perhaps the last time in a semi-political gathering, we can talk about Tom as a person, as a leader. I want to tell you about the man as I saw him, and show you how through all my acquaintance there has been one inspiration in his life, one aim, one ambition."

"I used to spend nearly every Sunday afternoon around the fireplace at his home," he said. "Lincoln Steffens, muckraker at the time, came as a scoffer first, and remained to pray at the same shrine at which Tom prayed. Then I became associated with Tom at the city hall and it seemed to me I began to count the days not by the sun's rising, but by the times I saw Tom. In all the ten or twelve years I knew him, never have I known him to give voice to an unworthy sentiment, and no living man had the courage to insult Tom Johnson with an improper proposal.

"He found the city a Cinderella and left it a royal princess. He left it an administration free of corruption and graft. He left the hearts of the people inspired with love and loyalty and then there came the tragedy."

The city solicitor then told of the closing years of the former mayor's life and of a scene that occurred in the sick chamber two weeks before the end came.

"I was seated at his bedside at the time," said the city solicitor. "He seemed to be reviewing his life. He took my hand and said: 'Tell me, Newton, has my life been worth while. All of it. Has it been worth while?' Here was this man asking if his life had been worth while, the prodigal giver of great gifts for the public good."

"We have got to build a monument by being ourselves worthy. We must have the same ideals. We must have before us the same idea of a city set upon a hill, that he loved to talk about in the old tent."

The city solicitor announced in conclusion that he would be at Democratic headquarters at 2 o'clock every Saturday afternoon to meet Democratic workers and receive suggestions.

"I want to be all the help that I can as chairman of this organization," he said. "I'm willing to do all the work I can, but every man here must work. We've got to have our heart set on the idea of justice, so that in the great space Tom used to fill we'll find the organization of boys that are going to carry forward the w[illegible] began."

Prosecutor Cline was prepared Friday to introduce as evidence in the trial of Henry Mundinger, former street cleaning superintendent charged with certifying to padded payrolls, a signed statement from M. H. McArthey, master mechanic formerly employed in Mundinger's department.

It was McArthey, the state charges, that worked on the vacuum street cleaner, designed by Server Lea and on which Mundinger asked a patent.

Part of McArthey's testimony in the signed statement is as follows:

"Did you, Mr. McArthey, have any arrangement with Lea or Mundinger as to the rate of wage you were to receive?"

"No, sir."

"Until after you received your pay check from the city, did you expect any wages from the city?"

"Mr. Mundinger gave me to understand the wages paid me would be low, stating they were short of funds in the street cleaning department, but that if the machine proved a success, there would be more of them to build and I would be compensated in that way."

Drew $4 a Day Pay.

McArthey, however, during his employment by the city on the vacuum cleaner, drew $4 a day pay, although he was rated as a foreman and entitled to only $2.75 a day.

"What was said about the future manufacture of the machine, if the first was successful?"

"That there would be a company organized and I would be general manager."

"When did you first know you were working for the city, and on the city's pay?"

"When I received my first wages."

"Until that time had you expected any pay from the city?"

Didn't Know About Pay.

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"Two or three hours."

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Objections by attorney Payer brought Meals to his feet.

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Meals then introduced a copy of a letter from Mundinger to Server

the first half of December?"

"I did."

"Did you put the overtime in?"

"No, Mr. Mundinger did."

Blumrich had previously admitted that he was on the payroll as foreman with a rating of only $2.75 a day, that he seldom worked Sundays and overtime, but that he drew overtime pay to make his monthly rating $75.

Payer Gets Admission.

Payer, examining Blumrich on the testimony he offered the state Thursday, drew from him, as he did from Appo Johnston, the state's star witness, that he wasn't sure whether the men who were given overtime really did the work or not.

Attorney Meals and Payer clashed over one of the questions put to the witness by Meals. After considerable wrangling Judge Vickery stopped them.

"Before Mr. Mundinger is convicted in this court," Vickery said, "it must be shown to the jury that he fraudulently certified to payrolls that he knew were not correct. If he did it by mistake there is nothing criminal about it. He won't be sent to the penitentiary through any mistake of mine."

May Call Men Higher Up.

Mayor Baehr, Server Lea, City Solicitor Baker and other city officials probably will be brought into the Mundinger case as witnesses in attempts of the defense to show that Mundinger, former street cleaning superintendent, is innocent of padding department payrolls.

Mundinger claims he can show his every official act justified by orders from his superiors.

"Is it true," Mundinger was asked Friday, "that you have letters from your superior officers ordering overtime payments?"

"I have nothing to say now, but—" Mundinger paused and smiled—"this case isn't over yet. Wait until the end."

Attorneys for Mundinger are secretive about the tenor of the hundreds of letters exchanged between Mundinger and his superiors in the city hall. Copies of some of the letters will be produced as evidence.

The case will not finish for another week. Mundinger's side will call a dozen or more witnesses. The state still has a half dozen to be examined.

WITNESSES OF STATE TO AID OF MUNDINGER

The defense in the Mundinger case will put on the stand next week the several men mentioned in the indictment of Mundinger as having received overtime pay for city work they never did.

These men were expected to be star witnesses for the state, but the state has shown no intention of calling them.

"We expect to show by these witnesses that Mundinger never knowingly certified a false payroll," attorney Payer for Mundinger said. "These men either worked the overtime or they didn't. And if they didn't we will attempt to show they deliberately lied when they reported overtime work."

The state has practically finished its case against Mundinger. Joseph Blumrich, timekeeper, and Appo Johnston, bookkeeper in the street cleaning department, were its most important witnesses. The stories they told, damaging to Mundinger's case at first hearing, lost considerable weight under grilling cross-examination from attorney Payer.

Neither Johnston nor Blumrich mentioned one specific instance where a man was paid for overtime work who to their knowledge did not actually put in the time—an important point for the defense. Blumrich Friday admitted that he had been paid for Sunday work, but wasn't sure whether he had worked or not.

The famous vacuum cleaner built under city pay was brought into the limelight Friday and will play an important part in the case. Mundinger puts the entire responsibility for the building of the machine up to Server Lea.

The state intends to show that every dollar paid to men who worked on the machine was an illegal expenditure of public money.

The county prosecutor Saturday wired M. H. McArthey, master mechanic, who worked on the machine, to come to Cleveland at once. He is said to be in Wellsburg, W. Va. In case McArthey doesn't come Cline will use his signed statement regarding his work on the machine.

City Solicitor Baker and perhaps Mayor Baehr will be put on the stand by the defense during the week. Baehr will be asked to testify on a ruling which he gave applying to overtime payments to street cleaning department men.

The case will carry into next week, if not longer. The defense has a score of witnesses to call.

STATE NEARS END IN PAY ROLL CASE

Mundinger's Trial at Point Where Defense Will Have Inning.

Court Forced to Intervene in Altercations Between Attorneys.

The prosecution practically wound up its case yesterday against Henry C. Mundinger, former street cleaning superintendent, who has been on trial all week on a charge of certifying to padded pay rolls. It was a stormy session, for the most part, during which Judge Vickery was called upon several times to quiet altercations between attorneys on both sides.

With the conclusion of the cross-examination of Joseph Blumrich, timekeeper and assistant clerk of the department under Mundinger's administration, the prosecution had taken its most damaging evidence against Mundinger. Blumrich's testimony was discredited, for the most part, by Attorney Harry Payer in much the same manner as was that of Appo Johnston, former chief clerk under Mundinger, earlier in the week.

Cross-examination tended to show both Johnston and Blumrich to have personal animosity against Mundinger.

cleaner, pet project last summer and fall of Service Director Lea, came in for a hot wrangle and much abuse during the day. The state attempted to show that M. H. McCarthy, an engineer, was on the pay roll of the street cleaning department drawing $4 per day while he was devoting his entire time to the problems presented by the vacuum cleaner.

"Yes, sir," answered Blumrich.

A letter from Mundinger to Lea, telling of a trip Mundinger had made to New York city in which the principles involved in the vacuum cleaner were indorsed by heads of the New York street cleaning department, was then introduced.

"Money should have been appropriated for the experiment which was being carried on and the work should not have been done on the personal order of the department heads," declared Judge Vickery. "If there has been any unwarranted expenditure of money by Mr. Mundinger it can be shown here."

"You could no more send Tom Johnson to the penitentiary for the 'fare box' experiments he carried on with city money than you can Mundinger for the experiments which were carried on with the vacuum street cleaner," declared Attorney Payer.

"I will say that before Mr. Mundinger can be convicted in this case, it must be shown to this jury that he willfully, fraudulently and knowingly certified to pay rolls he knew were not correct," the judge added. "There won't be anyone sent to the penitentiary through my court by mistakes he may have made while in office."

"Isn't it true that you are prejudiced against Mr. Mundinger because he didn't make you chief clerk?" asked Attorney Payer on cross-examination.

"No, sir; I told Mr. Desberg that I had been promised the chief clerkship, but didn't get it," replied Blumrich.

"Didn't you tell Miss Casey, the stenographer in the street cleaning department, that you 'would get' Mundinger because he had not made you the chief clerk?"

"Miss Casey lies if she said that."

"Did you do your duty as a timekeeper?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you go out and see that the men were at work and keep an accurate check on them in order that your card might correspond with the time book kept by the foreman?"

"No, sir, I did not. It was impossible."

"You didn't approve of the time keeping system installed by Mr. Mundinger, did you?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Did you work Sundays in October?"

"I don't think so; maybe I did."

"Then why did you credit yourself up with the time?"

"Maybe I worked."

"Why, you told me that in crediting yourself for overtime in April you had committed just as great an offense as Mundinger is charged with, didn't you?"

The state interposed an objection and the court saved Blumrich from further complicating himself.

City Treasurer Davis went on the stand late in the afternoon and proved something of a boomerang for the state. He was asked a few preliminary questions about the pay roll and was then asked how employes of the street cleaning department were paid.

Davis said, that previous to the Mundinger administration, it was customary for all the men, sometimes numbering as high as 1,200 or 1,400, to knock off work for an hour or an hour and a half twice a month to come to the city hall to draw their pay.

"Who inaugurated that system of paying the men on their jobs as they worked and saving the city the time which was previously lost?" Davis was asked on cross-examination.

"Mr. Mundinger," he replied.

"Have you the means of knowing Mr. Mundinger's reputation for honesty?" he was asked.

Here the state interposed another objection and it was sustained. It is the second time Mundinger's attorneys have tried to prove Mundinger's character for honesty and square dealing. Each time, on the state's objection, Judge Vickery has refused to permit the evidence to go before the jury.

The Mundinger trial undoubtedly will take up all of next week and possibly some of the week following. His attorney's plan a defense which will take considerable time. City Solicitor Baker will be called to testify as to his ruling on the allowance of overtime applied to employes of the street cleaning department. Service Director Lea is also to be called to testify in reference to the vacuum cleaner and other matters as to Mundinger's orders as head of the street cleaning department.

LEA FOR DEFENSE STILL UNSHAKEN

Service Director Faces Cross-Examination, Testifying in Pay Roll Case.

Upholds His Right to Make Vacuum Cleaner, Pointing to Payne Law.

Cross-examination by the prosecution of Service Director Lea yesterday afternoon in the trial of Henry C. Mundinger, was far from the spectacular affair which had been promised. In fact, it was quite tame. It only served to hammer home the favorable impression his testimony on direct examination had made for Mundinger's defense.

After the squabble between Lea and Prosecutor Cline the day before, it was expected that the state's attorneys would go after Lea hammer and tongs to discredit his favorable testimony given for Mundinger. Prosecutor Cline relinquished the job of cross-examining Lea to Assistant Prosecutor Meals.

The subject of the vacuum street cleaner and overtime allowed employes of the department were the objects of the prosecution's most severe attacks on Lea.

"You mean you countenanced the policy of drawing overtime which was not earned?" Meals demanded of Lea.

"Most assuredly not," replied Lea.

"And do you mean to say that if a man worked even a portion of the day on Sunday your rule was to the effect that he should be allowed for the whole day?"

"Yes, sir. When a man is taken from his family on a Sunday for some special work, it has been the custom to allow for the smallest unit provided by the salary ordinance."

"Well, maybe you think the salary ordinance is no good?"

"Yes, I think Solicitor Baker has told me that the ordinance was no good."

"But you have been operating under it?"

"Yes, that is the only one we had and we have been following it generally."

"Well, why didn't you pay the men in the street cleaning department at all times when they worked overtime and did not draw money for it?"

"Because we did not have the money at all times. Our appropriations have been entirely too small."

An attack was made on Lea's testimony as to his order that vacations with pay were to be allowed employes of the departments over which he had general supervision. Assistant Prosecutor Meals could not shake the testimony. The vacuum cleaner was next taken up.

"You can't point me to a statute that gives you the right to manufacture street cleaning machines," challenged Meals.

"Yes, sir. The Payne law gives me the authority to manage the affairs of the public service department, and when I manage such affairs I have the right to permit work on improvements which will gain better, cheaper and more efficient street cleaning results."

"The only authority you claim, then, for the building of the vacuum cleaner is by virtue of the statute that makes you the manager of your department?" was the next shot from Meals.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you employ Mr. McArthy to do that work?"

"Yes, sir, and Mr. Mundinger classified him."

At this point the proceedings were interrupted by Meals putting a question as to the reason "why it is that you and other witnesses seek to put the burden of the blame on the shoulders of Appo Johnston."

"Because it honestly belongs there," quickly retorted Lea. "Johnston is responsible for the entire situation."

"How does that come?" was the next question.

"Because Appo Johnston had the entire responsibility of the pay rolls and pay allowed the men in the street cleaning department."

"Isn't it true that the peculations of Appo Johnston were first discovered by City Treasurer Davis, reported by him to the mayor and by the mayor to you?" Lea was asked.

"No, sir. It was discovered by Mr. Mundinger."

"It comes with poor grace for the city hall to come down here and shove the burden of this case off on the shoulders of Appo Johnston," exclaimed Meals. Judge Vickery told the jury to disregard the statement.

"I gave intructions to Mr. Mundinger that overtime was legal," Lea said during the course of his direct examination. He said he had urged the necessity of haste on the part of McArthy in completing the vacuum cleaner. Asked why it was not now in use, he said it was prevented because of notice that had been served on the city that the cleaner violated certain patents. Until that question is settled, he said, the machine cannot be used.

Judge Vickery had been allowing the defense a wide range. He intimated his position yesterday by an argument with Prosecutor Cline. Cline tried to impress upon the court that all that is necessary to prove Mundinger guilty is to prove he knew he was signing padded pay rolls regardless of any intent to defraud the city.

"If you don't hold that way," said Cline, "you will not agree with Judge Phillips."

"I have disagreed with Judge Phillips before," replied Judge Vickery, smiling, "and I guess I can again."

Judge Phillips held about a month ago, when passing on a motion to quash the indictment against Mundinger, that all the state must prove in the trial is that Mundinger knew he was certifying to padded pay rolls.

Question Lea's Position.

The question of whether Director Lea is a member of the city hall commission, took up about half an hour of time during the progress of the Mundinger trial yesterday afternoon. Lea claimed he was a member, in an ex-officio capacity, inasmuch as he has the appointment of members of the commission, approval of all its bills and contracts and supervision of the commission's work. The state's attorneys contended otherwise.

The question was raised on cross-examination. Attorneys on both sides hurried through statute books in an endeavor to find some authority on the subject. Finally Judge Vickery put an end to the argument by saying it didn't matter much anyhow.

LEA TAKES ALL BLAME IN TRIAL OF MUNDINGER

LEA DONATES HIS FEES AS WITNESS

Server Lea turned over to St. Ann's asylum Friday the $3 fee received for testifying in the Mundinger case.

Server Lea, under cross-examination Friday by Assistant Prosecutor Meals in the trial of Henry Mundinger, former street cleaning superintendent, on a charge of certifying to padded payrolls, exonerated Mundinger from all blame for overtime paid employes in his department.

Lea declared that by his own orders clerks in Mundinger's department were not subject to Mundinger regarding overtime paid.

"When matters came up in Mundinger's department you went to Mundinger, didn't you?" Meals asked.

"Yes, about matters concerning street cleaning, but in other matters I went to the bookkeepers."

"Why, Mr. Lea, did you take from Mundinger the power of control over the timekeepers?"

"Isn't Good Business."

"Because it isn't good business to let a superintendent have supervision over timekeepers and bookkeepers."

"Was Mundinger merely a figurehead as superintendent?"

"No."

"Didn't stealing in the department cause you to order that overtime be cut off?"

"I won't say that."

"Didn't you write a letter about the first of the year ordering that no more overtime was to be paid unless proven?"

"I may have written such a letter."

Meals introduced a letter written by Lea's secretary covering this point. Lea said he'd stand back of his secretary on the letter.

Ask About Evans' Job.

"What pay did John Evans get?"

"I don't know."

"Do you know he got paid for overtime?"

"Yes."

"Do you approve paying Evans $3.50 a day chasing coal wagons?"

"He wasn't only chasing coal wagons. He did other work."

Lea testified that it was his impression City Solicitor Baker told him the salary law was invalid.

"Do you claim you have the right to ignore the ordinance?" Meals asked.

"Yes, absolutely, when necessity demands it."

"Don't you think overtime payment is a dangerous practice?"

"No."

"Do you approve of all the things done in the street cleaning department as regards overtime?"

"Yes, as far as I know."

Lea said he expected no personal profit from the inventing of the vacuum cleaner, which he designed and upon which Mundinger asked a patent.

Meals attempted to show that Lea's and Mundinger's experiments cost the city about $2000.

Lea denied he told Mundinger he was "too stingy" when Mundinger was paying $2.75 a day to M. H. McArthey ,master mechanic, who built the vacuum cleaner.

Meals introduced a letter from Mundinger to Lea in which Mundinger tells about exploiting the vacuum cleaner in New York. The letter said, "We can sell these machines," and "don't you think we ought to get some circulars printed about the machine this spring."

Meals concluded his cross-examination of Lea shortly before noon.

MUNY'S REPORT SOUNDLY RAPS SCHOOL BOARD

A merciless raking is given the board of education in a municipal association bulletin, made public Friday.

The bulletin concludes with the recommendation that President Haserot and members Canfield and Leopold be eliminated from the schools at the coming election.

The board is charged with dodging public inquiry into the business conduct of the schools, and is denounced for its hasty re-election of Director Orr at a time when charges had been made against the efficiency of the director's office.

"The attitude of the three retiring members, Messrs. Haserot, Leopold and Canfield, toward the various charges against the school administration and the proposed investigations, has been consistently in opposition to any open and unbiased inquiry," says the bulletin.

The report begins with a review of the appointment of a citizens investigating board in 1910 by Dr. Ashmun, then president of the board, of City Solicitor Baker's fireproofing report, and of the indictment of W. C. Fisher, clerk of the board.

Condemn Vote on Orr.

The re-election of Director Orr in the face of charges against him and the efficiency of his department is reviewed and condemned. The board's vote is set forth, showing Haserot, Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold balloting for the director.

The report tells of the struggle of

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, MAY 6, CLEVELAND PRESS, MAY 9

URGES CLEAN-UP IN SCHOOL BOARD

Municipal Association Bulletin Says Record Should Mean New Members.

Administers Scathing Rebuke to Body for Actions in Past.

"The contents of the document are, for the most part, ancient history," said Director of Schools Orr yesterday, when the bulletin of the Municipal association appeared.

President F. H. Haserot of the board of education said he was too busy to give it attention during the day.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1911

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, MAY 6,

URGES CLEAN-UP IN SCHOOL BOARD

Municipal Association Bulletin Says Record Should Mean New Members.

Administers Scathing Rebuke to Body for Actions in Past.

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White claimed that the lease of the boat companies would be a diversion of the real purpose for which the land was originally gained. Judge Chapman held that if the city had an absolute title to the property the council might use it for other purposes than park purposes as against the property owner.

Attorney White said the case will immediately be taken to the circuit court. From there it will go to the supreme court.

CLEVELAND PRESS, MAY 9

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PRESS, MAY 12, 1911.

OUR OWN MEN CRUSADE TO GET WOMEN BALLOT

Cleveland Federation Plans Statewide Campaign to Enlist Masculine Support.

A state-wide movement to enlist the interest of prominent Ohioans has been planned by the men's league for woman suffrage, organized by Cleveland men following a suffrage rally at the Hollenden, March 27.

Prof. Max Eastman of Columbia university, at that time outlined the object of the league in New York, and founded the Cleveland organization.

"We have decided to ask the co-operation of men in other cities, through their women's organizations," said L. B. Bacon, secretary, Friday. "The primary object of the league, as its name indicates, is to obtain suffrage for Ohio woman. The time is opportune for the league to do practical work. The constitutional convention meets within a year, and delegates to the convention will be named next November.

"It is the purpose of the league to obtain the co-operation of the delegates in framing a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

"The league believes women ought to have the right to go before legislative and municipal bodies as electors, not as suppliants, and that the time has passed for making arguments in favor of suffrage. The time is now ripe for achieving results."

The executive committee consists of Judge Addams, Newton D. Baker, George A. Welch, E. M. Baker, and Crispin Oglebay. Rev. Minot Simons is president, and L. B. Bacon is secretary.

Those now affiliated with the movement are Robert H. Clark, attorney Albert H. Bates, Arthur Bradley, Edward S. Bassett, Prof. Edward L. Harris, ex-Judge Warren W. Hole, attorney Walter Leroy Flory, Prof. A. R. Hatton, Leopold Wolf, Myron B. Vorce, Prof. O. F. Emerson, F. A. Monroe, Raymond L. Tweedy, Philip Merrell, Prof. C. C. Arbuthnot, O. A. Palmer, S. Houghton Cox, A. W. Bell and Dr. J. R. Stewart.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911

TOO MUCH MONEY COSTLY.

Surplus of Cash in Depositaries Explained to Committee by City Auditor.

In explanation of the accumulation of funds in city depositaries that has resulted in some loss to the city in interest, Deputy City Auditor Zimerman declared yesterday at a meeting of the council committee on finance that City Solicitor Baker had made a number of mistakes in the preparation of the original $2,000,000 grade crossing bond legislation.

City Auditor Wright and Deputy City Auditor Zimerman stated that the city has its funds in nineteen banks and that the average rate of interest received was 3.09 per cent. on deposits up to a total of $9,500,000. It was further reported that in recent months the accumulation of funds has exceeded this total and that the rate of interest received for funds above the $9,500,000 total is 2 per cent. May 2 the total amount on deposit in city depositories was $10,086,000. The total is slightly lower than this at the present time.

The deputy city auditor stated that the amount of money on hand fluctuated and that there was apparently little that could be done to alter the present conditions.

PRESS, MAY 17, 1911.

FACTIONALISTS TO ENTER THIRD MAN FOR MAYOR

Dissension Among Party Leaders Promises to Result in Triangular Race.

HE'LL BE INDEPENDENT

Expect Backing of Anti-Baehr Republicans and Salen Democrats in Campaign.

A triangular mayoralty campaign next fall, with an independent candidate opposing both the democratic and republican standard bearers, may develop as a result of dickering now on between factional leaders in both old line parties.

Efforts to line up an independent candidate are being made on the belief that Mayor Baehr will get the republican nomination for a second term and that City Solicitor Baker will be handed the nomination by the regular democratic organization.

With Baehr and Baker leading, men back of the independent movement declare there are enough republicans now opposed to Baehr to elect a nonpartisan candidate by combining forces with the Salen democratic faction.

He Must Be Popular.

A plan to put up a "labor candidate" on the proposed independent ticket has been held up temporarily while the field is canvassed for independent mayoralty timber. It is declared any third candidate put up must be not only personally popular and able to hold the outside factions of both old parties, but must be a good campaigner.

S. H. Holding, democratic member of the civil service commission, has been suggested as a possibility, if he could be persuaded to lay aside party insignia.

W. H. Boyd, former republican candidate and later a supporter of Citizen Tom, also has been mentioned. Boyd stands to capture the nomination two ways, if he desires, as he also is mentioned as a possible opponent of Baehr for the republican leadership. His personal popularity and his force as a campaigner win him favor from both sides.

Mention Farley Aagain.

John Farley talk is cropping out again, just as it has cropped out every two years since he left the mayor's chair, in 1901. Democrats say the entrance of Farley into the race as an independent would split the republican vote without hurting the democratic lineup, and assure Baker an easy victory. It seems probable, however, that most of Farley's campaigning will be among the fish in Georgian bay.

The one possibility most feared by those back of the independent movement is that Salen and Baker may make a deal whereby Baker will be given Salen's support for mayor in return for the backing of the democratic organization for the tax commissionership.

This position, created under a new law passed by the present legislature, is understood to possess allurements for Salen.

PRESS, MAY 19, 1911.

CLARKE WON'T OPPOSE BAKER

A boom for John H. Clarke, the Nickel-plate railroad lawyer, as candidate for mayor next fall on the democratic ticket, is being quietly inflated by his friends.

Clarke himself Friday said he would "under no consideration oppose Mr. Baker for mayor."

His boom surprised him. "It's the first I've heard of it," he said.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 191[illegible]

COURT PUTS SNAG IN ELSON ELECTION

Issues Restraining Order to Prevent Resignation and Rechoice by Board.

Action Arouses Ire of Haserot, Who Brands Proceeding Ridiculous.

SCENTS CHEAP POLITICS

President of Board Declares Object of Opposition is to Obtain Control of Schools, So Places Can be Parceled Out to Teachers Who Have Political Pull and That Proficient Iustructors Will Not Accept Positions Here—Says Republicans and Democrats Unite in Fight.

When the board of education met yesterday afternoon, members were notified that Judge Foran, in the common pleas court, had issued a restraining order preventing the board from receiving and accepting the resignation of William H. Elson, superintendent of schools, and from re-electing him for a new term of five years.

The court proceeding was started by William H. Webber, who was represented by Attorneys Matthews and Orgill. The suit was filed late—so late, in fact, that had the board met on time with all present, it would have been impossible to have taken that step. It was just 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Deputy Sheriff Tomacek came racing and puffing up the steps and began inquiring of the people in the hall where the members of the board could be found. He located Dr. J. D. Jones and served the notice on him, explaining verbally the purpose of the order. In rushing up the steps of the building the deputy ran past Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, but did not recognize her as a member of the board.

A few minutes before the deputy arrived, Attorney Matthews called Clerk Canfield on the phone and explained that the order had been issued and that the court officer was on his way to the board rooms to make the service. The phone notice was given, it was explained, in order that the board might not run counter to the order of the court.

Breaks News to Haserot.

President Haserot arrived late, and did not learn of the notice until it was read by Deputy Clerk Cole in the

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911

usual course of the proceedings. The notice did not specify the particular thing which was forbidden, but Dr. Jones explained what the deputy had said. The matter was referred to the city solicitor, who is the legal representative of the board.

The petition states that the plaintiff, Webber, is a taxpayer, has a child in the public schools, recites the term and salary of the superintendent, and then charges that a compact and conspiracy has been made between Elson and certain members of the board to prolong unlawfully the term of the superintendent far beyond the time when his present contract expires.

It charges that public sentiment is against the re-election of Superintendent Elson and is against certain members of the board, as the result of which, some of the present members of the board will fail of re-election this fall and the compact will then be broken up.

It alleges that a part of the conspiracy was to have Elson submit his resignation as superintendent at the meeting yesterday, and then fill the vacancy by electing him for five years; that the resignation was to be but a pretext to create a vacancy, make possible the alleged unlawful election and thus to evade, forestall and violate the laws of Ohio. Judge Foran issued the restraining order and set the case for hearing on the injunction for Wednesday, May 24, at 10 o'clock.

Owing to the absence of W. G. Leopold yesterday, it would have been impossible to carry out the scheme for the resignation and re-election, had it been the intention to do so, as the vote would have stood 3 to 3.

"This is the most ridiculous action I ever heard of," President Haserot said when the court notice was read and Dr. Jones had explained what he had been told it meant. "So far as I am concerned, I am willing to characterize it as silly."

"Who told them I intended to resign?" was the only expression Supt. Elson made when he learned of the notice served on the board.

The purpose of the suit is to tie up the re-election of Supt. Elson, following a resignation, until after the Sawicki bill becomes a law. It is understood strenuous efforts were made yesterday at Columbus to secure the signature of Gov. Harmon to the measure which has been put through both houses of the legislature.

President Haserot was not only vexed at the matter being taken to court, but he was filled with anger and spoke plainly against those who have been most actively behind the measure. He termed the whole affair "cheap politics," planned to allow cheap politicians access to the schools to control some part of the patronage.

"What will be the result of this foolishness?" he asked. "The Sawicki measure was championed and supported by Newton D. Baker, chairman of the Democratic city committee. It was also actively supported by the chairman of the Women's Republican league. Both parties want control of the schools and worked together to get the patronage.

"It means the position of superintendent of the Cleveland schools will be the main question in the fall election, at which the members of the board of education are to be chosen. It means over 2,000 teachers will find their jobs not educational positions, but political pawns to be played by with cheap politicians; that the best jobs will go to the teachers with the best political pull, the sister, daughter or cousin of the man who controls things politically. It means good teachers will tire of this sort of nonsense and will go to places where positions are secured and held on merit.

"Look at the positions now vacant. There are three leading positions vacant in Tech high. Under the circumstances, the best Supt. Elson can offer is a position for a year. How are we to secure good talent and hold it if that situation continues, particularly at a time when every city of importance is calling for such talent and making special inducements to secure it? With politics introduced in the schools, as is planned by that bill, it means we will fill our positions with home talent, home talent that has the long pull in politics, just the article we do not want and that ought to be kept out of the schools.

"What are we to do in the selection of a superintendent? Supt. Elson will finish his present term Jan. 7 next It will be necessary to select some one to fill out the year, and then in August, one year hence, to select another. Two elections of superintendent within a twelve-months. And that is just what we are facing now."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER MONDAY, MAY 22, 1911.

FEARS FOR ELECTION PLAN

Administration Expects Solicitor to Rule Against Balloting July 22.

That City Solicitor Baker will return an adverse report as to the holding of a special election July 22 for the purpose of voting for the $1,000,000 bond issue for street extension projects was the opinion of several of the city officials last night.

Saturday morning Baker sent for Secretary Horn of the board of elections and questioned him in regard to the ability of the board to arrange for the special election to be held July 22 with the new precinct division of the election force. Horn told the solicitor that it would be physically impossible for the department to complete the arrangements by that date.

Mr. Baker has been studying the question for some time. Last Saturday he declined to say what his advice to the council would be, but said that he would give his report tonight.

The ordinance calling for a special election on the $1,000,000 bond issue will be introduced by Councilman Morgan tonight. It is a part of the great plan to beautify the city and provides for the extension of Carnegie-av to the boulevard and to E. 9th-st, Cedar av to E. 9th-st, and Perkins-av to connect with Chester avenue.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1911.

MAY BEGIN SUIT ON INJUNCTION AUTHOR

School Board Head Considers Damage Action Because of Elson Charges.

Denies Planning Re-Election of Superintendent Prematurely.

Summer school and high school schedules were laid aside yesterday at the board of education, the time of the board being given to the form of reply the board should instruct City Solicitor Baker to file in the suit of W. H. Webber, who secured a restraining order preventing the resignation and re-election of Superintendent Elson.

W. H. Webber, who brought the suit was formerly superintendent of Huron Road hospital. He is an active member of the Euclid-av Baptist church and a member of the official board. The pastor of that church, Rev. W. W. Bustard, recently delivered a sermon in which he made a strenuous attack on the management of the city schools.

President Haserot was quite determined the answer should be pointed and spirited. He wanted the board to declare its position, so the city solicitor should know exactly where the board stood in the matter. He introduced a resolution declaring false the statement that any compact or conspiracy existed; declared the statement of public sentiment being strongly against Elson was not supported by facts, and that the reported plan for Elson to resign was pure invention.

Haserot wanted the city solicitor to investigate the taxes paid by W. H. Webber, to investigate the record of Webber as a citizen and to advise if Webber's action in bringing the suit and making the charges made him responsible for damages if the charges failed. He also wanted the city solicitor to report if Webber was responsible financially if a judgment was returned against him in a damage case, and particularly wanted the solicitor to ascertain who paid the fee of Matthews & Orgill for bringing the suit.

Incidentally he declared the action in trying to tie up the election of a superintendent until the first of the year was an invasion of constitutional rights, in that the board had the right to elect a superintendent any time within four months of the expiration of the contract. He wanted the city solicitor to make a strong representation on that point.

Objection was made to the resolutions. Dr. Ashman said the reported combination stated in the petition was false so far as he was concerned and knew Dr. Jones said the same thing and so did Mrs. Hyre. They agreed the thing was a general denial of the claims in the petition.

It was finally agreed the instruction to the city solicitor should be to file a general denial of the charges of fraud and conspiracy as set forth in the petition and ask if the filing of the charges in the suit would become in law a basis for damage suits if the charges failed at the hearing.

The proposition to change the name of Sowinski to Emerson school was delayed two weeks and School Director Orr was asked to arrange an election of the patrons of the district to see what the preference of the people might be. The board decided to attend the annual meeting of the oral hygiene congress here in July when dentists, physicians and school authorities will try to effect a working organization for the purpose of encouraging dental investigation in the schools. The basis for the proposed organization is in the work that has been done in the Cleveland schools the past year.

The board will meet this afternoon to take up the question of summer schools and, if time remains, to consider the unfinished high school schedules.

VOTE LEGAL BUT IMPOSSIBLE

Election Lawful on Cleveland Day but Can't be Prepared For.

City Solicitor Baker filed a report with the city clerk yesterday declaring that while there is no legal objection to the passage of the ordinance authorizing a special election July 22 on the issue of $1,000,000 bonds for the extension of Cedar-av and a number of other East End streets, board of elections officials had advised him that they could not possibly prepare for an election by that date, inasmuch as the new precinct lines would have to be followed.

In his report the city solicitor suggests that the council committee on judiciary take up the matter of having the election at a later date. W. A. Kelly and other representatives of the organizations of citizens backing the special election, expressed opposition to a plan then suggested of having the election Sept. 5, the day of the primary election. It was later suggested that Sept. 12 be selected.

Councilman Morgan, who introduced the legislation by request said yesterday that the council committee on judiciary would have a meeting for the purpose of preparing a report.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER THURSDAY, MAY 25,

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E—One Cent. NO. 146.

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"I believe that the large majority of the people of this community appreciate the real service which has been rendered them and would express their approval if my health would have permitted me to stand for re-election; but I do not feel that either my party or the citizens of Cleveland demand any such a sacrifice on my part as this would entail."

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After careful deliberation he dictated the statement that was made public yesterday and beyond what it contains refused absolutely to discuss politics in any form. It is understood that in withdrawing the mayor has withdrawn determined not to attempt to influence the nomination of his successor in any way. He has told friends that his health permitting he will be glad to participate in the fall campaign and will take the course which he believes to be in the best interests of the people of the city.

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Mayor Baehr, City Solicitor Baker, Commissioner Dahl, James R. Garfield, W. S. Hayden, G. B. Siddall and Munson A. Havens, representing the Chamber of Commerce; J. J. Stanley, Henry Davies, Andrew Squire and Harry Crawford, representing the Cleveland Railway Co., and many councilmen were in attendance.

Dahl stated the differences between the amended ordinance pending and the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce committee. Garfield, on behalf of the chamber, said that Dahl had stated the differences clearly.

Andrew Squire, for the company, said it would object to the city having the right to propose extensions after the first ten-year period unless the franchise was renewed. He said the company had no objection to extension of low fare to the suburbs, providing that, if prior contracts existed, the company could enforce after the ten-year period.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911

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Republican leaders were able to narrow the field of candidates, but were unable to agree as to which one of four or five men will be the strongest to put before the Republican electors at the primary as the organization choice. Frank G. Hogen, John A. Cline, A. J. Hirstius and W. F. Eirick are the men the Republican leaders are considering. They have eliminated Robert E. McKisson. Mayor Baehr's withdrawal, they point out, has worked the most harm to any prospects he has. McKisson frequently has displayed no disposition to abide by the opinion of political leaders, however, and he again

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Salen and Stanley, so political gossip has it, have joined hands in a movement, first to prevent Newton D. Baker's capturing the Democratic nomination and, secondly, if Baker is nominated to place a labor ticket in the field at the fall election. Stanley could swing the united support of the public service corporations of the city. Politicians yesterday heard that Stanley has a fund of $100,000 at his call to be used in the mayoralty campaign. Salen will try to carry with him the Democrats who are dissatisfied with the regular party organization.

Scoff at Baehr's Chances.

The calling of the labor convention is the first showing of hands in the biggest political game that has been played in Cleveland since the days of Marcus A. Hanna and Robert E. McKisson. Involved in it is the belief of Stanley, the corporations and Republican politicians that Herman C. Baehr, even if renominated, cannot again be elected mayor under any circumstances, a hope that Baehr may be brought to see the light before next September; a playing of cards in such fashion as to open the door for the nomination of F. G. Hogen, John A. Cline or G. M. Dahl in place of Baehr; and failing in this, an effort to beat Baker for the Democratic nomination by a labor candidate, supported by the corporations, Salen and such other interests as can be brought into line. This failing, it is believed an independent labor ticket will be placed in the field for the election. The police fight and the saloon situation are features of the situation. Then, too, the stret railway situation is not disregarded.

The labor convention is the result of weeks of work. Tommy Graves, once Mark Hanna's lieutenant, now employed by Stanley and William Gillespie, a Salen lieutenant, have been doing the active work. Originally it was planned to place a structural iron worker in the field as a mayoralty candidate. Thomas Graves, who bears no relation to Stanley protege, and Joseph McGlory were considered. Then came the Detective Burns-Los Angeles expose and the idea of trying to nominate a structural iron worker was dropped. Stanley and Salen are now understood to be for S. S. Stilwell, a member of labor's political league and a deputy in Salen's office.

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Hogen, McKisson, Cline, Hirstius, McKeehan, Eirick and Boyd Mentioned As Candidates.

Herman C. Baehr has withdrawn as a mayoralty candidate.

Late yesterday afternoon the mayor announced he would neither seek nor accept a renomination for the office he now holds. He based his decision on the condition of his health. It is understood the mayor is threatened with a serious constitutional ailment.

Mayor Baehr's decision came as a tremendous surprise in political circles and created a sensation. Its effect is to throw the political situation in the Republican party wide open. There will now be a scramble for the Republican nomination, with Frank G. Hogen, Robert E. McKisson, John A. Cline, A. J. Hirstius, H. H. McKeehan, W. F. Eirick, W. H. Boyd, A. N. Rodway, Harry L. Davis, F. F. Prentiss and M. M. Curtis as possible entries.

The organization for the present will probably leave the field open, with a leaning toward Hogen. Ultimate action by the leaders depends upon the strength displayed by Director of Public Safety Hogen in the field.

Await Home Coming of Senator Burton.

Senator Burton, who is to be home next week, will play a most prominent part in the counsels of the party leaders in the situation that is now presented. Burton's home coming, by reason of Mayor Baehr's action of yesterday, also takes on much importance and politicians realize that the developments next week will go a long ways toward determining the organization's choice. Leaders close to him yesterday indicated their belief that the mayor's action would clear the air and go far toward restoring harmony within the party.

The mayor's action also is believed to foreshadow important developments in the handling of the liquor question. The administration is now expected to rescind its order closing the saloons on Sunday and at midnight. Liquor men last night predicted that the "lid" would be lifted one week from Sunday. They, at any rate, are planning on opening their saloons on that day.

The first indication of the mayor's decision to quit the political field came at noon yesterday when he called the heads of the party into conference in his office. Speaking to A. N. Rodway, chairman of the county committee, Baehr announced his intention and said he believed he ought to let the party managers know of his intention.

Mayor's Health Given as Reason.

Rodway and others expressed their regret at the mayor's inability to again carry the standard of the party and they asked most solicitously as to the mayor's health. The mayor throughout the afternoon told personal friends of his proposed retirement and at 4:30 o'clock issued the formal statement.

"In fairness to my friends who have so loyally supported me during my administration," says the statement, "and in justice to all concerned, I feel impelled at this time, rather than later, to announce that I will neither seek nor accept another nomination for mayor. Were it not for the imperative warning of my physician that another arduous campaign would certainly permanently impair my health and possibly endanger my life, I would have delayed my announcement in the hope that my health would improve. More than seven months ago I was first informed of my condition. Although I sought rest and health in a vacation trip to the Bermudas and the south, no material improvement resulted.

"I would gladly forego the chance of recovering my health if I thought it were my duty to make that sacrifice. I feel, however, that before the completion of my present term, I will have succeeded in redeeming every pledge which I made to the people as a candidate for mayor. My campaign was on a platform which promised, first, a business administration along progressive, yet economical lines; second, public improvements, long needed and long neglected, and third, a final settlement of the street railway question along the lines proposed by the late distinguished Judge Tayler and an honest trial of the so-called Tayler plan.

Refers to Pledge to Party.

"As to the first pledge, I can only say briefly at this time, that as a result of the inauguration of businesslike methods in every department, and considering normal growth, added territory and other conditions, the salary and wage cost alone of conducting the city government in 1910 was in effect from $175,000 to $200,000 less than in 1909.

"Secondly, every public improvement promised, and many not then mentioned, are now under way, among these being the abolition of sixty grade crossings, widening and dredging of the river, completion of the West Side market house, three new engine houses, high pressure pumping station to afford better fire protection, West Side water works tunnel extension, completion of contagious disease hospital, tuberculosis hospital at Warrensville, new city hall, conversion of Central viaduct into high level bridge, completion of one branch of the great intercepting sewer system, W. 25th-st sewer, over 200 streets paved, additional playgrounds in congested districts, five tuberculosis dispensaries, new bathhouses at the bathing beaches, and many other improvements of minor importance.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, MAY 27,

may take the bit in his teeth regardless of party opinion.

The liquor-police situation didn't clear either. Mayor Baehr asked a delegation of liquor people, representing the liquor dealers' organization, to give him further time for consideration of the situation. This is believed to indicate that the mayor is still undecided as to the course to pursue with reference to charges against Chief Kohler and that, until he is able to reach a decision on this point, he doesn't want to make a change in the order closing saloons.

The liquor dealers have agreed to wait until a week from tomorrow before taking decisive action. The chances are that there will be a larger tilting of the "lid" tomorrow than heretofore and that next Sunday, even if the police are not called off, saloons will again be open all over the city.

The developments of the day with reference to Kohler were believed to be favorable to the chief. They were such as to weaken any intention of the administration, if such a program has been arranged, to dismiss the chief under charges. The action of the civil service commission today in dealing with the case against Capt. Thomas Madden, dismissed by Director Hogen, will also, in the eyes of the politicians, have considerable weight in determining the Kohler case.

Pending developments, Mayor Baehr announced that he intends to take a much needed rest at his summer home in Fairhaven, Mich. On his return, the mayor will take up a number of projects mapped out for his administration. Incidentally Baehr figured largely yesterday in the speculation of the politicians. First, many extended their condolences with reference to his health. Senator Burton was among the first to extend his sympathy to the mayor. The senator said he very much regretted that Baehr would not stand for renomination because of ill-health. He made no comment with reference to what the probable action of the party would be in choosing his successor.

The mayor, notwithstanding his present physical condition, clearly indicated yesterday that a sharp, aggressive program is to be followed out. The city planning commission will be named by him on his return. This commission probably will consist of fifteen members and a general scheme for the development of the city will be worked out, including the extension and widening of streets, the placing of small squares and the location of new boulevards and parkways. In addition, the mayor has still before him the appointment of a river and harbor commission. A resolution authorizing him to name the members of this commission is now pending in the council.

the aggressive work of Newton Baker in immediately proceeding to organize the Democrats furnished the most interesting development of the day. Baker, in conference with Democratic lieutenants, decided that the city must be organized at once and last night met Democrats of the first ward at the committee headquarters in the American Trust building. Baker personally handled the reins of leadership. He spoke at length to the workers and promised an aggressive, progressive campaign. Patrick H. Costello was elected leader in new ward 1 and the organization will proceed to engage a hall in the ward and hold regular meetings. The second ward will be organized Wednesday night.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER MONDAY, MAY 29, 1911.

LOOKS TO COURTS FOR ART MUSEUM

Attorney General Considers Hurrying Completion of Promised Structure.

Trustee of Fund Denies Right of Interference by State.

The trustees of the Cleveland art museum are to be urged to action on the proposed building by Attorney General Hogan according to a dispatch last night from Columbus, Attorney General Hogan is being credited with an intention to get the art museum started by action in the courts.

City Solicitor Baker, according to the Columbus dispatch, has been requested to confer with Special Counsel Richard E. Collins, to decide what course the appeal to the courts against the trustees should take. It is the attitude of the attorney general of Ohio that the trustees are responsible to the public.

The two moves now under consideration are an action in mandamus compelling the trustees to begin the museum, and an appeal for an accounting of the funds which are in possession of the trustees. The purpose of this accounting, as indicated, would be to show that no lack of funds prevent the art museum being started.

Hermon A. Kelley of the art museum trustees, does not think much of this plan of the attorney general.

"It is all tommyrot," he said last night. "The state authorities have no more to do with the museum than they have with my private estate.

"It is not a question of lack of funds. At this time the trustees of the art museum are waiting for the Huntington estate trustees to come to some agreement with them."

Some eight months ago the city gave the trustees possession of a site for the museum in Wade park. The museum trustees met again a few weeks ago, but obtained no conference with the Huntington trustees. There have been no negotiations lately between the museum trustees and the city. Mr. Kelley said last night that he did not know when an agreement with the Huntington trustees would be reached, and could not predict when work on the museum would get under way.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911.

DOUBTS STANDING OF SCHOOL LEAGUE

Education Board Head Asks Who Protests Against Summer Sessions.

Four Members to Attend Injunction Hearing Today.

Assistant City Solicitor Stevens told the board of education yesterday that an amended petition has been filed in the injunction proceedings brought by W. H. Webber that he had waived personal service for the members and agreed that four members would be at the court house for the hearing at 9:30 tomorrow morning. The four will be President Haserot and Members Canfield, Kimmel and Leopold.

When the Municipal School league protest against summer schools was presented, signed by Mrs. Walter S. Sapp, secretary, President Haserot left the chair to move that the resolutions be returned to Mrs. Sapp with a request that she supply the board with the list of members and indicate the list of taxpayers in her organization. Dr. Ashmun and Mrs. Hyre interposed strong objections, saying no such treatment had been given other organizations.

"I want to know who makes that protest?" demanded Haserot. "At present, I know only one, the secretary. I assume there may be three or four more. I want to know who constitutes the Municipal School league. We were sued a few days ago by a man claiming to be a taxpayer. The city solicitor's office informs me the man pays about $4 per year in taxes."

"I know that Mrs. Myron Vorce, Mrs. Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Newton Baker are active in the league," said Mrs. Hyre.

The motion to send it back was lost, Haserot, Canfield and Kimmel voting for its return.

C. J. Benkoski appeared to protest for the Polish Alliance against the change of name of Sowinski school and promised long petitions supporting the present name at the next meeting.

An emergency resolution, appropriating $4,350 for the building of a mill room at West Tech high, was introduced. The original plan did not contain the room and it is necessary. Mrs. Hyre asked that it be sent to the city solicitor and thought a construction of the "emergency" might be sought from him. President Haserot denied this and said:

"I am not willing to defer to Baker in matters of fact and emergency. We know the emergency, we declare it exists and Baker cannot carry his guardianship over the board to the point of telling us if an emergency exists."

It was sent to the solicitor for its legal construction.

Hereafter the board will purchase alcohol for school use direct, in place of patronizing a broker. It was stated that the board can save about $2 per gallon by so doing. President Haserot will file officially the bond required by the internal revenue department.

Supt. Elson called attention of the board to the fact that the salary schedule is not completed and that appointment of teachers was due in a few weeks. The board will meet tomorrow afternoon in an attempt to get part of the unfinished business out of the way. Old Marcelline school was sold for $3,400; bids were invited for the new Warner school; summer night schools were ordered for Harmon, Longwood and Broadway library, and it was decided to ask the city to vacate a section of street and alley to enlarge the grounds of West Tech. Dyke asked for a kindergarten, as did East Denison, and North Doan school complained that one class had been located in an attic for months, it was so crowded.

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 were included in the new northern school district of the city, and wards 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 in the southern district for election purposes under the new law.

Arline M. Burdick, secretary of the neighborhood health co-operation, filed with the board a report of what had been done in trying to get people to care for their health and suggested that the schools might help. Dr. Ashmun was asked to investigate and report.

The questions of summer schools, teachers' salaries and the report of Expert Accountant Lothman were not considered.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JUNE 1, 1911.

BAKER SEES DANGER TO 3c FARE IN FRANCHISE CHANGES

Criticism of the Concon's attitude toward the Tayler grant and a declaration that changes proposed in the Kramer ordinance, unless further safeguarded, would imperil not only 3-cent fare, but also the city's right to purchase the property, is contained in a communication sent the council street railway committee Thursday afternoon by City Solicitor Baker.

Baker picks nine flaws in the Kramer ordinance and suggests changes.

Baker Opposes Dahl's Plan.

Baker holds no amendment should be made giving council power to reduce fares in Collinwood and other suburbs as they may be admitted without making a referendum obligatory.

"The proposition is much more important than the Collinwood question," he says. "On principle, neither the council nor the company ought ever to be given the right to imperil or destroy low fare without the approval of a referendum."

Tractioner Dahl's suggestion that the price to be paid by the city in event of purchase at the termination of the grant shall be capital value instead of appraised value, plus 10 per cent, is opposed by Baker on the ground that "there is peril in holding out to the company the temptation to inflate and increase capital value as a means of discouraging ultimate municipal ownership."

Concon Hostile, Says Baker.

Baker also would make specific the right of the city to purchase only that part of the company's property lying within the city limits. Unless this is done, he argues, doubt will be raised as to the city's right to own and operate a railroad outside its own limits, and the company could deny that the city could purchase without taking the entire property.

"So far as I have been able to observe," Baker says, "the company's attitude under the so-called Tayler grant has been one of continued hostility both to the enterprise and to the city."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1911.

FIGHTS LOW FARE FOR COLLINWOOD

Attorney Westenhaver Argues Against Granting Suburb's Request.

Three-Cent Rate for Entire City Would be Endangered, Lawyer Says.

Attorney D. C. Westenhaver argued strongly against extending the low fare territory to include Collinwood at the hearing yesterday before the street railway committee of the city council.

Westenhaver thought the council and not Street Railroad Commissioner Dahl should approve the securities purchased to be held in the sinking fund. He favored the referendum on every change made in the Tayler grant, because he did not want it demonstrated that it was easy to have an amendment made.

He thought if the company felt it was hard to get an amendment, it would make a stronger effort to develop the possibilities of the ordinance as it stands. He felt it would be a grave error to establish the precedent of making a change that did not go to arbitration. He said the original franchise was approved by a referendum, and every change ought to go though the same process.

"Suburban fares proved to be one of the vexed questions that came up in the Johnson-Goff hearing," Westenhaver said. "It was finally settled by Judge Tayler. After the thorough hearing of the changes sought, the Chamber of Commerce committee, with one exception, voted not to disturb the settlement. We felt that when views were so divergent, no good would come from opening that troublesome question and starting anew the old controversy.

"The company had developed what it called a defect in the franchise. It could not sell its stock to finance its needs. The city had developed a defect and felt it ought to have the right to initiate extensions. We felt, if the city was entitled to have its hands strengthened, we ought to see it done, and if the company had some hazard we could in fairness remove, it ought to be done.

"I am asking now that you do not load down these necessary changes with the most debatable question in the entire ordinance, one that will be opposed by a large part of the city. If a change is desired in this regard, let it come up alone, at a time when it may be considered on its merits. Don't let it come now to hamper the two changes we all consider vital.

"If you go ahead and carry out the plan for extending, by a vote of the council, the low fare territory annexed, you are going to burden the people in the city with the loss that such extensions will mean, and do it without giving them a chance to vote on the proposition. There are two ways of jeopardizing the Tayler grant—by establishing new lines that will be operated at a loss, and by extending the low fare to unprofitable territory. There is no equity in the contention of the suburb. For years, this city fought out its street railway battle and so did the suburbs, each in its own way. Let each go ahead and stay with the contracts made. I am supporting the contention of the Chamber of Commerce that we put no undue burden on the car rider to recoup the loss we must suffer if we extend the low fare to the suburbs. No one may be able to tell us what the results would be.

"The company claims a shortage from excess operation and maintenance. We ought to get that question out of the way so we may know where we stand and get the low fare to an actual test. This ought to be out of the way before the city puts it in the hands of the council to open up a lot of new territory to low fare with no referendum to test the wishes of the electorate."

Attorney Squire for the company said Tom L. Johnson thought the company ought to propose all extensions, but the company was willing to waive that for the first ten years of the grant. The contention of the company was for the protection of its stockholders. In the controversy, the company had not secured all it wanted, but was willing to try, and see if present arrangements would bring the desired results.

Commissioner Dahl made a spirited defense of the provisions of the ordinance. He thought the propriety of the company in establishing new lines and the ability to finance ought to be subject to arbitration, favored having the commissioners approve certain things with the company for the purpose of placing responsibility, and thought the council ought not to shirk responsibility when a proper measure was up for passage, but put it through, referendum or not.

He said the time to get a good trade was when the company was asking favors. He felt the city wanted Collinwood to have low fare, and if the people want to assume that load let them do so. He said the loss in gross receipts would not exceed $20,000 per year and would not endanger low fare.

"We have no sacred fixed rate of fare that is never to be disturbed," Dahl declared. "Judge Tayler never declared for 3-cent fare, but for the lowest fare consistent with good service. If Collinwood is entitled to low fare, then the right and proper thing is to give it, even if we should by so doing, endanger some certain rate of fare. Mr. Baker fears that low fare may be endangered, yet the only proposition that would endanger low fare came from Mr. Baker that the property of the railway company be appraised and amortize the 30 per cent.

"To amortize that 30 per cent. would put a big load on the situation and inevitably endanger the low fare. Mr. Baker appears to fear the safety of trusting the council. I feel certain his position is not a constructive one."

City Soliciter Baker, who was unable to attend the hearing, sent a long letter detailing his views and suggestions. He suggested certain changes in the sections to make more definite the real meaning, some changes for legal purposes and criticised the attitude of the street railway people toward the Tayler grant.

He was insistent that no provision granting lower fares to Collinwood or any other section be given by the council without submitting the action to a referendum and having it approved by the people.

He stated that to do so would put in the hands of the council the ability to destroy the whole purpose of the Tayler grant. He also wanted the right of the city to purchase the property, if municipal ownership came, limited to the property in the city limits, that provision being made specific so no contention might afterward arise. He said he favored no concessions being made to the company until the company gave to the city the right to nominate a purchaser for the property at once, in place of 1918.

WADE PARK IS CHOSEN.

Tom L. Johnson Memorial Meeting to be There Where Shade Will Protect Audience.

The Tom L. Johnson memorial meeting, to be held next Sunday, may be held in Wade park rather than Rockefeller. Trustees of the Johnson memorial were trying to arrange for the use of Wade park yesterday. There is no shade in Rockefeller park and the trustees fear the heat will be too severe. Wade park will be used if religious speakers will agree to shift their dates.

Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, will preside at the meeting. There will be addresses by City Solicitor Baker, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt. Music will be furnished by the United German singing societies.

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BAKER'S BOOMERETTE IS BEGUN BY SUFFRAGETTES

A PROBABLE CAMPAIGN PARADE

AT CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

THE PROBABLE SUFFRAGETTE CAMPAIGN BUTTON

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The Baker boomette by the suffragettes began some time ago, when Baker was made a member of the executive committee of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage of Women. He is, as a matter of fact, such an officer in the league.

Baker was asked last night to comment upon the report he was the suffragette candidate for mayor.

"I should be immensely flattered," he responded, "if I were their candidate."

Other steps in the prospective campaignette by the suffragettes may be a torchlight procession of suffragettes in harem skirtees, not to mention a suffragette sextette, to sing songettes in the Democratic tent. There has also been some talk of getting out buttons, with the legend, "Bakerette, Our Next Mayorette."

Certain conditions may be imposed upon Baker, if he decides to seek suffragette support. He might be asked to seek a repeal of the anti-hatpin ordinance, to promise the appointment of a woman chief of police, to say nothing of free ice cream sodas for the campaign.

One or two politicians who are rather skeptical, think the hesitancy Baker has shown in not declaring his candidacy is due to a desire to wait for a change in the constitution of the state of Ohio, making votes for women of actual value to one seeking a mayoralty election.

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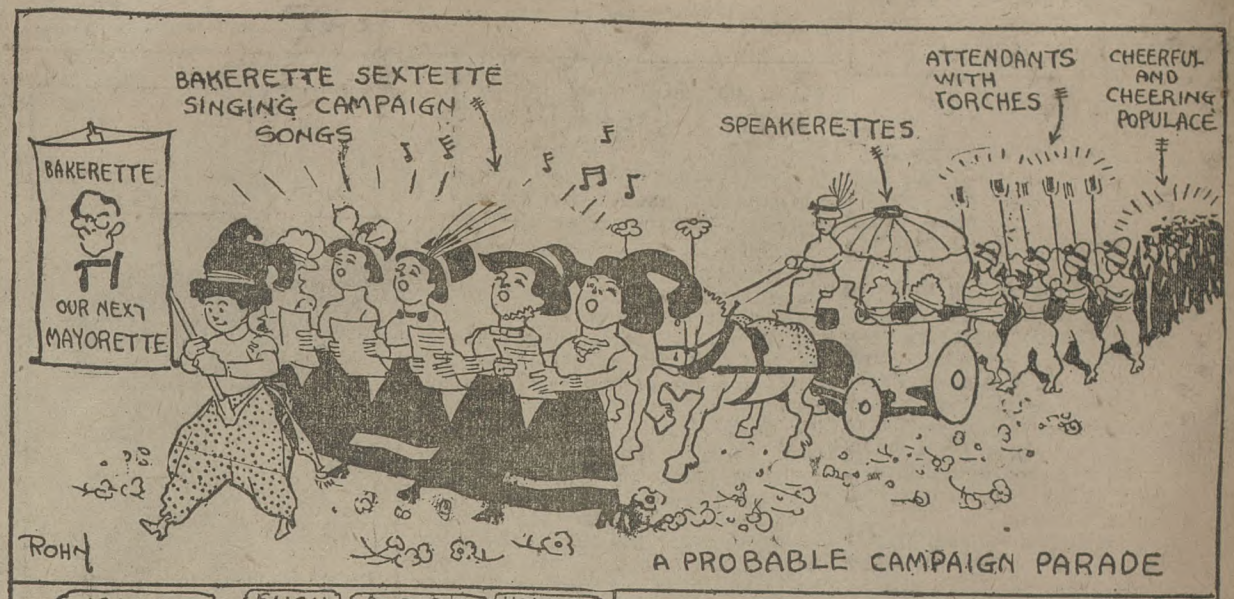

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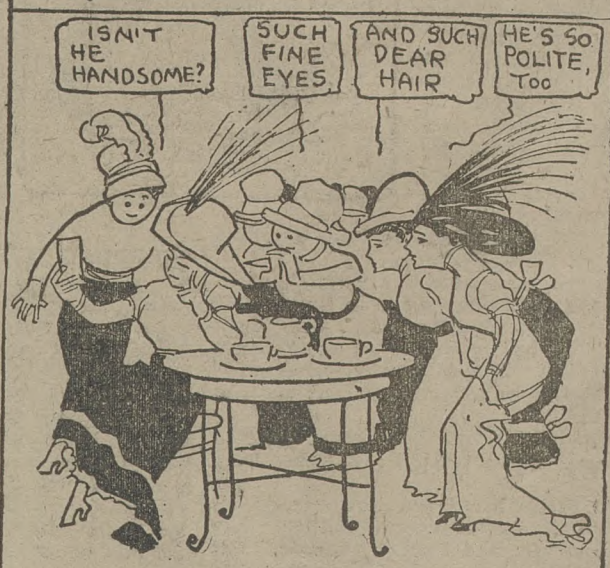

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1911.

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REPUBLICANS AT LOSS FOR LEADER

Cline in Lead, but McKisson Boom May Bring Counter Dark Horse.

Preliminary Jockeying Shows Chances Good for a Move Shortly.

The Republican mayorality situation is more of a puzzle to party leaders today than it was the day after Mayor Baehr announced his withdrawal from the race. It is still an open contest with the chances for a dark horse greater than has been known here in a decade. The leaders are giving earnest consideration to every Republican who has been suggested and are still searching for a man to nominate.

John A. Cline is and has been for ten days the strongest possibility. Cline seems to be growing, but it is said that certain organization leaders don't want to nominate him. They will not, if any candidacy is presented that gives as great promise of carrying the party to victory. Frank G. Hogen is considered by many to be out of the contest. Hogen has been losing ground every day and the politicians believe that he will soon issue a statement announcing that business considerations prevent the use of his name. W. F. Elrick has many strong friends. Elrick has not decided what he will do and will not until the supreme court renders its decision next week in the high level bridge case.

Robert E. McKisson may enter. Cline fears McKisson and developments aimed at the McKisson boom are expected from the county prosecutor next week. McKisson's friends have been active in organizing lately and, if McKisson does not enter, they plan to throw their support to someone else.

There has been talk in behalf of Fred L. Taft, but Taft has absolutely refused to permit consideration of his name. Yesterday there appeared a strong movement in behalf of Homer H. McKeehan. If McKeehan will consent to the use of his name, he may become a strong possibility, but, unless this happens and unless some strong unknown enters, the chances are that Cline will be the nominee.

On the Democratic side, there were indications yesterday that possibly some opposition would yet develop to Newton D. Baker. Deputies in County Clerk Salen's office are boosting Salen for the nomination, but it is not anticipated that he will consent to the use of his name. There is evidence that Salen and John H. Farley have reached a mutual understanding and that, if Newton Baker is to be opposed, it will be through the combined efforts of Farley and Salen.

JOHNSON PRAISED BEFORE THOUSANDS

Friends of Former Mayor Eulogize Him at Memorial Meeting in Park.

Whitlock, Cooley, Witt and Baker Are the Chief Speakers.

"A few days before he died I sat at the bedside of Tom L. Johnson," said Newton D. Baker, in the closing words of his address at the memorial mass meeting at Wade park yesterday, arranged by the Tom L. Johnson Memorial association.

"His hand reached out for mine, and he said: 'Tell me, Newton, has my life been worth while?'

"I can answer him now that this city he redeemed from corruption is to move forward to the accomplishment of the ideals for which he fought, and along the path he blazed. That is enough to justify all his work and sacrifice.

"When even the greatest are gone, there is work for those who remain. His work was for a free city and a happy people. We who are left will take up his tasks where he has left them. On the day of his funeral we took from Cleveland all which was mortal of Tom L. Johnson, and left behind him here all of him which is immortal."

Just such a crowd as used to throng the Tom L. Johnson tent meetings at campaign times gathered at Wade park yesterday. There were few who came in automobiles. Most were of the sort described as "common people," and about a third were women.

A considerable part of the crowd, which had gathered at the park earlier in the afternoon, left just before the time set to start the meeting, when dark clouds threatened a storm. Rain interrupted the speaking at one point, but about 3,000 people waited through it, in the shelter of the trees, and the speaking was resumed in a sprinkling rain, with umbrellas raised above the audience.

The gathering was about a stand in the center of the park chestnut grove. The benches, arranged in a semicircle about the stand, accommodated a part of the audience. The rest stood.

Like Campaign Crowd.

The resemblance of the crowd to the crowds at the old tent meetings, was accentuated by the fact that many who sat on the platform had been closely identified with Tom L. Johnson in his campaigns—members of his administration and other chief supporters. Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, was chairman of the meeting, and Rev. Harris R. Cooley, Peter Witt and Newton D. Baker were the other speakers.

A letter was read from the widow of Mr. Johnson.

"Your very kind invitation to be present on the afternoon of June the eleventh at the memorial services held in honor of my husband received," she wrote, "for which we thank you. It would be too great an ordeal at present for my daughter, son or self to attend, hence our regrets. We follow with appreciation all that is being done and said in connection with his great and noble work in the city for which he lived, struggled and died."

Brand Whitlock said in opening:

"We are here to celebrate the virtues and to honor the memory of a great man. I am glad and proud because of the great love and respect I had for him.

"He fought nobly and gallantly for human liberty. He had been successful early in life. He had become rich and had felt the emptiness of such success.

"He dreamed a dream, and in his direct and serious way he set to work to bring the dream down to earth. It was a sympathy for the downtrodden which inspired his dream but he did not lose himself in dreaming. He set to work to bring it into being. How well and faithfully and nobly he fought you know so well as I.

"He was the mayor, not only of Cleveland, but the mayor of all cities which see the possibilities of a better social life, and a better working out of human liberty.

"He was struggling not only for one city on a hill but for many cities on hills, and as the lights of this city flashed out across the country, the answer came flashing back from other cities where men were trying to realize Tom Johnson's ideals."

Rev. Harris R. Cooley, director of charities in the Johnson administrations, was introduced as a "preacher who became a minister."

"When we stood by the mayor in his active life," he said, "we may have thought him great because we were near to him, but as time passes and we are further away, he looms up greater than ever before.

"He has given us a civic heart, a civic ideal and civic feelings. If these terms are hard to define they are easy to realize. When he came to Cleveland and took up the interests of the public here he came not only to help the city but to help the country and the world. When the industrial freedom for which he fought is attained we will see that we had a great prophet in our midst, who saw clearly the significance of the problems which confront the country.

"We are to honor Tom Johnson, not by repeating his name, but by uniting to carry out his dream and realize his ideals for the city and the country."

Peter Witt got an ovation second only to that which greeted Newton D. Baker. "He was the greatest man who has come into American politics in your lives or mine," said Peter Witt. "When the historians go over the pages of history which you and I have written he will lay the laurel leaves on the monument of Tom L. Johnson."

Newton D. Baker said:

"No one would have dared flatter Tom L. Johnson in life, and I will not presume to do so now. But the language of calm description may well seem the language of extreme compliment. Of his characteristics I will speak of three. More than any man I ever knew he had knowledge. He had justice, and he had a perfectly sublime courage."

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN NOW--95 OF 'EM

That is, There Will be, if the School Board Passes Resolution Presented by Mrs. Hyre.

ACCOMMODATE 100,000

Propose to Have Caretaker at Each Schoolyard — Orr Will Select the Grounds.

The grounds surrounding 95 of Cleveland's 105 public schools probably will be thrown open as public playgrounds for the city's children, as the result of a resolution presented to the board of education Monday evening by Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre.

The opening of the school yards as playgrounds would give play space to 100,000 Cleveland children, many of whom now must play in the streets or go without outdoor recreation.

Ruling Asked of Baker.

A ruling on the board's authority to open the school grounds for play purposes has been asked of City Solicitor Baker, and action on the resolution deferred till it is received. It is believed there will be no legal impediment. The power to utilize school property for any purpose benefiting the development of the children is implied in a number of sections in Ohio's school laws, although there is no specific playground provision.

The authority of the board to make playgrouds part of the physical culture course required by law, and to provide an attendant to supervise the games, also is pointed out.

Mrs. Hyre's resolution calls for the opening of playgrounds at all schools not near municipal playgrounds. A caretaker for the grounds is asked.

Selection Up to Orr.

"In past years schoolyards have remained idle during summer," said Mrs. Hyre. "I believe they should provide our children with playgrounds."

Selection of school playgrounds is left to Director Orr.

There are now 10 municipal playgrounds in Cleveland to accommodate over 100,000 children. The 10 playgrounds can accommodate only 10,000.

There are 105 school playgrounds, counting high school yards. Less than ten of these are located near municipal playgrounds, allowing 95 new playgrounds.

CHURCHES JOIN WITH 'ANTIS' TO BATTLE FOR LID

The new federation of Cleveland churches and the antisaloon league have formed a combination to battle for the lid. The combination will wait two weeks to give Mayor Baehr and the city administration a chance to clamp it down again. Then, if the lid still remains tilted, the federation, backed by the 175 Protestant churches of the city, and the machinery of the antisaloon league, proposes to get busy in politics.

Such was the decision of the Cleveland ministers union, after the organization of the new church federation at a special meeting Monday night, in the Old Stone church.

This meeting was called to hear the report of the ministers social betterment committee on their interview Monday with Mayor Baehr and Director Hogen at the city hall.

Bustard Advises Wait.

"What course would you advise us to pursue in this matter?" asked the ministers of Rev. W. W. Bustard and Rev. T. S. McWilliams after they had told of their experiences at the city hall.

"Let us be fair," advised Dr. Bustard, "and give the administration a couple of weeks to show its hand. Then no one can say we have taken snap judgment."

The ministers thereupon unanimously voted to place the matter in the hands of the civic betterment committee of the church federation, of which Judge F. A. Henry had been elected chairman, with instructions to act in conjunction with the antisaloon league. Rev. John S. Rutledge of the league was present, and pledged his co-operation.

Dr. Bustard declared Mayor Baehr had told him and Dr. McWilliams at the city hall that as all 2000 Cleveland saloonkeepers had decided to take concerted action in lifting the lid, the police force had been inadequate to cope with the situation.

Says They Won't Prosecute.

"A city official also told me at our interview that it was no use to make arrests of 'lid' violators anyhow," Bustard said, "and that the courts wouldn't do anything if they were arrested.

"He said four flagrant offenders had been arrested and were told by Solicitor Baker they didn't even have to come to court, that their cases would not be prosecuted. I asked this official if he would be willing to back up this statement by a signed declaration in writing, if we found it desirable, and he said he would."

Dr. Bustard declared the mayor asked them how they knew the lid was off Sunday. Bustard told him one of his assistant pastors had

I WANT to buy your carriage, wagon, ... night calls. South 811 L. Cent. 8061.
2 TEAMS, teams, 5 and 6 years, $200; 1 team, 8 and 10 years, 2800; a nice family mare, lady broke, 1150, sound and gentle; 25 Shetland ponies, 3 shetland mares in foal; 2 imported stallions, 3 to 5 years. 5535 Broadway. Union 382 L.

JOHNSON RULE O K'D

The report of state examiners' investigation of Cleveland for 1909, the last year of the Johnson administration, which reached City Auditor Wright and City Solicitor Baker Wednesday, shows the city's finances and accounting for that year to have been in excellent condition. Recommendations for changes in bookkeeping systems were made.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911.

IRISH FOR BAKER; CLINE AWAITS CALL

Prosecutor Open to Mayoralty Summons, but Schreiner Changes Mind.

Irish-Americans Tell City Solicitor They Will Back Him in Race.

SALEN PUTS OUT SOUNDER

Is Likely to be Candidate for Mayor if the Going Seems Good—Schreiner's Statement Puts Party Chiefs to Work and He Changes His Mind After Series of Hasty Conferences—Job of Republican Moses Can Have Cline's Services if He is Conclusively Asked.

Paul Schreiner's announcement Tuesday night that he would be a candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination threw the political situation wide open again yesterday. Schreiner changed his mind about being a candidate yesterday, but he has set the political gossips agog and there was much speculation as to what is actually going on under the surface in the organization camp.

The Democrats, too, added to an already complicated situation. In the first place, a select committee of the Irish-American Civic association, representative of the Irish in all sections of the city, called on Newton D. Baker yesterday and notified him that he was the choice of the organization for mayor. Baker did not say he was a candidate but he and the committee seemed in the best of spirits when they parted.

County Clerk Charles P. Salen also got into the game. Salen sent out "sounders" in every ward in the city to test sentiment as between himself and Baker. Rumor has it that Salen will announce himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination next week. Salen's deputies have been talking Salen strong for the last ten days. There is a well grounded belief that Salen and John Farley, former mayor, have joined forces and that they have been organizing to support Salen.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
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Lists Soon Opened.

Even the board of elections added to the general interest in the situation by deciding at a meeting at noon to open registration lists for the filing of petitions by candidates on July 1. Filing of petitions closes on Aug. 5.

Gossip began to boil as soon as the politicians learned yesterday morning that Schreiner had opened the throttle. First Schreiner visited Mayor Baehr at the city hall and announced that he would not be a candidate.

"I have changed my mind," was his sole explanation.

All day long he was busy answering questions and stating his position. Then in the afternoon the mayor and organization leaders called on Schreiner in his office in the court house. What transpired is unknown, all parties keeping developments of the conferences close secrets. Schreiner's office was a busy place all day. Scores of friends called to urge him to remain a candidate. Others advised him to remain out.

It was in the camp of County Prosecutor Cline that the Schreiner announcement caused the greatest furore. Cline believes he is the strongest candidate of any so far suggested. He feels that unless the organization does enter Schreiner he will get the Republican nomination. His friends are just as certain. So they hastily began to analyze the Schreiner statement.

Cline is Worried.

Cline was quickly informed that as the situation presented itself to some of his advisers, Schreiner had been entered to beat him. Then came the Schreiner change of mind. Then it was decided that Schreiner inadvertently had disclosed organization secrets and revealed the plan of the leaders for beating Cline. In other words, it was believed that Schreiner had slipped and disclosed a hidden hand by means of which Schreiner was to be an eleventh hour entry to beat Cline.

Cline himself had little to say. He admitted he was deeply interested, but beyond discussing the situation generally, merely said:

"If the Republican party wants me to be the mayoralty candidate, I will accept the leadership of the party. Sentiment must crystallize first."

Robert E. McKisson, who is being more closely watched than any other candidate, was extremely uncommunicative. In fact, McKisson says he is paying so strict an attention to business that he hasn't time to dis-

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—J. D. Cramer, alias Otis Hurley, who, as the "prison demon," caused many a hot night, will go back to the penitentiary to serve two years within a few days. He pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny today in Judge Bankead's court. The maximum sentence is five years.

Hurley is 30 years old and has spent 13 of them behind prison bars. He was released not long ago on completion of a term for stabbing a girl at the penitentiary. The act was

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A ruling on the board's authority to open the school grounds for play purposes has been asked of City Solicitor Baker, and action on the resolution deferred till it is received. It is believed there will be no legal impediment. The power to utilize school property for any purpose benefiting the development of the children is implied in a number of sections in Ohio's school laws, although there is no specific playground provision.

The authority of the board to make playgrouds part of the physical culture course required by law, and to provide an attendant to supervise the games, also is pointed out.

Mrs. Hyre's resolution calls for the opening of playgrounds at all schools not near municipal playgrounds. A caretaker for the grounds is asked.

Selection Up to Orr.

"In past years schoolyards have remained idle during summer," said Mrs. Hyre. "I believe they should provide our children with playgrounds."

Selection of school playgrounds is left to Director Orr.

There are now 10 municipal playgrounds in Cleveland to accommodate over 100,000 children. The 10 playgrounds can accommodate only 10,000.

There are 105 school playgrounds, counting high school yards. Less than ten of these are located near municipal playgrounds, allowing 95 new playgrounds.

CHURCHES JOIN WITH 'ANTIS' TO BATTLE FOR LID

The new federation of Cleveland churches and the antisaloon league have formed a combination to battle for the lid. The combination will wait two weeks to give Mayor Baehr and the city administration a chance to clamp it down again. Then, if the lid still remains tilted, the federation, backed by the 175 Protestant churches of the city, and the machinery of the antisaloon league, proposes to get busy in politics.

Such was the decision of the Cleveland ministers union, after the organization of the new church federation at a special meeting Monday night, in the Old Stone church.

This meeting was called to hear the report of the ministers social betterment committee on their interview Monday with Mayor Baehr and Director Hogen at the city hall.

Bustard Advises Wait.

"What course would you advise us to pursue in this matter?" asked the ministers of Rev. W. W. Bustard and Rev. T. S. McWilliams after they had told of their experiences at the city hall.

"Let us be fair," advised Dr. Bustard, "and give the administration a couple of weeks to show its hand. Then no one can say we have taken snap judgment."

The ministers thereupon unanimously voted to place the matter in the hands of the civic betterment committee of the church federation, of which Judge F. A. Henry had been elected chairman, with instructions to act in conjunction with the antisaloon league. Rev. John S. Rutledge of the league was present, and pledged his co-operation.

Dr. Bustard declared Mayor Baehr had told him and Dr. McWilliams at the city hall that as all 2000 Cleveland saloonkeepers had decided to take concerted action in lifting the lid, the police force had been inadequate to cope with the situation.

Says They Won't Prosecute.

"A city official also told me at our interview that it was no use to make arrests of 'lid' violators anyhow," Bustard said, "and that the courts wouldn't do anything if they were arrested.

"He said four flagrant offenders had been arrested and were told by Solicitor Baker they didn't even have to come to court, that their cases would not be prosecuted. I asked this official if he would be willing to back up this statement by a signed declaration in writing, if we found it desirable, and he said he would."

Dr. Bustard declared the mayor asked them how they knew the lid was off Sunday. Bustard told him one of his assistant pastors had

I WANT to buy your carriage, wagon, [illegible]
2 LARGE teams, 5 and 6 years, $200; 1 team, 8 and 10 years, 2800; a nice family mare, lady broke, 1150, sound and gentle; 25 Shetland ponies, 3 shetland mares in foal; 2 imported stallions, 3 to 5 years. 2535 Broadway. Union 382 L.
night. Main 8081 L.; Cent. 8061.

JOHNSON RULE O K'D

The report of state examiners' investigation of Cleveland for 1909, the last year of the Johnson administration, which reached City Auditor Wright and City Solicitor Baker Wednesday, shows the city's finances and accounting for that year to have been in excellent condition. Recommendations for changes in bookkeeping systems were made.

IRISH FOR BAKER; CLINE AWAITS CALL

Prosecutor Open to Mayoralty Summons, but Schreiner Changes Mind.

Irish-Americans Tell City Solicitor They Will Back Him in Race.

SALEN PUTS OUT SOUNDER

Is Likely to be Candidate for Mayor if the Going Seems Good—Schreiner's Statement Puts Party Chiefs to Work and He Changes His Mind After Series of Hasty Conferences—Job of Republican Moses Can Have Cline's Services if He is Conclusively Asked.

Paul Schreiner's announcement Tuesday night that he would be a candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination threw the political situation wide open again yesterday. Schreiner changed his mind about being a candidate yesterday, but he has set the political gossips agog and there was much speculation as to what is actually going on under the surface in the organization camp.

The Democrats, too, added to an already complicated situation. In the first place, a select committee of the Irish-American Civic association, representative of the Irish in all sections of the city, called on Newton D. Baker yesterday and notified him that he was the choice of the organization for mayor. Baker did not say he was a candidate but he and the committee seemed in the best of spirits when they parted.

County Clerk Charles P. Salen also got into the game. Salen sent out "sounders" in every ward in the city to test sentiment as between himself and Baker. Rumor has it that Salen will announce himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination next week. Salen's deputies have been talking Salen strong for the last ten days. There is a well grounded belief that Salen and John Farley, former mayor, have joined forces and that they have been organizing to support Salen.

Lists Soon Opened.

Even the board of elections added to the general interest in the situation by deciding at a meeting at noon to open registration lists for the filing of petitions by candidates on July 1. Filing of petitions closes on Aug. 5.

Gossip began to boil as soon as the politicians learned yesterday morning that Schreiner had opened the throttle. First Schreiner visited Mayor Baehr at the city hall and announced that he would not be a candidate.

"I have changed my mind," was his sole explanation.

All day long he was busy answering questions and stating his position. Then in the afternoon the mayor and organization leaders called on Schreiner in his office in the court house. What transpired is unknown, all parties keeping developments of the conferences close secrets. Schreiner's office was a busy place all day. Scores of friends called to urge him to remain a candidate. Others advised him to remain out.

It was in the camp of County Prosecutor Cline that the Schreiner announcement caused the greatest furore. Cline believes he is the strongest candidate of any so far suggested. He feels that unless the organization does enter Schreiner he will get the Republican nomination. His friends are just as certain. So they hastily began to analyze the Schreiner statement.

Cline is Worried.

Cline was quickly informed that as the situation presented itself to some of his advisers, Schreiner had been entered to beat him. Then came the Schreiner change of mind. Then it was decided that Schreiner inadvertently had disclosed organization secrets and revealed the plan of the leaders for beating Cline. In other words, it was believed that Schreiner had slipped and disclosed a hidden hand by means of which Schreiner was to be an eleventh hour entry to beat Cline.

Cline himself had little to say. He admitted he was deeply interested, but beyond discussing the situation generally, merely said:

"If the Republican party wants me to be the mayoralty candidate, I will accept the leadership of the party. Sentiment must crystallize first."

Robert E. McKisson, who is being more closely watched than any other candidate, was extremely uncommunicative. In fact, McKisson says he is paying so strict an attention to business that he hasn't time to discuss politics, but it is noticeable, nevertheless, that McKisson sentiment is growing apace and that there seems to be a well defined movement under way to spread McKisson sentiment.

McKisson, too, is suspected of having had a hand in the Schreiner announcement. McKisson is certain to enter if the field is large and there is a suspicion that he is playing his cards in a manner such as only he can play the game.

W. F. Eirick went to Columbus at noon. Eirick's bridge case is being argued to the supreme court and in it Eirick sees victory for him as a mayoralty candidate. Frank G. Hogen is leaving his battle, apparently, to Mayor Baehr. The mayor was insistent yesterday that Hogen be nominated.

The decision of the Irish-American Civic association to support Newton D. Baker for mayor is probably the most important direct action that has yet been taken on the coming mayoralty contest. Baker's enemies have been fighting him on the ground that he could not hold the Irish. The civic association met Tuesday night. The first test of Baker's strength came there. It was proposed that he be indorsed.

James P. Madigan, former city auditor and county treasurer, is president of the organization. Madigan was not at the meeting. John Walsh, who was Madigan's first deputy in the county treasurer's office, is vice president and occupied the chair. The motion was put and carried unanimously. Walsh then named a committee, consisting of himself, James Mooney, L. P. Smith, P. H. McKenna and William Kelly to notify Baker. The committee called on Baker yesterday afternoon.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JUNE 15, 1911.

ORR URGES OPENING OF 15 PLAYGROUNDS; LEA OFFERS CITY'S AID

School Director Orr is ready Thursday to recommend to the board of education the immediate equipment and opening of 12 to 15 school playgrounds.

Lack of funds, Orr thought, might prevent the equipment of more than this number at once, but other school yards could be thrown open for play.

"I believe that such equipment as turning poles, swings, climbing poles and the like can be installed at very small expense," said Orr.

City Solicitor Baker said Thursday that he would not rule on the legality of appropriating funds for playground purposes until Friday.

Supt. Elson proposed to members of the educational committee that school yards be turned over to the city park department for operation.

"I shall never favor that," declared member Ashmun. "The schools should operate their own playgrounds."

Rev. Kimmel said he thought the playgrounds should be started at once, in the event that City Solicitor Baker reports that the board has authority to meet the expense.

Director Orr reported to the educational committee that a transfer of sufficient funds can easily be made.

Lea Offers City Aid.

A plan by which the board of education can acquire a great system of children's play fields, dotting the entire city, and do so at microscopic expense, was proposed Thursday by Server Lea. The ten municipal playgrounds now in operation are in Lea's department.

"We undertake that branch of the child's education simply because the school board doesn't," Lea said. "it clearly is part of the business of the schools.

"The present playgrounds are too small. In each of the most congested portions of the city there are tracts of lowlying land, almost valueless for any present use, that can be bought for a song.

"If the board of education will procure these tracts for future use as school sites and immediate use as play fields, the city will undertake to fill the gullies and hollows without any charge to the board."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1911.

CITY WOULD OPEN 70 PLAYGROUNDS

Board of Education to Give School Yards Over to the Children.

Fund of $15,000 Will be Used if Action is Considered Legal.

Unless City Solicitor Baker forbids the use of school money for that purpose, the board of education will open seventy school grounds in the city as public playgrounds for the children the first of July and keep them open two months. Schools where the grounds are to be opened are those so located that the children do not have ready access to any of the city playgrounds or city parks.

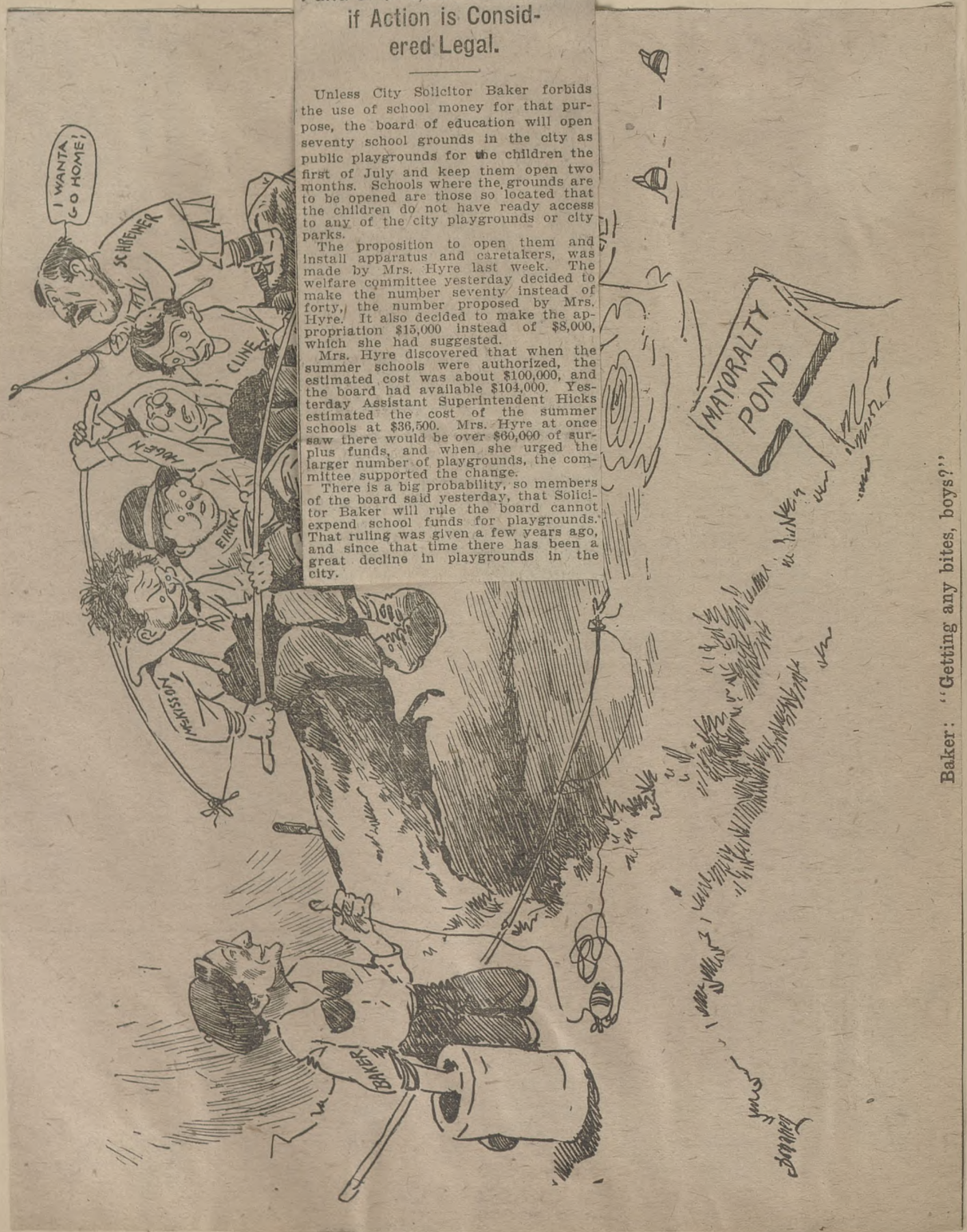
The proposition to open them and install apparatus and caretakers, was made by Mrs. Hyre last week. The welfare committee yesterday decided to make the number seventy instead of forty, the number proposed by Mrs. Hyre. It also decided to make the appropriation $15,000 instead of $8,000, which she had suggested.

Mrs. Hyre discovered that when the summer schools were authorized, the estimated cost was about $100,000, and the board had available $104,000. Yesterday Assistant Superintendent Hicks estimated the cost of the summer schools at $36,500. Mrs. Hyre at once saw there would be over $60,000 of surplus funds, and when she urged the larger number of playgrounds, the committee supported the change.

There is a big probability, so members of the board said yesterday, that Solicitor Baker will rule the board cannot expend school funds for playgrounds. That ruling was given a few years ago, and since that time there has been a great decline in playgrounds in the city.

Would Redraft Smoke Measure.

City Solicitor Baker yesterday advised the redrafting of the anti-smoke ordinance submitted to the city authorities by the Chamber of Commerce. The new ordinance will be based on the Krause anti-smoke law. The ordinance will be introduced in the council by Councilman Dittrick.



Baker: "Getting any bites, boys?"

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WHEN your money is invested in a bond, it will earn all that any safe investment can earn, and yet be available for use as collateral.

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SCHOOL BOARD TO OPEN SEVENTY PLAYGROUNDS TO CHILDREN ON JULY 1

Welfare Committee Recommends Creation of $15,000 Fund for the Purchase of Equipment.

CLEVELAND WILL TAKE RANK WITH FIRST CITIES IN PLAYGROUND WORK

Solicitor Rules Expenditure Can be Made Legally—Board Will Vote on the Project Monday.

Seventy school playgrounds for which The Press has been fighting will b thrown open to the children July 1.

City Solicitor Baker and Assistant Solicitor Wilcox ruled Friday that the board of education has full authority to equip and operate the playgrounds, and to expend as much money for the purpose as it may see fit. The last bar to the project was thus removed.

The board Monday will formally vote on the plan already approved by the board's welfare committee.

Cleveland will move from last place in playground work among the great cities of the country into first place. The system proposed exceeds even that of Chicago in completeness. It will not be possible this summer, according to Director Orr, to install all the apparatus desirable, but each playground will have sufficient equipment to keep all the children entertained and happy.

Director Orr Gets Busy.

Schoolyards in congested districts will be given the most apparatus this summer. Director Orr Friday prepared a list of 26 such schools, where he suggests that the greatest effort be centered. These are:

Broadway, Brownell, Central, Buhrer, Clark, Denison, East Madison, Fowler, Gordon, Gilbert, Hodge, Kentucky, Longwood, Mayflower, Marion, Miles Park, Milford, Quincy, Sackett, Scranton, Stanard, Sterling, Tod, Union, Warren and Willson.

"I am already receiving applications for places as instructors," said Orr Friday. "I believe it will be necessary to have an expert or possibly two or three of them to instruct the caretakers, and get the play work started properly. I may make some such recommendation to the board.

"I have collected a large number of catalogs of gymnastic apparatus, and pictures of playgrounds operated in other cities, and will gather ideas for simple and inexpensive apparatus from them. We cannot buy any expensive appliances now, and it may not be advisable to do so at all."

Plans for Great Swings.

A giant swing, on which 10 to 15 children may swing at a time, was one of the first suggestions adopted by Orr. It is intended for very little children, and is so constructed that they cannot fall off.

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A rotary swing will be one of the features of the playground apparatus which probably will be placed in every school yard. It has been found to be one of the most popular appliances in the great Chicago playgrounds. It consists simply in a high pole, with a number of ropes depending, and children numbering from one to thirty can transform the apparatus into an impromptu merry-go-round.

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Came West When Young.

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Teeter-totter boards, plain swings, and climbing ladders will also be placed in position. Baseballs will be barred, on account of the danger to other children in the grounds, but Orr figures on buying a number of soft indoor baseballs, which will be in custody of the instructors.

One instructor will be in charge of each outlying playground where the population is not congested. Two will be placed in the larger downtown grounds.

Mrs. Hyre, who proposed to the board that the grounds be opened, suggested that the experience of the playgrounds this summer will point the way to larger efforts next year.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

Way Opened for More Playgrounds.

City Solicitor Baker's formal decision that the school board has legal authority to spend money in the equipment of playgrounds will cause general satisfaction. It means probably that some threescore or more school grounds will be thrown open for the summer to children who otherwise might be obliged to get their recreation in the streets.

Cleveland has been shamed by recent exposure of her neglect toward the children. While such cities as Chicago and Philadelphia have for years past been spending many thousands of dollars in the purchase and equipment of playgrounds, this city has been niggardly in the matter. Cleveland has a number of well located and well fitted recreation grounds, but there have never been enough.

The matter of equipment is of secondary importance. The important thing is that the many splendid school grounds be not shut up for the long summer months, but be thrown open for the free romping of the children.

It has been some years since a "Keep Off the Grass" sign could be found in a Cleveland public park. But a "No Trespass" sign on ground held for a future school site is worse. Both are contrary to modern ideas of the rights of childhood.

The board of education has only a limited fund from which to open and equip playgrounds. But it does not take large sums to throw open the gates to property that otherwise would remain idle all summer and let it serve the splendid purpose of building up moral, healthful manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Baker's decision, handed the board yesterday, opens the way to the performance of a public service whose beneficence could scarcely be overestimated. Prompt action should follow, taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered.

"The Inquirer" (Columbus) June 18, 1911.

The advanced progressives of the party insist that City Solicitor Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, ought to become a candidate for Governor, but the Democratic organization in that city, built up by the late Tom L. Johnson, want him to stand for Mayor this fall. Baker certainly made the strongest hit at the Dayton state convention last year and went away with more friends and admirers than Johnson could have made under like conditions. Tackling the Platform Committee and Harmon, for that matter, on the question of the nomination of candidates for United States Senators by the convention, he made the ponderous majority behave itself. Had he won that day, he would have nominated Pomerene, who was ready to accept. Hanley and the Harmon squad were too strong and handcuffed Atlee with the Lieutenant Governorship nomination, a thing he complained about bitterly when himself and Hanley took the stump last winter. After being whipped, Baker, instead of sulking as Johnson did in 1908, kept on with a smiling face and had a great share in naming the winning ticket. The whirligig of time brought him in a winner, for the Legislature has wiped out the old system of electing Senators and Pomerene shook off the handcuffs and got Dick's toga in the scramble. Up in Cleveland the Democrats believe that no one can beat Baker, who came through triumphantly when Johnson was defeated in the Republican landslide of 1909. On the other hand, the progressives in the state think that he is the best exponent of the modern views of government which they hold and will make the best campaign.

Of course, much is going to depend upon what the constitutional convention does in the way of submitting a progressive draft of a constitution and what the people do with it afterward. Baker might do both and thereby imitate his old leader, who ran for Governor while he was Mayor and intended to run for President if he was elected Governor.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JUNE 17,

BAKER ATTACKS DAHL SUBURBAN FARE MEASURE

The question of giving council power to extend low fare to Collinwood and other suburbs on annexation blocked progress by the council committee of the whole Friday afternoon, in its attempt to smooth out proposed changes in the Tayler grant so final action could be taken on them next Monday night.

A substitute amendment, providing that before a vote on the question of annexing a suburb is taken, council must indicate what action it would take on the question of fares, was attacked by City Solicitor Baker.

"This amendment would forever bind the hands of the city in its later dealing with fares in the suburbs," he said. "If council says before a suburb is annexed that it will not give it low fare, and the suburb is annexed anyway, that district will be forever stopped from receiving the benefits of low fare. Do this thing right. If the company is willing to swallow all these unpleasant amendments you are trying to force down its throat, pass an amendment giving the city at all times the right to fix the rate of fare within the city limits."

Councilman Haserodt proposed a substitute amendment that found favor with many councilmen and will be given further consideration at the final meeting of the committee Monday.

Haserodt's provision would be that whenever the balance in the interest fund reaches $200,000 in excess of $500,000—the present amount fixed as indicating the necessity of reducing fares to the next lower rate—the council should have the discretion either to order the next lower rate of fare, or to order the present low rate of fare extended to such annexed suburbs as may be paying a higher rate.

City Solicitor Baker objected to the wording of a number of amendments drawn by Dahl as being indefinite and offering too broad a scope of interpretation. At his urging the amendment providing that premiums from sales of bonds be used for "refunding" existing debts of the company was changed to provide that such funds should be used for paying these debts.

Dahl said the words refunding and paying were synonymous and that the change meant nothing.

Baker declared a debt could be refunded without reducing the indebtedness of the company, but that if it was paid the debt was canceled.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JUNE 19, 1911

BAKER ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR MAYOR; RUNS AS PROGRESSIVE

Declares for Restoration of Efficiency in City Government and Preservation of Public Rights.

CITY HOME RULE, INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, AMONG PRINCIPLES

Democrats Say He Will Have No Opposition but Republicans Expect Salen to Make Trouble.

Newton D. Baker, city solicitor, formally announced Monday that he is in the race for mayor, subject to the democratic primaries.

Announcement of Baker's candidacy is the first definite, positive step in the campaign. The only other definite development so far was negative in character—Mayor Baehr's statement that he would not again seek the office.

Baker's announcement, in view of the fact that he is chairman of the Cuyahoga-co democratic organization, practically marks the opening of the democratic campaign, and ends all uncertainty as to who will be the organization's candidate.

Republicans in Confusion.

Baehr's statement, on the other hand, only added to the confusion and uncertainty in republican ranks. He was acknowledged to be the logical choice of the republican organization for re-election, and the declaration that he would not run left the field open to some eight candidates, active and receptive, and precipitated division of the organization into a number of separate camps.

Baker accompanies the announcement of his candidacy with a declaration of principles which are to serve as his platform. He enters the race, he says, to advance, if he can, the cause of "progressive democracy."

"This means, as I understand it," he states, "first to restore efficiency to city government, and second, to preserve and protect public property and public rights.

Stands for Home Rule.

"We have lived through an era of private rights in public property. It is now clear that municipal inefficiency and corruption are largely due to the reward offered to some men to buy or beg valuable privileges which others cannot enjoy.

"Progressive democracy trusts the people to withhold such privileges and therefore stands for home rule for cities, justice in taxation, and an extension of municipal activities until all public services upon which the health and community life of the people depend are furnished by the city, and are operated for service and economy and not for private profit.

"I believe, therefore, in the municipal ownership of municipal monopolies. I also believe in the use of the initiative and referendum, and the recall, to make the government of the city truly responsive to the will of the people."

Walkaway is Predicted.

Organization democrats declare Baker will have no opponent at the primaries and that he will have a walkaway at the election. Republicans, however, profess knowledge of an opposing candidate to be backed by the Salen faction of the party.

Salen himself has been named as aspiring to head the democratic ticket, but has sidestepped any statement either of confirmation or denial. S. H. Holding also has been suggested as leader for anti-Baker democrats, and as a possible contender for the nomination.

With Baker definitely in the race it is expected the republican mayoralty aspirants will be weeded out in short order to two or three, and that the positive line-up will be known early in July.

WHEN UNCLE MOSE IS THE TRAFFIC POLICEMAN

BAKER'S PLATFORM

Baker, in announcing his candidacy, makes the race, he says, to advance "progressive democracy." This means, he states:

(1) To restore efficiency to city government.

(2) To preserve and protect public property and public rights.

(3) Home rule for cities.

(4) Justice in taxation.

(5) Municipal ownership of municipal monopolies.

(6) The initiative, referendum and recall.

(7) The extension of municipal activities until all public services upon which the health and community life of the people depend are furnished by the city, and are operated for service and economy and not for private profit.

CAUCUS VOTES TO GIVE SUBURB CITY FARE RATE

Republican councilmen in caucus in Mayor Baehr's office Tuesday decided to approve Tractioner Dahl's recommendation to empower council to give low fare to Collinwood. They will vote against the Haserodt amendment to the Tayler grant, which would give low fare to Euclid Beach if other parts of Collinwood are given it.

City Solicitor Baker, on the heels of his announcement Monday that he was in the race for democratic nomination for mayor, renewed his fight against the extension of low fare to Collinwood and to other suburbs as they may be admitted to the city without the specific approval of the people at a referendum. Baker plans to make the fight, if necessary, an issue of the campaign, forcing a referendum on the amendment if council follows the advice of Tractioner Dahl and changes the Tayler grant to provide for such extensions of low fare.

Baker clashed with Dahl late Monday in arguments before the council committee of the whole, which was considering the amendments to the Tayler grant proposed in the Kramer ordinance and fathered by the traction commissioner.

"There must come a place," he said, "where the extensions of the benefits of low fare will destroy low fare. I don't want the power to do that to be held by anyone but the people."

SAVAGE WINS IN DEMURRER

Judge Phillips Tuesday over ruled the demurrer of City Solicitor Baker to the mandamus order compelling Safetey Director Hogen to reinstate patrolman Savage as a member of the police department.

The Savage case will be heard by the court on its merits. Other insurgent policemen dismissed by the civil service commission plan to have charges against them heard by the court.

Safer Hogen said he would file an answer at once and ask to proceed to trial of the case.

"The charges before the civil service commission were too indefinite and too uncertain," Phillips said. "They did not fairly advise the accused and did not show, in judgment of law, that they were such as would warrant the judgment pronounced. This being true, the tribunal was without jurisdiction to pronounce judgment."

Phillips also ruled that as the charges were for individual and independent wrongdong, the accused had the right to be tried separately.

"The violation of these several rights related invalidates the proceedings and renders the judgment of the commission ineffectual to deprive Savage of his office," he continued. "The defendant is entitled to a writ of mandamus requiring the director of public safety to reinstate him as a member of the police department."

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Councilman Laferty argued against the Haserodt amendment because it does not permit the council to take only part of a suburb in extending 3-cent fare.

City Solicitor Baker declared he was not adverse to the extension of 3-cent fare to Collinwood on the basis of the figures submitted by Street Railroad Commissioner Dahl but declared for the principle of requiring the car riders to pay for the service received.

In this connection he declared that the man living in the smoky section of the city should be compensated and not be required to assist in giving low fare to the man in the suburbs. In addition he advised against hasty action on the question of extending low fare to the suburbs and declared that the present management of the street railway lines would delight in destroying low fare.

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Street Railroad Commissioner Dahl argued that if the principle of requiring car riders to pay for the cost of service were followed closely, the fare would have to be advanced on all street car lines that are not paying. He pointed out that in a number of these cases the lines are operated wholly within the city and do not extend to the suburbs.

No definite action was taken on the Haserodt amendment. Another meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

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"I see you are going to restore efficiency in the government," continued Mr. Baehr. Then both laughed.

"We'll have to have some fun about that," continued the mayor, aside, as he took a seat next to the city solicitor.

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Baker's statement brought forth the indirect claim by anti-organization candidates that opposition would be brought forward within ten days, but so far not the slightest inkling as to who the opposing candidate will be, if any, has been permitted to leak out.

In the Republican camp the statement caused widespread comment, but it did not serve to clarify the atmosphere, which was.

Girl and Boy Lovers Climb High Fence to Foil Mother's Watch.

Luna's Gayeties Mingle With Noises of Commerce as Couple Flees.

"Mamma doesn't loosen up a bit and let Andrew come to the house to see me, I'm just going to pack up my things and go 'way with him."

These were the words, her friends

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In the Republican camp the statement caused widespread comment, but it did not serve to clarify the atmosphere to any extent. One effect was to stiffen the support of the various possible candidates. J. J. Sullivan, John A. Cline and W. F. Eirick were more hopeful than ever that the nomination would come to them. Harry L. Davis, too, seemed stronger yesterday than previously. And at the city hall the friends of Frank G. Hogen were sure that he was still to be considered.

Republican leaders behind Sullivan were working harder than ever in his behalf yesterday. Sullivan, however, will not enter into any unseemly contest for the nomination. He doesn't want a bitter factional fight, believing that this is a time for Republicans to get together. He will not permit his name to be used to stir up factional strife, but if those interested in the real welfare of the party believe he should be a candidate, he will enter the race.

Sullivan has been wonderfully impressed by the representations of those seeking to have him enter, but until the active leaders get together and consider these matters carefully he will not determine his course. He does not propose to stand in the way of party success and says he is simply being weighed in the balance as, he presumes, are other possible candidates.

Word went out yesterday that the committee of twenty, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal association and the Bar association, had agreed to tentative lists of candidates for municipal judge. It is claimed that among Democrats to be recommended are C. A. Niman, W. H. McGannon, F. B. Gott, R. E. Edwards, A. A. Benesch, Frank E. Stevens, Louis I. Litzler and Walter L. Flory. Among Republicans favorably considered are T. L. Strimple, Samuel J. Kornhauser, Norton T. Horr and Albert Mendelson.

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ings will be held nightly now until the organization is completed. The leaders insist there never was such a display of enthusiasm and activity by the Democrats as at present.

Madigan's letter and reports as to the activity of the Salen-Cassingham people were the only clouds shadowing the horizon at Democratic headquarters yesterday. Madigan's letter was sent to Smith by way of the Democratic committee.

"I have been informed that the Irish-American Civic association has passed resolutions pledging its members to support Mr. Newton D. Baker in the primaries," he says.

"The Irish-American Civic association was organized for the purpose of promoting social intercourse, physical harmony and education. It is not within the province of this incorporated company to pledge its stockholders to support any candidate. Participation in party primary campaigns is the duty of the individual citizen.

"The action of the few who promoted this movement is unwarranted and will not tend to promote harmony among the Irish of Cleveland.

"As a protest against the action taken, I tender herewith my resignation as president of the association and resign my membership therein."

"While it would be anticipating the action of the membership I think there is not much uncertainty in saying that if Mr. Madigan desires to sever his connection with the association he will be permitted to do so," said Mooney, commenting on Madigan's withdrawal.

The fourteenth ward Newton D. Baker club, consisting of 150 Polish members, indorsed Baker for mayor last night. Labor's Political league last night adopted resolutions of confidence in State Representative Frank M. Calvey, indicted for soliciting a bribe, and expressed belief in his innocence.

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LAKEWOOD LOT, 50x180, on 60-ft. street, running to lake, near car line; Lakewood; price $475. Box 153-M, Plain Dealer.

ings will be held nightly now until the organization is completed. The leaders insist there never was such a display of enthusiasm and activity by the Democrats as at present.

Madigan's letter and reports as to the activity of the Salen-Cassingham people were the only clouds shadowing the horizon at Democratic headquarters yesterday. Madigan's letter was sent to Smith by way of the Democratic committee.

"I have been informed that the Irish-American Civic association has passed resolutions pledging its members to support Mr. Newton D. Baker in the primaries," he says.

"The Irish-American Civic association was organized for the purpose of promoting social intercourse, physical harmony and education. It is not within the province of this incorporated company to pledge its stockholders to support any candidate. Participation in party primary campaigns is the duty of the individual citizen.

"The action of the few who promoted this movement is unwarranted and will not tend to promote harmony among the Irish of Cleveland.

"As a protest against the action taken, I tender herewith my resignation as president of the association and resign my membership therein."

"While it would be anticipating the action of the membership I think there is not much uncertainty in saying that if Mr. Madigan desires to sever his connection with the association he will be permitted to do so," said Mooney, commenting on Madigan's withdrawal.

The fourteenth ward Newton D. Baker club, consisting of 150 Polish members, indorsed Baker for mayor last night. Labor's Political league last night adopted resolutions of confidence in State Representative Frank M. Calvey, indicted for soliciting a bribe, and expressed belief in his innocence.

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The Republicans are still at sea in their efforts to gauge public sentiment with reference to a mayoralty candidate. Robert E. McKisson continues to be a strong figure in the situation, with John A. Cline, J. J. Sullivan, W. F. Eirick and F. G. Hogen considered possibilities. The Eirick movement seems to have shown more than usual strength in the last day or two.

Organization leaders insist sentiment has not crystallized sufficiently for them to take a decided stand.

CLEVELAND PRESS JUNE 24,

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911.

ORR FLINGS DENIAL AT EXPERT REPORT

Replies to Lothman Findings, Challenging Correctness of Statements.

Will Also Answer to Criticism of Office Made by City Solicitor.

Director of Schools Charles Orr filed with the board of education yesterday his reply to the criticisms of his office made by Expert Accountant Lothman.

Orr challenged the correctness of the statements made by Lothman, declared the investigation was superficial and stated that certain of the declarations are untrue. The reply was lengthy, going into detail in all of the important questions, and was accompanied by a large mass of exhibits.

The board received the reply and asked that Orr prepare for the board a formal reply to the report criticising his office made last winter by City Solicitor Baker. The board declared its intention of having the most careful investigation made to establish the facts. It will take up the two conflicting reports when both Lothman and Orr can be present.

Orr said he offered Lothman free access to all records in the department and help in getting the information so it would be accessible. He said Lothman did not avail himself of the offer and spent little time in the department where the actual work was done.

"No justification was found for the apparent overtime," Orr declared, "because Lothman examined only the vouchers and failed to investigate the conditions surrounding a single instance of alleged overtime."

Statements were presented by various foremen and employes showing facts connected with actions criticised. The forty hours overtime at Tech high was explained by Principal Barker who said the men worked from 5 to 11 p. m., on the 31st of December and from 7:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m., on the 1st of January. Lothman's charge that a certain painter during the years 1909 and 1910 worked a great deal of overtime and "invariably worked on Sunday," was flatly denied by Orr, who declared the man worked only on nine Sundays in place of 104 as charged.

The charge that material delivered at the workshop was not checked as to quantity was denied by Orr and also by Thomas Boutall, superintendent, who said he checked all material that came in and that Lothman did not visit the workshop nor get information from there while making the investigation. Orr declared the proposition that the board own its own teams and do its grading and cinder hauling is bad business and not entitled to consideration.

Orr declared fire escapes were inspected by the inspectors of the board and that Lothman would have known it had he made an investigation that was thorough. The item of $55 for cream for a cooking school was not for a cooking school, as charged, but was for the restaurant at Tech high when the board ran it and all the money and a small profit was returned by sales of food at the counter, Orr claimed. The school director denied that rubber stamps are or have been used when an expenditure of funds was involved, that bills held back were for the adjustment of differences, that time is correctly kept and has been for years, that bills could not be discounted, save in a small way, because most goods are bought at competition and the price is net cash. He also denied the fact stated by Lothman that the discount for cash would pay clerical help. It could not exceed $3,000 he said and the detailed plan of business is such as to make it impossible to handle in that way. He closed by saying the statements of the expert are very loose and very wide of the truth.

Lothman was not present yesterday, although, it was said, he had been notified by letter to be there.

The board confirmed the appointment of Dr. A. B. Howard, as neurologist in the medical department, Dr. Shandon Monson as optician and Dr. J. C. Placak as tuberculosis expert.

BAKER SOON TO KNOW HIS RIVAL

City Solicitor Baker will know the name of his opponent for the democratic mayoralty nomination within three days, according to a story afloat that Charley Salen's political camp Saturday. Salen himself, it was said, would be the man.

"Nothing to it as far as I know," said Salen.

Whereupon he issued this statement on what his lieutenant, Judge Madison Beacom, had been quoted as saying the day previous:

"Mr. Beacom is in error in his statement. We do not seek any place on any slate. We are opposed to slates. Nor is our support of the democratic ticket dependent upon so-called recognition. We will be for the democratic ticket after it is nominated."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

clusive use of W. 28th-st, W. 26th-st, W. 30th-st, Mulberry-st and Center-st at the points where they run to the old river bed are claimed by the Erie Railroad Co. in a communication which was forwarded to Director Lea yesterday by the company's attorneys. Director Lea announced that his attitude and that of the mayor in regard to the question is to fight the railroad and to contest its right to the occupancy of this property.

Land Now Valuable.

"I have asked the city solicitor to look into the matter," said the director. "It is my belief that the railroad will attempt to show it has the right to hold these street ends by pointing to its long occupancy. There may also be an attempt to show that the streets were never accepted by the city. The land in this part of the city is worth $40,000 an acre, and I do not believe we should surrender these street ends."

The railroad in its communication does not concede that the streets have an actual existence. The company notified the city that it claims the right to the docks located upon what was "formerly" these streets as they were "formerly" laid out. The communication is signed by Cushing, Siddall and Palmer.

It was announced last evening that, in return for the vacation of all of the streets named in the old Whisky island suit the city would be given an entirely new sixty-foot street on Whisky island which would give access to both the river and the lake front. The new street will allow the city to make use of the old Willow-st bridge, as this structure, the only one crossing the old river bed, will serve as the approach. One portion of the new street will parallel the river for a short stretch north of the old river bed. The railroads were represented in the negotiations by Attorney F. S. McGowan. Mayor Baehr, Public Service Director Lea, City Solicitor Baker and Judge Lawrence favor the settlement. It was stated last evening that the city's claims, based on an old plat, were not strong and that the new street giving an approach to the river and lake would prove of real service. Some of the streets on the island to be vacated are old Hanover-st, Hickory-st, Mulberry-st, Center-st, Elm-st, Sycamore-st, W. River-st and old River-st.

Public Service Director Lea was authorized by the city council last evening to commence negotiations with the board of education looking toward the purchase by the board of all of the city playgrounds. A resolution offered by Councilman McClain, calling upon the director to take this step, was adopted by unanimous vote. Councilman McClain suggested yesterday that the funds derived from the sale of the playground property be used in the construction of an aquarium. This is a project strongly favored by the mayor.

Director Lea was also authorized by the city council to look into the question of building a new garbage disposal plant at some point in the Cuyahoga valley above Cleveland, which would make it possible to handle the Akron garbage output as well as that of Cleveland. Councilman Shimmon, who offered the resolution suggesting this action, expressed the belief that it would be a profitable course for Cleveland to pursue and stated that residents of the South End section are complaining of the odor from the plant, in its present location.

Councilman Gahn introduced an ordinance amending the original taxicab regulation ordinance by changing the rates to be charged for service.

GLENVILLE STATION
FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1911.

Newton D. Baker's Candidacy

An Ideal Candidate

The annuncement of the intention of Newton D. Baker to seek the Democratic nomination for Mayor has been received by the vast majority of the people we have met, with satisfaction. The intimacy and co-operation that existed between the late Mayor Johnson and the present City Solicitor, taken together with the facts that Mr. Baker is a lawyer of unusual ability and large experience in matters pertaining to city government, and a man of excellent moral qualities, make Mr. Baker the most suitable person in this city to fill the office of Mayor.

It seems that Mr. Baker desires the office for a purpose to his credit. He would advance the interests of the public. The people have from time immemorial been looked upon by predatory wealth as somthing to be bled. A new era began some years since;; and under the banner of Tom L. Johnson many advantages were gained to the public. All progressives felt keenly the loss of their mighty leader. Now some consolation is afforded them, by setting forth of the principles upon which the successor of this leader is to stand.

We believe in Newton D. Baker, and we rejoice that the city is to have the opportunity to choose for its chief executive a man who would be a credit to any executive office in the land.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1911.

URGES SURRENDER OF WHISKY ISLAND

Administration Suggests to Council Giving Up of Old, Abandoned Streets.

Erie Railroad Lays Claim to Roadways Long Unused.

Whisky island is to be remade. Quietly working together, representatives of the city administration, the city law department and the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania railroad companies have reached an agreement which will result in the dropping of the twenty-year-old claim of the city to the right to the many short streets which cross Whisky island on every city map and which in most cases cannot be found on the ground. This agreement is subject to the approval of the city council. Last evening a resolution was offered by Councilman McClain calling for the vacation of all of the streets enumerated in the suit brought by Common Pleas Judge Lawrence as city solicitor in 1893. The resolution was referred to committees.

Whisky island is affected in another way by a claim to the ownership of streets leading from the mainland to the old river bed, made yesterday by the Erie railroad.

The rights to the docks and the ex-

The new ordinance abandons the double schedule and substitutes one system of charges. Under the new scheme the charge will be the same for two passengers as for three or four and 50 cents will be charged for the first half mile instead of 40 cents. In addition there will be a charge of 10 cents for every quarter of a mile instead of for every one-sixth of a mile.

Councilman Bernstein introduced an ordinance making the guards now doing duty in the garment workers' strike subject to the same regulations as those governing the other special service. Councilman Menning introduced an ordinance authorizing the issue of $750,000 bonds for the construction of a high level bridge across the Cuyahoga valley at Clark-av. The ordinance was referred to committees.

An ordinance authorizing the expenditure of $700,000 bonds for the construction of the new West Side water tunnel was introduced. The expenditure of $200,000 for the equipment of the new high pressure pumping station in the downtown district is authorized in an ordinance that reached the council last evening.

Fifteen minutes time was added to the period in the morning during which the Superior bridge is to be closed to river traffic. The change was approved by unanimous vote.

A letter was received by the council from the widow of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson, expressing gratitude for the memorial forwarded to her some days ago by a committee representing the city council. Mrs. Johnson states in her letter that Tom L. Johnson's grandchildren and their children will look upon it with pride.

The huckster license ordinance was amended last evening by cutting out the old requirement relating to the wearing of badges.

PRESS, JUNE 28, 1911.—

BAKER INSISTS ON HASERODT CAR CLAUSES

Council's failure to adopt the Haserodt amendment to the Tayler street railway grant, empowering the city to name a buyer for the line Jan. 1, 1912, means the surrender of an opportunity for the municipality to get the whip hand in the street railway situation, according to City Solicitor Baker.

"The Haserodt amendment is the key to the entire situation," said Baker Wednesday.

Baker said the Cleveland Railway Co. had already shown its hostile attitude to the Tayler grant. He said the only way to bring the company to time and insure the success of 3-cent fare was to pass the Haserodt amendment which would enable the city immediately to compel better conditions by threatening to name a purchaser for the lines unless the company came to time.

Baker said his objections to the Kramer amendments would be greatly lessened by the passage of the Haserodt amendment. Without it he is opposed to amending the grant as proposed.

The present street railway ordinance fixes the time at which the

BAKER SEES NO HOPE IN FIGHT OVER ISLAND

It is practically settled that the city will surrender all rights in the 30 acres of land comprising Whisky island, in return for a deed to one street skirting the old river bed.

City Solicitor Baker announced Wednesday that the trade, in his belief, was about the best the city could do. The city administration has already agreed to the trade.

Eighteen streets, for possession of which the city has been fighting in the courts since 1893, will become the undisputed property of the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads.

"I do not believe the city is getting enough in return," said Councilman Fergus, who represents the ward in which Whisky island is largely situated. "If the city has no right to those 18 streets, then there oughtn't to be any trade—the railroads don't have to give us anything. If the railroad is willing to trade, it looks as if there was something tangible which they want."

"If the city does own those 18 streets, it ought to get more than one street in return. That's certain."

Fergus told of the vigorous methods by which the railroads acquired occupancy in the island.

"A saloonkeeper held the fort against them for a long time," Fergus said. "They didn't want him there. He said he'd stay.

"He did stay, too—until the railroad backed a locomotive up to his saloon, tied a chain around the building, and hauled it off, bumping down the track."

Rights to $1,000,000 worth of dock frontage at the foot of five streets that run into the old river channel are claimed by the Erie railroad, by virtue of long occupancy. It is uncertain what course the city will take as to this claim.

WOMEN BEGIN FIGHT FOR BALLOT IN OHIO

Ohio suffragets will begin a united movement to have woman's suffrage incorporated into the constitution to be framed by the state constitutional convention next January, as a result of their convention at Cedar Point Tuesday.

Among the masculine speakers who declared for equal suffrage, the biggest hit was made by Newton D. Baker, the democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland. Baker got great applause from the women who seek to put their cross in the circle or slash the ticket, when he said:

"Those who oppose suffrage say that the constitution should not be changed. We are progressives and the constitution needs a lot of changes, and one of the most important of these is to do justice to the women by giving them equal suffrage."

SUFFRAGETS START STATE WIDE BOOM

Journey to Cedar Point and Plan Campaign Slated to Sweep Ohio.

Seek Favor for Cause From Constitutional Convention Delegates.

BAKER PLEDGES LOYALTY

City Solicitor Wins Cheers When He Champions 'Votes for Women' Cause—Although Attendance is Small, Promoters Declare Outing a Success—Many Excursionists Purchase Buttons, but Banners Are Drug On Market—Five Men Speakers Deliver Addresses From Suffraget Platform.

Cleveland suffragets joined suffragets from Toledo, Warren, Elyria and other northern Ohio towns in a suffraget mass meeting at Cedar Point yesterday, launching there a state wide campaign for votes for women in Ohio, the same to be brought about by an amendment to the state constitution at the coming constitutional convention.

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Has Husband Enjoined From Taking Child Away as He Sues for Divorce.

Father, With Boy, Eludes Her, but Grandmother is Arrested.

HER CHILD IN VAIN

St. Mary's Boy Fails to Waken After Tumbling Out Window, Then Goes Home.

SLEEPS IN 15-FOOT FALL.

The life savers found the signaling steamer was named the Signal. It was the craft which carries refuse from Oakland to the ocean.

In the high sea and gale which had prevailed, the boat had struck off Point Lobos. Its crew of seven was brought ashore.

Tired and wan, but still defiant and hopeful, Mrs. Cora Butler returned to her apartments at 1610 E. 105th-st late last night after a fruitless search for her 14-months-old baby William, who was spirited from her Monday night by the child's father and its nurse.

"All night Monday night and all day today I have been following one clew after another," she said. "They have beaten us so far, but I'll find

The new ordinance abandons the double schedule and substitutes one system of charges. Under the new scheme the charge will be the same for two passengers as for three or four and 50 cents will be charged for the first half mile instead of 40 cents. In addition there will be a charge of 10 cents for every quarter of a mile instead of for every one-sixth of a mile.

Councilman Bernstein introduced an ordinance making the guards now doing duty in the garment workers' strike subject to the same regulations as those governing the other special service. Councilman Menning introduced an ordinance authorizing the issue of $750,000 bonds for the construction of a high level bridge across the Cuyahoga valley at Clark-av. The ordinance was referred to committees.

An ordinance authorizing the expenditure of $700,000 bonds for the construction of the new West Side water tunnel was introduced. The expenditure of $200,000 for the equipment of the new high pressure pumping station in the downtown district is authorized in an ordinance that reached the council last evening.

Fifteen minutes time was added to the period in the morning during which the Superior bridge is to be closed to river traffic. The change was approved by unanimous vote.

A letter was received by the council from the widow of former Mayor Tom L. Johnson, expressing gratitude for the memorial forwarded to her some days ago by a committee representing the city council. Mrs. Johnson states in her letter that Tom L. Johnson's grandchildren and their children will look upon it with pride.

The huckster license ordinance was amended last evening by cutting out the old requirement relating to the wearing of badges.

PRESS, JUNE 28, 1911.—

BAKER INSISTS ON HASERODT CAR CLAUSES

Council's failure to adopt the Haserodt amendment to the Tayler street railway grant, empowering the city to name a buyer for the line Jan. 1, 1912, means the surrender of an opportunity for the municipality to get the whip hand in the street railway situation, according to City Solicitor Baker.

"The Haserodt amendment is the key to the entire situation," said Baker Wednesday.

Baker said the Cleveland Railway Co. had already shown its hostile attitude to the Tayler grant. He said the only way to bring the company to time and insure the success of 3-cent fare was to pass the Haserodt amendment which would enable the city immediately to compel better conditions by threatening to name a purchaser for the lines unless the company came to time.

Baker said his objections to the Kramer amendments would be greatly lessened by the passage of the Haserodt amendment. Without it he is opposed to amending the grant as proposed.

The present street railway ordinance fixes the time at which the city may name a buyer at Jan. 1, 1918.

The Haserodt amendment is now before the council committe on street railways. Republican councilmen tried to kill it Monday. The committee is expected to report adversely on the amendment. Tractioner Dahl is said to oppose it.

BAKER SEES NO HOPE IN FIGHT OVER ISLAND

It is practically settled that the city will surrender all rights in the 30 acres of land comprising Whisky island, in return for a deed to one street skirting the old river bed.

City Solicitor Baker announced Wednesday that the trade, in his belief, was about the best the city could do. The city administration has already agreed to the trade.

Eighteen streets, for possession of which the city has been fighting in the courts since 1893, will become the undisputed property of the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads.

"I do not believe the city is getting enough in return," said Councilman Fergus, who represents the ward in which Whisky island is largely situated. "If the city has no right to those 18 streets, then there oughtn't to be any trade—the railroads don't have to give us anything. If the railroad is willing to trade, it looks as if there was something tangible which they want."

"If the city does own those 18 streets, it ought to get more than one street in return. That's certain."

Fergus told of the vigorous methods by which the railroads acquired occupancy in the island.

"A saloonkeeper held the fort against them for a long time," Fergus said. "They didn't want him there. He said he'd stay.

"He did stay, too—until the railroad backed a locomotive up to his saloon, tied a chain around the building, and hauled it off, bumping down the track."

Rights to $1,000,000 worth of dock frontage at the foot of five streets that run into the old river channel are claimed by the Erie railroad, by virtue of long occupancy. It is uncertain what course the city will take as to this claim.

WOMEN BEGIN FIGHT FOR BALLOT IN OHIO

Ohio suffragets will begin a united movement to have woman's suffrage incorporated into the constitution to be framed by the state constitutional convention next January, as a result of their convention at Cedar Point Tuesday.

Among the masculine speakers who declared for equal suffrage, the biggest hit was made by Newton D. Baker, the democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland. Baker got great applause from the women who seek to put their cross in the circle or slash the ticket, when he said:

"Those who oppose suffrage say that the constitution should not be changed. We are progressives and the constitution needs a lot of changes, and one of the most important of these is to do justice to the women by giving them equal suffrage."

SUFFRAGETS START STATE WIDE BOOM

Journey to Cedar Point and Plan Campaign Slated to Sweep Ohio.

Seek Favor for Cause From Constitutional Convention Delegates.

BAKER PLEDGES LOYALTY

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The speechmaking at Cedar Point was in the dance pavilion. The entrance to the pavillion was overhung by a big "Votes For Women" banner, and another "Votes For Women" banner was draped above the speakers' stand. Pauline Steinen of Toledo, president of the State Equal Suffrage association and chairman of the meeting, was gowned in gray and white with lace on her hat, which all the suffragets agreed was most becoming.

Emma S. Olds of Elyria, also an officer of the state organization, sat beside Mrs. Steinen on the platform, in a gown of green and white which was as becoming as the other. Her hat was decorated with flowers. Newton D. Baker, who came last on the program, was also on the platform, but left it for a few minutes during the program to walk up and down in front of the building, smoke a bit, and collect his thoughts.

Rev. Harris R. Cooley of Cleveland and L. B. Bacon, also of Cleveland, secretary of the newly organized Men's League for Women's Suffrage, were among the speakers. Newton D. Baker was greeted with applause.

"Democracy itself is involved in this question," he said. "I deny the right of any congress to vote away the rights of the people to any smaller group, whether that group be persons of exceptional education, wealth, or selected for any other qualification. It is wrong that one-half of the people, men, should alone make the laws by which both men and women are governed.

"I am used to being on unpopular sides of questions. When I announced my agreement with this movement, I thought I was putting myself somewhat in the position of a martyr. Now I find that I am accused of trying to gain popular favor by so doing. That shows how much favor the movement is gaining in recent years. The next time I meet Senator Theodore Burton on a campaign platform I am going to ask him why he is not in favor of votes for women."

The College for Women has a "Votes for Women" club which was represented at the Cedar Point meeting. Miss Martha Collings, Miss Mildred Cook, Miss Alberta Grant, Miss Flossa Roper and Miss Emma Moskopp were on the Eastland. Several of these said they were not really suffragets, but all wore the badges. They planned to cheer Newton D. Baker as the next mayor of Cleveland on the completion of his address, but they forgot to do so in their hurry to catch the boat.

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve university, Charles M. Burrows, Judge Addams, Malcolm McBride, Harry W. King, president of the King Bridge Co., and other prominent Clevelanders were announced yesterday as new members of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, but none of these were present at the meeting. Secretary Bacon of the league of men-suffragists said the reason so few men were at the meeting was that most of them were out of town. Otherwise, he said, he felt sure they would have been at the meeting.

Myron Vorce was one of the men-suffragets on the Eastland. He went with Mrs. Vorce. It was noted that most of the men who went are husbands of ardent suffragets. None were bachelors. Mrs. George Eichelberger was in the party. Eichelberger himself was at the dock to see her off. He denied that he is a suffraget.

Among those in the Cleveland party were Miss Phoebe Robbins, a college graduate who is going to be a lawyer; Miss Julia Austin of the University of Wisconsin, who also is going to be a lawyer; Mrs. Myron Vorce, Mrs. Arnold Green, Miss Roma Lyttle, Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Mrs. J. E. Gill, Mrs. Stephen Buhrer, Mrs. Anna Anthony Bacon, niece of Susan Anthony, Mrs. Justin Iddings Baldwin, president of the Equal Franchise club. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton headed the delegation of eighteen from Warren.

HIRSTIUS STRONG IN MAYOR'S RACE

Sheriff Draws Up Neck and Neck With Commissioner Eirick.

Cline's Canvass Also Shows Burst of Speed in Last Few Days.

Sheriff Hirstius has come to the fore along with County Commissioner William F. Eirick in the last two or three days as a prospective candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor. Eirick's boom has grown steadily. The supreme court decision in the bridge case merely emphasized the fact that he is a big factor in the situation. Hirstius is being aided by powerful friends.

County Prosecutor Cline, too, has his friends and there is much talk of him. J. J. Sullivan isn't out of it, either, but the fact is that the situation is very much mixed, and big leaders are puzzled as much as anybody else. Hirstius is being boosted especially by reason of his action last fall in saving the day at the opening Republican meeting in this county, when he urged the election of Warren G. Harding and the state ticket. Senator Burton, James H. Cassidy, then congressman, and Cline, all forgot to say a word for the state candidates.

Eirick yesterday was visited by a delegation from the third ward club and urged to run for the nomination. He told the delegation he had not decided as to his course, but would, probably in a week or ten days.

County Clerk Salen is also to be asked to run on the Democratic ticket. At a meeting at the Colonial hotel a few days ago, Charles Cashingham, J. P. Madigan, M. W. Beacom, M. B. Excell, M. F. Barrett, Vic Hartzen, John J. Grimes, Fred Emde, Edward Day, John Smith, James Kearney, Patrick Gibbons and John Andrews were named a committee to ask the county clerk to enter. Salen is to decide next week.

The Democratic county committee met yesterday and completed details with reference to circulating petitions for candidates next month. Entries open Saturday and it is probable the organization will look after the Democratic candidates. The Twelfth Ward Newton D. Baker club organized last night and indorsed Baker for mayor.

CHALLENGES SALEN TO TEST STRENGTH

Baker Dares County Clerk to Carry Candidacy to Primaries.

Meeting Tonight Will be the Scene of First Clash in Campaign.

Newton D. Baker, chairman of the Democratic county committee, yesterday virtually challenged Charles P. Salen, county clerk, to a test of strength at the primaries on Sept. 7. Baker, in effect, says he is perfectly willing to leave to the decision of the Democratic voters of Cleveland the question of whether he or Salen shall be the leader of the party in city and county.

Baker was brought into aggressive action by the persistent report that Salen was to pick a slate of candidates at a meeting to be held tonight. This meeting is to be held in a well known downtown hall, and it is understood that Salen himself will be in command and will declare himself a candidate for mayor.

The Democratic executive committee was informed of this at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon.

Says Salen Dare Not Run.

"Really, the report does not interest me," said Baker when he learned of the situation. "Of course, there is one way to settle the question as to whether the followers of Tom Johnson are in the majority in the Democratic party in Cleveland or whether Mr. Salen is in control. It can easily be ascertained whether the Democrats of Cleveland believe in the Tom Johnson brand of politics or whether they prefer the Salen kind. Mr. Salen himself ought to run for mayor and not hide behind some respectable, but innocent citizen, and use him for a cat's paw. Of course, Mr. Salen does not dare run."

Baker's statement is significant, not only in that it challenges Salen to a test of strength, but, in its effect, it serves notice on the Democratic voters of Cleveland that, so far as Baker is concerned, there is not room in the Democratic party for him and Salen as leaders. Baker says he wants to carry the ideals, the plans and the dreams, if you please, that Tom L. Johnson lived and died for. Tom Johnson ousted Salen from voice in party control, and Baker says that now is the time to decide the question of whether the Democrats of Cleveland want to continue the things that Mr. Johnson gave his life for, or whether they want to change them for the kind of politics for which he says Salen stands.

The very boldness of the position Baker took won the Democratic committee, and to a man, they decided to stand back of him at yesterday's meeting. The situation is, therefore, clear cut between the old friends of Tom L. Johnson and Salen. Baker says he is willing to stand or fall on a fight with Salen, and dares Salen to try conclusions. The winner must then be recognized as supreme and the loser must retire.

The issue within a party has not been as closely drawn in years, and the Democrats of Cleveland will know, after the Salen forces meet this evening, whether there is to be a fight for party control or whether Salen has dropped out of the situation as a figure to be considered in the future. To win, Salen must fight, if he doesn't, he goes into the discard, in the opinion of the politicians.

The Baker ukase was the most positive development in the political situation yesterday. The Democratic committee considered many other things and decided to stand pat on previous decisions, including its ticket, but did not act on one or two questions that it was expected would be decided yesterday.

The Republican mayoralty fight is as much, if not more, in the air than ever before. W. F. Eirick, county commissioner, has virtually decided to stand as a candidate for the nomination, whether the organization supports him or not. If Eirick enters, politicians believe Cline is certain to do likewise. Mayor Baehr and the city hall crowd are bitterly opposed to both, so that if these two men enter, politicians believe Frank G. Hogen or some other candidate, backed by Mayor Baehr, also will enter. Baehr has been Hogen's chief backer. Opposition to Hogen is so vigorous that Baehr himself may reconsider his determination not to try for a re-election and may enter the contest. The mayor yesterday refused to say whether he would change his mind.

"You read my statement," was all he himself would say, and when pressed for answer, turned to Carl Lorenz, secretary of the library board, saying, "You answer for me."

"I don't know," said Lorenz, and Baehr permitted the argument to end with that.

Baehr's position can hardly be viewed in any other light than that he doesn't know; he may change his mind. If the mayor doesn't enter the contest, Robert E. McKisson is still to be considered. McKisson has been formidable ever since Mayor Baehr issued his famous "I am a sick man" proclamation. It is suspected that the dinner to be given by the Union league at the Forest City house tomorrow night will have considerable influence in determining McKisson.

Entries for municipal offices will open at the board of elections tomorrow. All Democratic organization candidates will take out blanks. There will be a host of entries for council, but it is not expected there will be any Republican mayoralty entries filed.

CITY AWAITS TAX DECISION

Halts Sale of Bonds to Get Supreme Court Ruling on Smith Law.

Cleveland and other Ohio cities are awaiting with intense interest the bond decision of the supreme court, which is expected this morning, because the sale of municipal securities making possible the pushing forward of improvements costing millions of dollars is dependant on the outcome. Cleveland will be in a position to sell between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 bonds without vote of the people after Oct. 1, if the court holds that it has the power under the Smith law.

City officials appeared hopeful yesterday. City Solicitor Baker withheld his opinion on the question of the right of the city sinking fund commission to sell securities which they are now holding in order to purchase the $513,000 bonds which the city has just sought to dispose of. Included in these issues are the $300,000 Central viaduct bonds.

The city is also to sell $30,000 worth of new city hall bonds. If these are sold to the sinking fund commission at once, an ordinance will be introduced in the council Monday evening authorizing the expenditure of a sum of money large enough to permit the letting of a contract for the entire amount of structural steel needed for the building. The original plan was to expend $120,000, the sum the commission has on hand, in this material. Yesterday it was decided that the city should take advantage of the low prices prevailing. It is estimated that all the steel needed could be purchased for $150,000.

SALEN ENTERS THE MAYORALTY RACE

County Clerk, Stirred by City Solicitor's Defiance, Seeks Party Supremacy.

Announces Candidacy for Democratic Mayoralty Nomination.

Charles P. Salen, county clerk, last night picked up the gauntlet thrown him by Newton D. Baker and announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor. Salen will take out nomination papers today. Baker, too, will formally enter the lists this morning. There is also a possibility that Lauren W. Tilden will apply for papers as a Democrat, but the chances are that the board of elections will refuse to recognize him as a Democrat.

With Tilden out of the contest it becomes a clear-cut fight between Baker and Salen. This is as Baker wants it. The fight begins at once. The Democratic committee has been holding daily meetings in anticipation of a contest with Salen and Salen's cohorts today begin the work of organizing the city in behalf of the county clerk.

The Democratic committee yesterday decided that it would have no preferences for the nominations for municipal judge. In other words the committee leaves the nominations of the seven judges open. The committee has called a meeting of its ward organizations for next Wednesday night, and at that time full plans for as vigorous a preprimary campaign as the Democrats have witnessed since 1899 will be inaugurated.

It is to be a fight to the finish on both sides. Salen was virtually forced into the fight yesterday by Baker's bold defi. Baker courted a contest. Salen had been maneuvering for weeks. The county clerk seemed to be trying to find a candidate to pit against Baker. The city solicitor challenged him to a direct contest and, unless Salen accepted, it meant political oblivion to him. Now each must fight for his political life. Baker entered the contest against his wishes, but now that he is in and carrying the battle worn banner of Tom L. Johnson the campaign will probably border on the whirlwind variety.

"The fur will fly now," was Peter Witt's comment when he heard of Salen's candidacy.

Other Johnson lieutenants expressed gratification.

Salen's friends, too, expressed their pleasure. William Agnew, who had made peace overtures to the organization, said immediately following Salen's anouncement that he would contest for the Democratic nomination for clerk of the municipal court. Madison W. Beacom is expected to enter the contest for city solicitor. P. C. O'Brien may be a candidate for city treasurer. Slate makers have billed James P. Madigan to enter the lists as a candidate for city auditor. There promises to be a fight all the way down the line.

Salen's activity began early yesterday when he received Baker's challenge. He first issued a statement in answer to the challenge and then began working on plans for the meeting schedules for last night. Tried and true friends were notified of the meeting held at 310 Prospect-av S. E., union labor headquarters. It was shortly after 8 o'clock when Charles L. Cassingham, president of the Harmon-in-1912 club, called the meeting to order. Organization was perfected by adopting the name the Cleveland Democracy, electing Cassingham president, Charles A. Klump, vice president, and James O'Loughlin, secretary.

M. B. Excell then offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that Salen ought to be a candidate for mayor. The resolution requested him to make the race. By unanimous vote the resolution was adopted and Walter S. Raeder was appointed a committee of one to notify the county clerk. Salen was telephoned at home, where he had been notified to spend the evening. Entering his automobile he drove directly to the hall. His entrance was marked by a demonstration.

Cassingham introduced him to the crowd.

"Charles P. Salen has been for nearly thirty years under the public eye of Cleveland," said Cassingham. "His services as city clerk and as city auditor under Mayor Farley gave him a thorough insight into the finances of the city. As director of public works under Mayor Johnson he was the first man to introduce modern methods of street cleaning and street lighting. He planned and contracted for the intercepting sewer, paved and sewered hundreds of miles of street.

"He earned the gratitude of the people of Cleveland and especially of the children, by opening the parks to all the people, establishing baseball and playgrounds in the summer, and skating rinks in the winter, and was the father of amateur Sunday baseball. During the beginning of the street railway contest, he secured the right of way and labored shoulder to shoulder with Tom L. Johnson in establishing the first 3-cent street railway.

"It is my honor to introduce to you the best qualified man in the Democratic party to lead us to victory in November and the best qualified man I know of to administer the affairs of this city.

"It is because I feel I know this city, understand its needs and realize the wishes of the people that I entertain the proffer to be a candidate for mayor," replied Salen. "It is because I feel I can accomplish something in the forward movement of the city that I accept your proffer, agree to be a candidate for mayor and will be in the fight to the finish. My friends, I prophesy now that the movement started here will appeal to the Democrats of Cleveland, will win in the September primaries and score a great victory in the November election.

"I have not had time to prepare a platform and will announce it in a few days. For the present I will only say that if elected I will endeavor in my humble way to emulate the example set by the best mayor Cleveland ever had, my intimate friend for a quarter of a century, the matchless Tom L. Johnson.

"I pledge you, if nominated and elected, to give the city a vigorous, progressive, upright and liberal administration.

"I appeal to my friends to refrain from attempting to build a slate, believing that every deserving Democrat who aspires to a nomination should have an equal opportunity to seek it."

Cassingham was authorized to appoint an executive committee to manage Salen's campaign. He is expected to name the committee at once.

Democrats at last night's meeting included Cassingham, Klumph, Excell, O'Loughlin, Raeder, Ed Anderson, Ed Day, A. J. Pearson, P. F. Gibbons, Nate Cook, James Kearney, William Klotzbach, William Agnew, Michael McGrath, Ed Roseman, Fred Kohl, William Moran, Edward Gunn, Fred Hanselman, W. J. Monoghan, Patrick Finn, N. P. Whelan, Ed Clifford and Albert Kuehne.

Salen entered politics in 1882, the Cleveland-Blaine presidential campaign, by organizing the Young Men's league of the West Side. When John Farley was elected mayor in 1883, the council went Democratic and Salen was elected city clerk, holding the position two years. Again in 1887 he was elected city clerk, having in the meantime engaged in newspaper work. In 1891 he became secretary of the board of elections and introduced the Australian ballot system here. He held this position three years and resigned to engage in business, becoming secretary of the Hopwood Provision Co.

Robert E. McKisson, in 1898, appointed him a member of the board of elections. He held this place but a few months. He aided in the election of John H. Farley as mayor in 1899, and when Farley took office was appointed director of accounts. This position he held until, under Tom L. Johnson, in 1901, he became director of public works.

In the fall of 1902 Salen was elected county clerk, and in August, 1903, he left the city hall to go to the court house, being re-elected twice and retiring from office in about five weeks. Salen was the only Democrat ever elected county clerk, and is the only man elected to that office for three consecutive terms.

Originally a close friend of Tom L. Johnson, the relations between the two men became severely strained three or four years ago and since that time Salen has been outside the breastworks of the regular organization.

EXPECT MARKETS FOR BRIDGE ISSUE

County Commissioners Will Offer Bonds Despite Legal Uncertainty.

Supreme Court Ruling Does Not Hit Cleveland Case.

County commissioners announced yesterday afternoon that they will proceed with preparations for the first $500,000 bond issue for the new high level bridge regardless of skepticism on the part of bond buying houses as to the exact limitations of the new 1 per cent. tax limit law which has placed doubt on the ability of Cuyahoga county to raise enough money to retire the bonds when they become due.

Assistant Prosecutor Meals yesterday afternoon said that there is no doubt as to the validity of the bridge bonds which the county proposes to sell July 22. He said, however, that a way can be found to make the necessary levy to take care of interest on the bonds and the money necessary to retire them when they fall due.

Instead of clearing the bond validity situation yesterday as was anticipated, the ruling of the supreme court on the Toledo case in no way cast any light upon the bridge bond situation which bobbed up here this week. The Cleveland bond problem was not touched. It probably will require another test case, with no chance for decision until fall. The amount of money raised by the taxation can be increased only by referendum, under Smith tax law provisions.

The decision in the Toledo case covered only the one point of the tax rate limit. The journal entry, in which the grounds are to be given, will not be ready for two days. It will specify that taxes for sinking fund and interest on bonds now issued, or issued in future by referendum, are not included in the ten-mill limit, but all future bonds issued without referendum are included. It also will hold that although these levies may be in excess of ten mills the total amount of money raised, including that from the excess rate, must not exceed the total amount raised in 1910, plus small annual increase after next year, as provided in the Smith law. If the amount raised for sinking fund and interest is increased other items must be cut correspondingly.

John Goldenbogen, clerk of the county commissioners, is making preparations for the first bridge bond issue this month. He says he has been advised by Cleveland bankers that there will be no doubt about the validity of the bridge bonds and no trouble in selling them.

County commissioners yesterday named the new commission which will appraise the 120-foot strip of land necessary to appropriate for the new bridge. The commission, as announced, will consist of A. S. Taylor, chairman; L. H. Williams, Henry G. Slatmyer, W. L. West and Charles E. Ferrell.

County Commissioner Eirick said that a full report in two weeks would be appreciated if it is possible to complete the work in that length of time. Eirick said that it is the plan to begin as soon as possible necessary proceedings for possession of the land. The appraisal commission will fix the value of the land and buildings to be taken for the new bridge route.

City officials yesterday hoped that the decison would make possible the immediate sale of the $513,000 bonds which the mayor is prepared to turn over to the sinking fund commission for immediate sale so that the work of reconstructing central viaduct can start without further delay.

City Solicitor Baker informed the mayor late yesterday afternoon that it was his opinion that the $513,000 bonds were legal and that the city sinking fund commission had the authority to sell securities which it now owns in order to purchase the new securities. It is possible that the city authorities may decide to sell the bonds to the New First National bank of Columbus. This bank submitted a bid on the bonds and later asked to be allowed to withdraw the bid.

On the strength of the opinion given by the city solicitor, Contract Clerk Wetzel was directed yesterday to advertise for bids on the contract for the entire amount of structural iron necessary for the new city hall. In order to purchase the entire amount the city will have to use $30,000 to be derived from the sale of bonds included in the $513,000 total. The city hall commission has $120,000 on hand, but the estimated cost of the iron is $150,000. Bids will be received July 18.

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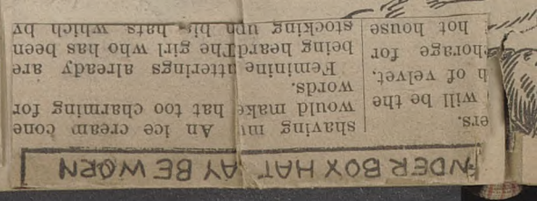

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Here's what Baker said:

"Salen didn't have the courage to be an exponent of Mr. Johnson's policies while he lived. It seems strange that now Mr. Johnson is dead, Salen should adopt this pose."

Salen hasn't framed his platform yet, but he has it in his head. He said Monday:

"This campaign," said he, "is going to be one of the warmest little affairs ever seen hereabouts."

Former Mayor McKisson, who was almost indorsed for mayor, but not quite, at the Union league banquet Saturday night, said that he hadn't announced that he was a candidate.

"Would you run?" he was asked.

"I would consider it a duty," quoth "Curly Bob," "to consider the proposition."

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OBJECT TO CITY'S RIGHT TO ORDER EXTENSIONS FOR TWENTY YEARS

Dahl Says There'll be No Amendments Passed Unless the Concon Changes Its Stand—The City Will Stand Pat.

The good ship Amendments-to-the-Tayler-Ordinance, Councilman Kramer captain, is hard aground on a mudbank. Tractioner Dahl is doing his best to get it off, but John J. Stanley of the Concon said Tuesday it could stick where it was forever, so far as he was concerned.

The city and the Concon have deadlocked over the proposed amendments to the Tayler grant, suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, Tractioner Dahl, City Solicitor Baker and others.

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Few Objections.

The Concon objects to the city dictating extensions for a 20-year period as proposed, instead of a 10-year period. It demands a free hand for the last 15 years of the present grant, in case no renewal is made.

The Concon objects to giving the city an option to name a purchaser for the property at any time, instead of any time after 1918, as provided by the original Tayler grant.

They Refuse to Sign.

The deadlock follows a demand by Tractioner Dahl that the Concon guarantee that it will raise at once $2,500,000 for betterments and extensions. He wrote the Concon a week ago, submitting a form of guarantee to be signed by the Concon directors. They were to raise this money by increase of floating debt, by bonds, or, if necessary, by the directors agreeing to take and pay for that much new stock, prorated among them according to their present stock holdings.

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The amendment was referred to the council street railway committee. Democrats say the republicans can't very well oppose the amendment as they stand committed to getting a guarantee of the Concon's raising the money before the Kramer ordinance is passed.

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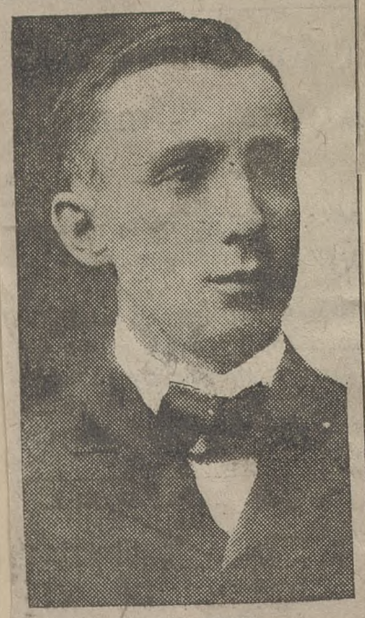

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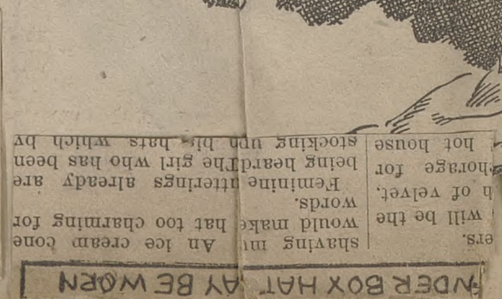

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For auditor, Thomas Coughlin, D., and Hiland B. Wright, R.; treasurer, Harry L. Davis, R., and John Krause, D.; vice mayor, C. W. Lapp, D.; clerk of municipal court, Police Clerk James, R., and Councilman P. J. Henry, D.; municipal judge, Maurice Bernstein, Cornelius Maloney, Dan B. Cull, George P. Baer, Harry A. Commings, Herman Prosser, Frank E. Stevens, democrats; and Charles Schmick, Milan Gallagher, William H. Chapman, Fred P. Walther, republicans.

For councilmen at large, E. T. Lauer, George Arnold, Thomas Fleming, republicans, and John L. Sulzman, Julius Pollack, Alfred Henriques, Charles H. Gogen, jr., and Ed Hanratty, democrats.

Ward councilmen, J. J. McGinty, ward 9; Phil Osborne 10, J. S. Gorman 15, R. L. French 16, A. L. Wagner 17, C. A. Kadlecek 13, democrats; and L. W. Hirschman 7, R. H. Fergus 8, George W. Spooner 9, Alex Bernstein 12, C. W. Shimmon 15, W. G. Shaw 19, O. P. Evans, W. B. Woods, Frank Wagner and J. T. McAninch, all of ward 20; Frank Hatfield and M. L. Simmons 21, A. R. Ittrick 1, and George Jackman all republicans.

PETE WITT OUT OF POLITICS; NO SHOTS AT SALEN

Part of Fireworks of Campaign Will be Missing—McKisson May Run.

Peter Witt has retired from politics.

The former city clerk, fire-eating partner of Tom L. Johnson on the stump through nine years' campaigning, will not speak for Newton D. Baker against County Clerk Salen. He will not go out in the big canvas-top for the democratic nominee this fall.

"I am simply going to work as hard to support my family, and make them comfortable, as I worked formerly in politics," said Witt Monday. "I am out of politics—definitely."

His withdrawal will deprive the democratic primary compaign of one of its chief expected features. As soon as Salen announced himself as a candidate against Baker, Burr Gongwer countered by a declaration that Witt would take the stump and "show Salen up."

PETER WITT.

City Solicitor Baker, however, took up the cudgels himself Monday. He was moved to comment on Salen's proclamation that he would "emulate the example of his intimate friend for a quarter of a century—Tom L. Johnson."

Here's what Baker said:

"Salen didn't have the courage to be an exponent of Mr. Johnson's policies while he lived. It seems strange that now Mr. Johnson is dead, Salen should adopt this pose."

Salen hasn't framed his platform yet, but he has it in his head. He said Monday:

"This campaign," said he, "is going to be one of the warmest little affairs ever seen hereabouts."

Former Mayor McKisson, who was almost indorsed for mayor, but not quite, at the Union league banquet Saturday night, said that he hadn't announced that he was a candidate.

"Would you run?" he was asked.

"I would consider it a duty," quoth "Curly Bob," "to consider the proposition."

DEM FIGHT FOR CONCON CHANGE WILL BE FUTILE

The Kramer ordinance amending the Tayler grant won't be voted on at Monday night's council meeting because the council Concon committee hasn't got around to holding a meeting to discuss the Haserodt amendment. Chairman Kramer expects to call a meeting this week.

Kramer and other republican councilmen don't think the Haserodt amendment is of much importance, although City Solicitor Baker has declared it to be the key to the whole Concon situation. The amendment would allow the city to name a purchaser for the Concon on Jan. 1, 1912, instead of waiting until Jan. 1, 1918.

Baker and democratic councilmen think the amendment would give the city a club to enforce good service and the continuance of 3-cent fare. Democrats will fight to secure the passage of the amendment, but the republican majority, backed by Tractioner Dahl, will kill it.

Opponents of the Haserodt amendment hold that its adoption would kill all chances of the Concon accepting the Kramer ordinance.

Councilman Kramer said Monday that the chief object sought now was to get the Concon to guarantee the raising of $2,500,000 to be spent immediately for improvements and to secure their acceptance of the ordinance in its amended form.

The ward and precinct organization will meet next week and it is then that the fight will be opened in deadly earnest.

A. J. Pearson, prospective candidate for municipal judge, was at the meeting. Pearson said he did not attend the Salen meeting last week, when Salen was asked to run for mayor. Pearson was a passenger on the Buffalo boat leaving Cleveland that evening and the report of his presence there was an error.

Mayor Baehr, around whom the Republican nomination is revolving now, is still in Fairhaven, Mich., and until he returns there is slight promise of any definite developments in the Republican camp. Republican leaders believe it certain that Baehr will reconsider his withdrawal and enter the race. Vice Mayor Walker said yesterday that Baehr had told him prior to his departure for Michigan that he had been asked to reconsider his withdrawal. Baehr sentiment is still growing.

OPPOSE CAR CHANGES.

Two City Officials Want Company's Guarantee to Expend $2,500,000 for Betterments.

Both City Solicitor Baker and Chairman Kramer of the council committee on street railways declared yesterday that the pending street railway ordinance containing the series of amendments under discussion for a number of months, ought not to be passed by the council unless the company gives absolute guarantee that it would expend $2,500,000 in the betterment of service.

"I regard this amendment and an amendment advancing the period at which the city can name a purchaser, from 1918 to 1912, as the most important," said the city solicitor.

"I agree with the city solicitor that the amending ordinance should not be passed unless the company guarantees an expenditure of $2,500,000 for the betterment of service," said Councilman Kramer. "I do not believe, however, that negotiations should be broken off at this time, because the company is now reported to be opposed to this proposition. The negotiations should continue."

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City Sinking Fund Commission Will Decide Today on Taking Over $513,000 Issue.

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At a meeting some days ago the commision voted to buy the bonds subject to an opinion from the city solicitor. The commission has about $350,000 in cash and more than $1,000,000 invested in securities.

SALEN IS READY TO START MACHINE

Begins Precinct Organization and Announces Platform Tonight.

Declines to Reply to Charge Made by Baker Before County Body.

Charles P. Salen plans to announce his platform at a meeting of the Cleveland Democracy to be held tonight at the Pythian temple, 915 Huron-rd, S. E. Tonight's meeting is the first in Salen's plans to build a precinct organization for the campaign. Notices for the meeting were sent out yesterday.

Charles L. Cassingham as president and James O'Loughlin as secretary signed the notices. They state that one representative from every precinct in the city is desired to be present and an invitation is extended to bring a friend.

"Business of the utmost importance will be taken up, reads the notice.

"It will be the first meeting in an effort to organize by precincts," said Salen yesterday. "If I have time to write it, I expect to have my platform ready."

Salen refused to comment on the Cuyahoga Democracy's meeting Thursday night.

"I shall make no retort to Mr. Baker's charge," said Salen. "I have never indulged in personalities in politics and I don't propose to begin now. Tom L. Johnson never did and it was typical of him."

Salen's headquarters in the Columbia building were opened yesterday. He expects to spend two hours daily in the room.

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"Tom L. Johnson was a just and fair man," said Einstein. "These resolutions are presented as a testimonial of our deep feeling at his loss. We also wish to say that we are glad that Mr. Johnson's mantle has fallen on the shoulders of Newton D. Baker."

Baker replied, and Lapp, Cooley, Witt, Stage and others also spoke. Prior to meeting the representative of the Commercial Protective association, Baker umpired a game of ball between two nines composed of firemen at Edgewater park.

Mayor Baehr returned from Fairhaven, Mich., yesterday and was still noncommunicative on the subject of whether he would assent to run for mayor if the demand is strong enough. Baehr talked with many personal friends during the day. Some left with the impression he will not be a candidate for mayor. Others came away firmly convinced that a little more coaxing will result in Baehr reconsidering his decision not to run. Some Baehr boomers claim he will announce his candidacy July 22.

LAX SALOON RULE IN SALEN PLATFORM

Open Bid for Liquor Vote is Made by Opponent of Newton D. Baker.

Exclusion of Annexed Territory From Three-Cent Fare Favored.

RAPS POLICE REMOVALS

Declares Himself Opposed to Discharges Without Specific Charges—Urges High Level Bridge and New Union Station With Arbitration of Values of Land Used by Railroads for Site—Condemns Neglect of Parks and Stands for Their Extension.

"The police department should preserve the public peace and good order of the community, protect life and property and enforce all laws, the enforcement of which is desired by the community. I do not believe a majority of the people desire a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws and feel that the police department should be used to enforce such laws only so far as public sentiment or the preservation of good order may require."

This is the tenth and last plank in the platform of Charles P. Salen, Democratic candidate for mayor, as he announced it last night at a meeting of the Cleveland Democracy, held in Pythian temple. Salen practically declares for a wide open town, in so far as the saloons are concerned, and his position is the most advanced taken publicly by means of a platform declaration by any candidate for mayor in Cleveland's history.

The plank is taken by politicians to be an open bid for the liquor vote in the primary and election. In the nine other planks of his platform Salen deals with all of the important questions before the people of Cleveland.

First, he says he stands with his party in state and nation in advocating the initiative and referendum, just taxation, home rule for cities, direct election of federal senators and other progressive measures.

Would Limit Low Fares.

He declares for a confinement of 3-cent fare to all parts of the city, as now constituted. This would exclude Collinwood and other annexed territory. He deprecates the bringing of outsiders in to fill public positions, providing always that the civil service laws should be strictly enforced, whenever applicable.

Attempts to deprive policemen and firemen of their pension rights or to take from them representation on their pension boards, he says, should be discouraged and he says he does not believe in Newton D. Baker's doctrine that a policeman or fireman can legally be removed from office without a specific charge of misconduct or neglect, upon merely a charge in words of glittering generality, without specifying the date or the nature of the offense complained of.

Salen declares for immediate construction of the high level bridge, says the Union depot is a disgrace and stands for arbitration of the value of the land needed by the railroads for the depot site. He condemns the gross neglect in the physical care of the parks and the bad condition of the streets, and declares for an extension of the park system.

While Salen was announcing his platform and building his organization, the regular Democrats and the Republicans were also busy in planning for the fall political battle. The Cuyahoga Democracy leaders held extended secret conferences at Democratic headquarters yesterday and claimed developments that would aid the regulars in their fight immensely.

Howland Again Mentioned.

In Republican circles, the air was surcharged with rumors as to movements of the leaders. Rumors were circulated that secret conferences had been held at the federal building and at the city hall at different times in the afternoon. A report that gained wide circulation was to the effect that Senator Burton, within a few days, will urge the nomination of Congressman Paul Howland. Howland weeks ago said that he would rather retire to the practice of law than run for mayor of Cleveland, and in view of this statement, the political leaders take little stock in the report.

The only definite outcome of yesterday's conference that could be secured was that County Prosecutor Cline had been telephoned to cut short his automobile vacation trip and come home. Cline will be here next Tuesday. In some quarters this is taken to mean that possibly the organization heads have finally decided that Cline is the strongest man that can be nominated.

On behalf of Miner G. Norton, it was also announced yesterday, that if Robert E. McKisson does not enter the Republican contest Norton will. Norton was in charge of the Union league meeting last Saturday night and McKissonite leaders believe that if McKisson will not make the fight Norton should. Just what the meaning of this move is the politicians have not figured out yet.

Republican leaders, representative of all factions, are united in the opinion that there must be a focusing of their forces if headway is to be made,

Various Cities.

Weekly Report of Clearings From Reported by Otis & Hough.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Cruc'ble Steel	12⅝	13
Light & Heat	22	22
do pref.	81½	82
River Coal	9⅞	..
do pref.	33½	33
Fireproofing	6	6
do pref.	23⅝	..
Ohio Fuel	40½	43
Ohio Fuel Oil	6½	7
Pittsburg Brewing	19¾	20
do pref.	42¾	..
Pittsburg Coal pref	86	..
Westinghouse Airbrake	..	149
Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	38	..
Offered.		

PITTSBURG STOCKS CLOSE.

Illinois Brick	25⅝	26
do pref.	119	120
Sears-Roebuck	140¼	140
do pref.	110	112
American Shipbuilding	59	60
Swift & Co.	101½	102
do pref.	106	..
Quaker Oats	180	183
Diamond Match	103½	105
Pneumatic Tool	51	51

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1911

BAKER WILL ORATE TO LIBERTY LEAGUE

Democratic Mayoralty Candidate to be Drawing Card at Picnic.

County Clerk Salen Expected to Issue Platform in Few Days.

Newton D. Baker, organization Democratic candidate for mayor, will be one of the orators of the day at the Personal Liberty league picnic at Luna park July 29. The committee on speakers of the Liberty league met a few days ago and agreed on Baker as one of the speakers. Other speakers probably will be selected at a meeting of the committee today.

Baker has not been formally invited to speak as yet, but it is expected that he will accept.

Opposition that has developed to Baker as a mayoralty aspirant has been largely based on the charge that he will deal drastically with the saloon element, if elected. Efforts have been made to line up the liquor vote against him.

The liquor people themselves have apparently met this charge with the determination to hear from Baker himself at their picnic. Baker's speech will be noted with more interest than meets the average political speech at a picnic of this kind.

The Democratic committee will meet this afternoon and the ward organization will get together tonight at Weber's hall. Baker will take the helm at both meetings. Petitions for various candidates will be distributed to the workers and other plans will be made for carrying forward the campaign.

County Clerk Salen may get into his campaign headquarters in the Columbia building this evening. Salen is busy building an organization. He is expected to issue his platform in a few days.

William F. Eirick, county commissioner, has aroused Senator Burton's friends by a statement attributed to Eirick. The county commissioner was made to say that Senator Burton is trying to defeat him for mayor. Burton's friends first take the statement to mean that Eirick has decided to become a candidate with or without the organization support. In the second place they are somewhat bitter and it was frequently declared yesterday that the senator might convey his wishes to his friends here that if the building of the high level bridge is of such importance to Eirick he had better remain county commissioner, where he can build the bridge, rather than run and be elected mayor, where he will have no voice in the matter.

Eirick, if he becomes a candidate, will probably be the first Republican to enter. Mayor Baehr's home coming today may have considerable influence in determining the organization's course. Baehr is credited with a desire to come back and if he indicates such to be his desire he will get the support of the organization against all entries.

There undoubtedly will be a clearing of the atmosphere in the Republican camp in the next ten days.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JULY 6.

"NO SALEN FOR ME," BAKER TELLS DEMS

The battle is on.

Newton D. Baker Wednesday night fired a broadside at Charley Salen, his opponent for the democratic mayoralty nomination. And now Salen and his young army of sharpshooters are priming their guns to retaliate.

"In previous battles," Baker said, "there always has been somebody hiding behind a tree. There always was a man whom we couldn't determine was on the level. Salen is now out in the open."

Baker said he wanted it strictly understood that he doesn't want a bit of Salen's support at the primaries, and that he doesn't want Salen to hint of any support in case he is nominated.

"When I am elected I don't want Salen to tell me what he did for me when I wasn't looking."

Baker spoke at a meeting of the Cuyahoga democracy in Weber's hall, Superior-av, at which time the following slate chosen by the democratic executive committee was approved: Baker for mayor; Charles W. Lapp, vice mayor; E. K. Wilcox, city solicitor; Thomas Coughlin, city auditor; State Senator John Krause, city treasurer; William H. McGannon, chief justice of the municipal court; and Peter J. Henry for clerk of the municipal court.

TO CUT KOHLER FROM PAYROLL?

There was a rumor around the city hall Thursday that action was to be brought enjoining the city from paying Chief Kohler his salary during his absence in Germany. City Solicitor Baker had ruled that the city could legally pay it.

City Auditor Wright, when he made up the appropriations about ten days ago, cut Kohler's name off the payroll because there is no rule which compels the payment of a police officer's salary during a leave of absence. Safer Hogen later made a ruling to Wright that Kohler was on sick leave and therefore entitled to his salary. Kohler draws $4000 a year and has been absent about six weeks.

ASSAILS SALEN AS TICKET IS CHOSEN

Baker Promises Fight on Rival for Leadership at Organization Meeting.

Candidates Receive Unanimous Indorsement With but One Exception.

The fight for the Democratic nomination for mayor is on. Newton D. Baker last night fired the first shots at Charles P. Salen, and next week, it is announced, Baker will fire volley on volley into the Salen camp. Salen is planning to respond. He will open his headquarters in a few days and will announce his platform.

Baker opened the fight last night at the meeting of the Democratic ward organization in Weber's hall, 316 Superior-av N. E. The organization itself unanimously indorsed the recommendations of the executive committee for candidates on the municipal ticket, with the exception of Judge McGannon for chief justice of the municipal court. McGannon was indorsed over the protest of Max Cohen, who took the position that unless the organization intended to indorse a full municipal court judicial ticket, it ought not indorse a candidate for chief justice.

The ticket as indorsed by the organization is:

For mayor, Newton D. Baker.
For vice mayor, Charles W. Lapp.
For city solicitor, E. K. Wilcox.
For city auditor, Thomas Coughlin.
For city treasurer, John Krause.
For clerk of the municipal court, Peter J. Henry.
For chief justice of municipal court, William H. McGannon.

The executive committee made no recommendations for indorsement for councilmen-at-large or for justices of the municipal court, six of whom, three for four years and three for two years, are to be elected. Neither was any action taken with reference to candidates for members of the board of education or for delegates to the constitutional convention.

William H. Thompson, Ed Hanratty and John Sulzmann, for councilmen-at-large, are understood to be certain of the indorsement of the organization. Fritz Reich will probably take out petitions in a day or two and he is being most favorably considered for indorsement by the party leaders. There will be no indorsements for associate justices of the municipal court unless the Salenites attempt to frame a slate. Then the regular organization will get into action.

The ward organization unanimously indorsed as one of the keynotes of the campaign the principle that candidates for constitutional convention must go on record as to their positions on various questions before securing any support from the organization. Baker himself struck the keynote when he declared:

"We must set our faces against the proposition of electing delegates to the constitutional convention unless they tell us in advance what their positions are. We ought to elect delegates who favor the initiative and referendum, the recall for administrative offices, at least, although I myself believe in the recall for both the administrative and judicial officers. On the liquor question we ought to elect delegates who favor the license provision in the constitution. Our candidates ought to be men who favor the submission of the question of license or no license."

Charles W. Lapp, in his capacity of vice chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order. Members of the committee and leaders of all the wards in the city were on hand. Baker opened proceedings. He said he had been a candidate three or four days and had found that if he said what he believed, according to the advice of some, he would be defeated, and if he said what he didn't believe he would be defeated.

"Now, I am going to say to you that I shall say what I think whether I win or lose," he declared. "I propose to tell the people of Cleveland my opinion on every question that arises. I shall not hide behind bushes, but propose to be plain and frank."

He expressed the opinion that the short ballot is coming and said the people ought to be prepared for it, so that when the short ballot comes the doctrine of the recall will be in effect. Taking up the action of the committee in recommending candidates for indorsement by the organization he said:

"I make no apology whatever for the fact that the committee has canvassed the names of candidates for office. It is charged that we have built a slate. Nobody talks about that but men who have been in the slatemaking business, but who are now out of a job. The answer to a slate is the names on it."

The city solicitor then turned his batteries on Salen.

"We in the Democratic party have the happiest situation we have had in years. In previous battles there has always been somebody hiding behind a tree; always a man about whom we couldn't tell whether he was on the level or not. Charles P. Salen is now out in the open. With him are a number of estimable people. With them we have no quarrel. But I do want it perfectly understood that as between him and me, I don't want his help at the primary, and if elected I don't want a hint or semblance of obligation to him.

"When I go into the corner room of the second floor of the building across the street, as I shall on the first day of next January, I don't want him to come in and tell me, while the doors are closed, what he did for me when I wasn't looking."

Next Baker devoted some attention to C. L. Cassingham, Salen's campaign manager, and the meeting between Baker and Cassingham last winter, of which Cassingham has been talking lately. He referred to Cassingham as a stranger in town.

"Instead of dealing out garbled versions of that meeting last winter, the people might be more interested in Mr. Cassingham telling of the secret communications he had with Charles P. Salen while in Columbus this spring," said Baker.

"Mr. Salen says he is not going to respond to or notice any slander in the campaign. I am not going to slander him. I am going to tell the truth about him. I am going to ask him to be present so that he may hear what I have to say. I shall invite him to our meetings.

"Mr. Salen was first elected as county clerk on a platform pledging himself to the salary rather than the fee system for county offices and he was hardly elected. He had not taken his office, when he was in Columbus begging the legislature to maintain the fee system, at least, as long as he was in office.

"So we are going to have a fight in the open. Let us not engender any bad blood. Start with this idea. For once, the first time, we actually have Mr. Salen out in the open. Let us make the vote so strong on Sept. 5 that there will never again be any doubt in Cleveland as to the kind of politics the people of this city believe in. We are going to have a little flurry. We will settle an old score. We shall draw the line between the fellows who really mean things for the progressive movement and those who don't."

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Weekly Report of Clearings From Various Cities.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

PITTSBURG STOCKS CLOSE.

Reported by Otis & Hough.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Crucible Steel	12⅝	13
do pref.	81½	82
Light & Heat	22	22
River Coal	9⅞	
do pref.	38¾	39
Pittsburg	6	6
do pref.	23¾	
Ohio Fuel	40½	43
Ohio Fuel Oil	6½	7
Pittsburg Brewing	19¾	20
do pref.	42¾	
Pittsburg Coal pref.	86	
Westinghouse Airbrake	35	149
Westinghouse Elec. 2ds		
Offered.		

Pneumatic Tool	51	51
Diamond Match	103½	105
Quaker Oats	180	183
do pref.	106	
Swift & Co.	101¾	102
American Shipbuilding	59	60
do pref.	110	112
Sears-Roebuck	140½	140
do pref.	110	120
Illinois Brick	25¾	26

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

The ward and precinct organization will meet next week and it is then that the fight will be opened in deadly earnest.

A. J. Pearson, prospective candidate for municipal judge, was at the meeting. Pearson said he did not attend the Salen meeting last week, when Salen was asked to run for mayor. Pearson was a passenger on the Buffalo boat leaving Cleveland that evening and the report of his presence there was an error.

Mayor Baehr, around whom the Republican nomination is revolving now, is still in Fairhaven, Mich., and until he returns there is slight promise of any definite developments in the Republican camp. Republican leaders believe it certain that Baehr will reconsider his withdrawal and enter the race. Vice Mayor Walker said yesterday that Baehr had told him prior to his departure for Michigan that he had been asked to reconsider his withdrawal. Baehr sentiment is still growing.

OPPOSE CAR CHANGES.

Two City Officials Want Company's Guarantee to Expend $2,500,000 for Betterments.

Both City Solicitor Baker and Chairman Kramer of the council committee on street railways declared yesterday that the pending street railway ordinance containing the series of amendments under discussion for a number of months, ought not to be passed by the council unless the company gives absolute guarantee that it would expend $2,500,000 in the betterment of service.

"I regard this amendment and an amendment advancing the period at which the city can name a purchaser, from 1918 to 1912, as the most important," said the city solicitor.

"I agree with the city solicitor that the amending ordinance should not be passed unless the company guarantees an expenditure of $2,500,000 for the betterment of service," said Councilman Kramer. "I do not believe, however, that negotiations should be broken off at this time, because the company is now reported to be opposed to this proposition. The negotiations should continue."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1911.

WILL VOTE ON NEW BONDS

City Sinking Fund Commission Will Decide Today on Taking Over $513,000 Issue.

The city sinking fund commission at a meeting this morning will vote on the question of taking over the $513,000 bonds recently issued by the city. If tthe commission buys these bonds the city will be in a position to proceed at once with the reconstruction of the Central viaduct and with the extension of a number of streets.

Although the recent supreme court decision does not cover the points raised by bond buyers it is argued by city officials that the sinking fund commission has the right to purchase them, inasmuch as the city solicitor has ruled that this step could be taken.

At a meeting some days ago the commision voted to buy the bonds subject to an opinion from the city solicitor. The commission has about $350,000 in cash and more than $1,000,000 invested in securities.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1911.

SALEN IS READY TO START MACHINE

Begins Precinct Organization and Announces Platform Tonight.

Declines to Reply to Charge Made by Baker Before County Body.

Charles P. Salen plans to announce his platform at a meeting of the Cleveland Democracy to be held tonight at the Pythian temple, 915 Huron-rd, S. E. Tonight's meeting is the first in Salen's plans to build a precinct organization for the campaign. Notices for the meeting were sent out yesterday.

Charles L. Cassingham as president and James O'Loughlin as secretary signed the notices. They state that one representative from every precinct in the city is desired to be present and an invitation is extended to bring a friend.

"Business of the utmost importance will be taken up, reads the notice.

"It will be the first meeting in an effort to organize by precincts," said Salen yesterday. "If I have time to write it, I expect to have my platform ready."

Salen refused to comment on the Cuyahoga Democracy's meeting Thursday night.

"I shall make no retort to Mr. Baker's charge," said Salen. "I have never indulged in personalities in politics and I don't propose to begin now. Tom L. Johnson never did and it was typical of him."

Salen's headquarters in the Columbia building were opened yesterday. He expects to spend two hours daily in the room.

The Commercial Protective association, representing brewers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, manufacturers and dealers and outside brewery agents, presented the friends of Tom L. Johnson with a set of resolutions expressing their friendship to Mr. Johnson yesterday. The association invited Newton D. Baker, Charles W. Lapp, C. W. Stage, John Stockwell, jr., W. J. Murphy, Peter Witt, Harris R. Cooley and W. B. Gongwer to meet with its members.

Einstein, as president of the association, presented the resolutions to Johnson's friends, saying that ultimately he hoped the resolutions would be handed to Mrs. Tom L. Johnson.

"Tom L. Johnson was a just and fair man," said Einstein. "These resolutions are presented as a testimonial of our deep feeling at his loss. We also wish to say that we are glad that Mr. Johnson's mantle has fallen on the shoulders of Newton D. Baker."

Baker replied, and Lapp, Cooley, Witt, Stage and others also spoke. Prior to meeting the representative of the Commercial Protective association, Baker umpired a game of ball between two nines composed of firemen at Edgewater park.

Mayor Baehr returned from Fairhaven, Mich., yesterday and was still noncommunicative on the subject of whether he would assent to run for mayor if the demand is strong enough. Baehr talked with many personal friends during the day. Some left with the impression he will not be a candidate for mayor. Others came away firmly convinced that a little more coaxing will result in Baehr reconsidering his decision not to run. Some Baehr boomers claim he will announce his candidacy July 22.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911.

LAX SALOON RULE IN SALEN PLATFORM

Open Bid for Liquor Vote is Made by Opponent of Newton D. Baker.

Exclusion of Annexed Territory From Three-Cent Fare Favored.

RAPS POLICE REMOVALS

Declares Himself Opposed to Discharges Without Specific Charges—Urges High Level Bridge and New Union Station With Arbitration of Values of Land Used by Railroads for Site—Condemns Neglect of Parks and Stands for Their Extension.

"The police department should preserve the public peace and good order of the community, protect life and property and enforce all laws, the enforcement of which is desired by the community. I do not believe a majority of the people desire a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws and feel that the police department should be used to enforce such laws only so far as public sentiment or the preservation of good order may require."

This is the tenth and last plank in the platform of Charles P. Salen, Democratic candidate for mayor, as he announced it last night at a meeting of the Cleveland Democracy, held in Pythian temple. Salen practically declares for a wide open town, in so far as the saloons are concerned, and his position is the most advanced taken publicly by means of a platform declaration by any candidate for mayor in Cleveland's history.

The plank is taken by politicians to be an open bid for the liquor vote in the primary and election. In the nine other planks of his platform Salen deals with all of the important questions before the people of Cleveland.

First, he says he stands with his party in state and nation in advocating the initiative and referendum, just taxation, home rule for cities, direct election of federal senators and other progressive measures.

Would Limit Low Fares.

He declares for a confinement of 3-cent fare to all parts of the city, as now constituted. This would exclude Collinwood and other annexed territory. He deprecates the bringing of outsiders in to fill public positions, providing always that the civil service laws should be strictly enforced, whenever applicable.

Attempts to deprive policemen and firemen of their pension rights or to take from them representation on their pension boards, he says, should be discouraged and he says he does not believe in Newton D. Baker's doctrine that a policeman or fireman can legally be removed from office without a specific charge of misconduct or neglect, upon merely a charge in words of glittering generality, without specifying the date or the nature of the offense complained of.

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Republican leaders, representative of all factions, are united in the opinion that there must be a focusing of their forces if headway is to be made, and it would not be at all surprising if decisive action was taken within the next few days. There may be a general meetng of Republican leaders any day now in an effort to try to iron out differences and agree on a general program.

The Cleveland Democracy last night planned to have every ward in the city represented at its meeting. Charles L. Cassingham called the meeting to order and presented Salen as the first speaker of the evening. Salen, prefacing the reading of his platform, delivered a talk on Democracy and its principles. The platform was then read, and following it, speeches were delivered by James P. Madigan, M. B. Excell, John I. Nunn, E. D. Sawyer, Ben Feniger, Madison W. Beacom, George Palda, Ed Anderson and others. All commended the planks in Salen's platform and the directness of the document in dealing with public questions.

Roll of organization was called by wards. Eighteen of the twenty-six wards responded and about thirteen ward leaders were chosen. In many cases men asked to serve declined. There was no response from several wards.

The organization, it is claimed, took no action with reference to selecting a full slate of candidates. This, it is understood, is to be considered later. So far as yesterday's entries at the board of elections is concerned, there was no evidence of an effort to build a slate. Police Judge Manuel Levine entered for the four-year term for municipal judge. Virgil J. Terrell and A. J. Pearson were Democratic entries for the two-year term. S. J. Kornhauser was a Republican entry for the same office.

William Cotter, William Monaghan and Dan Pfahl were Democratic entries for council-at-large. Fritz Reich, well known South Side German, is expected to enter in a day or two and will have the organization support, it is believed. Reich is one of the most popular Democratic workers in the city. John R. Calvey, sr., and John B. Laurie were Republican entries for council-at-large.

HUNT FOR POLITICS IN DAUNTLESS CLUB

City Officials, Led by Hogen, Demand Books of Firemen's Organization.

Hear Baker's Presence at Ball Game Betokens Plan to 'Line 'Em Up.'

The story of a deep plot to enlist city firemen in the coming campaign and to line them up for Newton D. Baker for mayor was narrated excitedly into the ears of Baehr men at city hall yesterday by advisors of the administration who sleuthed the plot to light. The story grows out of the appearance of Newton D. Baker and his campaign manager, Burr Gongwer, Thursday at a firemen's baseball game at Edgewater park where Baker shook hands with firemen, smiling genially the while, and pitched the first ball.

Following the narration of this story, which included charges that the Dauntless club, the social organization of firemen, was being brought into politics in violation of the rules of the department, a call was sent out for the books of the Dauntless club and for a list of all its members. This is understood at city hall to be the first move in a search for evidence of political activity in the Dauntless club, an inquiry which matches the investigation which ended in the dissolution of the police Forum club.

The first move of administration officials was carefully guarded. Director Hogan said last night that there was no "investigation" planned. He would not admit that there had been any call for the books of the Dauntless club. The books are in the hands of Fireman Emmet Gallagher, of No. 1 engine house, who is secretary of the club. The order was that the books should be brought in yesterday morning. Gallagher was off duty yesterday. He was not found yesterday. At No. 1 engine house it was said that he might not be back today.

Wallace Called In.

Chief Wallace was called into conference with Director Hogen yesterday, according to the report at city hall. He would not discuss the inquiry into the affairs of the Dauntless club when seen last night, though he did not deny having been in conference with city officials as a result of the story that the Democratic organization sought to line up the firemen for Baker.

"I have nothing to say about it," said Chief Wallace.

Baker and Gongwer were not the only politicians at the firemen's ball game. City Treasurer Harry L. Davis was at the game, and John Davis, the city paymaster, played on one of the firemen's teams. Both are Republicans, and this fact figures in the story of a political conspiracy as narrated yesterday, for H. L. Davis himself has been talked of as a candidate for mayor, and is not listed among those who would shout their heads off for Baehr or Hogen should either become candidates for the nomination.

Firemen connected with the Dauntless club and those who managed the ball game protest that the club, which has been in existence nine years as a social organization, has no thought of mixing in politcs, and that the ball game at which Baker pitched the first ball was arranged without thought as to the political aspirations of any candidate.

Fireman Jake Loebs, manager and captain of one of the teams, tells about it.

"Politics!" said Loebs. "What do I know about politics? It was like this. I have been managing a firemen's ball club. We called ourselves the Original Firemen. I know a bit about baseball. I played professional ball before I came into the department, and I know a bit about being a fireman, but all I know about politics wouldn't hold you for a minute. And I don't care that much about it.

The Dauntless club has run with the permission of Chief Wallace. The police club which was disbanded this spring wanted to amalgamate with the Dauntless club for political reasons last winter and officers of the Dauntless club turned their advances down. Chief Wallace was questioned concerning the Dauntless club when the Forum club was put out of existence last spring, and Chief Wallace told Director Hogen that the Dauntless club was all right and that he was consulted regarding all it did.

Chief Wallace is said to have been questioned at city hall yesterday as to whether he had given his permission for a firemen's ball game at which Baker was to shake hands, smile genially, and pitch the first ball. He is said to have told Director Hogen that he know nothing about the game.

Fireman Jake Loebs said lhst night that Chief Wallace had not been consulted regarding the game, because it was not a Dauntless club activity, but just a game between firemen who happened to have that day off.

Lieut. Reddy, at No. 1 Engine house, is president of the Dauntless club. He said last night that he knew nothing about the inquiry into the club's membership and activities.

"It's purely a social club," he said. "We give picnics and a dance every winter. We have never had anything to do with politics in the nine years since our organization, and have nothing to do with politics now. If city officials want to know anything about the club, they are welcome to investigate our books and to have all the other information we can give."

"Tom McSweeney, over at No. 28 engine house, was captain of the other team. Some of the players belong to the Dauntless club, but a lot of them don't, and Jack Davis, the city paymaster, who was on our team, isn't even a fireman. I went over to see him the day of the game, and I met City Treasurer Davis there. He said he was coming over. I met Mayor Baehr in the elevator, and I guess he would have come, too, if he could.

"I didn't even know Mr. Baker was at the game until somebody turned me around and wanted me to shake hands with him, so of course I did. A little later somebody asked me if it would be all right if Mr. Baker pitched the first ball.

"'What do I care who pitches the first ball?' I said, and hustled out to say something to the right fielder. When I turned around again he had pitched the ball and everyone was yelling. Politics? What do I know about it? The score was 3 to 3. I don't know anything about politics."

SALEN FAVORS OPEN TOWN AND JOBS FOR DEMS

County Clerk Salen will run for mayor as a "no lid" candidate.

He announced his platform in full at a meeting of the new "Cleveland democracy" Friday night. Here is the concluding sentence:

"I do not believe that a majority of the people desire a strict enforcement of the Sunday laws, and feel that the police department should be used to enforce such laws only so far as public sentiment or the preservation of good order may require."

The other planks, in brief, are as follows:

Nationally, he is for the initiative and referendum, just taxation, home rule for cities, direct election of senators.

Favors universal application of 3-cent fare within all parts of the city as now constituted, including Collinwood.

Deprecates sending outside state, city or democratic party for city job-holders.

Full pension rights and representation on pension boards for firemen and policemen.

Against removal of policemen and firemen from office "upon merely a charge in words of glittering generalities."

Opposes obstruction of immediate building of high level bridge.

Denounces union depot, and calls for arbitration of value of land needed to build new station.

Improvement in care of parks and public streets.

Wants more playgrounds, athletic fields, etc., and more attention to needs of city's children.

Matt B. Excell, who used to be safer in Mayor Johnson's cabinet, announced that "if Newton D. Baker is elected, the Y. M. C. A., Hiram house and West Virginia will fill city jobs."

Excell deprecated this.

"I've no comment to make on the Salen platform," said Baker Saturday. "I just read the headlines in the morning papers and don't really know what his platform is."

DID MASCHKE AID HORNER IN PICK?

Has Maurice Maschke forgotten what he said to President Taft about being through with politics and being satisfied to act as collector of customs? Just so, according to the political wise ones.

They do say that Chas. Horner, councilman and county clerk-elect, held a conference with Maschke Friday in the latter's office in the federal building.

Horner wanted Maschke's views about the selection of men to help him run the clerk's office after Aug. 7. Here is the probable list: John Cox, who was defeated by Horner for the nomination, deputy clerk; Al Bender, with the board of review, deputy; Eugene Remy, cashier; Charles Sarstedt, brother of Frank Sarstedt, of the board of review, clerk. Harry Nicholas, filing clerk; George Wallace, taxing clerk; Patrick Gibbons and others now with Clerk Salen, probably will hold their jobs.

"Horner has seen me within the week," said Maschke Saturday. "I don't want to discuss our meeting."

E. K. Wilcox, assistant city solicitor, took out petitions Saturday for the democratic nomination for city solicitor. He is a Baker selection.

It's Awfully Hard to Sketch These Candidates for Mayor, Especially Since They're So Many and You're Not a Real Artist, But An Actress

So Says Madge Kennedy of the Colonial Stock Company, Who Has Taken Her Pencil in Hand, Amateur That She is, and Gone Among Those Men Who Would be Head of Cleveland, Trying to Make Pictures of Them Wherever She Found Them. Here Are Some of the Pictures She Drew and the Words She Has to Say About Their Subjects.

BY MADGE KENNEDY.

I see in your Cleveland papers a list of hot weather don'ts laid down by Health Officer Friedrich. "Don't drink intoxicants," "don't eat too much meat," "don't overexert yourself," and "don't drink too much ice water" are some of them. There is one the good Herr Doktor hasn't included. It is:

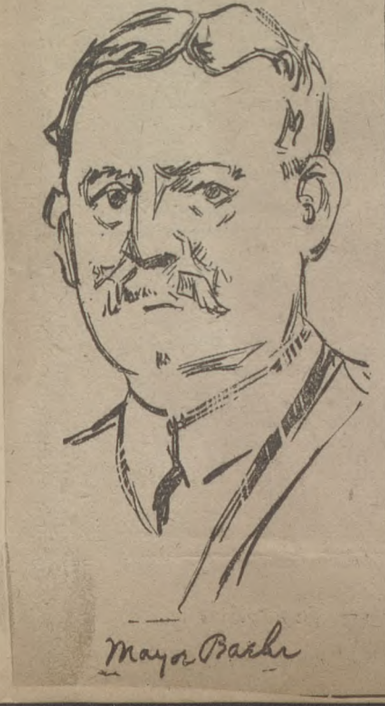
"Don't attempt to see all of Cleveland's mayoralty candidates in one day."

That's a rule that I now lay down. In the first place, there are too many candidates in Cleveland; in the second place, the weather is too warm. I know, for I went around to see, and incidentally, sketch about fifty of the candidates yesterday.

It was a terrible experience. T-e-r-i-b-l-e!

In the first place, as you know, it was hotter than any of us will believe the hereafter is. Secondly, as you know and as I have intimated, there were an awful lot of candidates. Worse, most of them were busy as could be and had no time to pose for me. As I am not a regular sketch artist (see sketches) it was hard to catch them on the run as I had to.

I cannot vote, although I hope to some day, but if I had the franchise I'd work for the election of County Clerk Salen by acclamation. He is an awful nice man. He took us right upstairs into a cool, comfortable courtroom and posed just as nice as could be.



He was busy at the time, too. At least I imagine that he was busy, for he was sitting in his office talking to a lot of men. As all the men were smoking, I take it that it was politics that was under discussion. I have been told that politicians always smoke when they discuss politics. For the same reason, I suppose, that women always arrange teas when they talk scandal.

Mr. Salen is a hard man to sketch. There's something about his mouth and eyes—an expression of good humor—that is awfully hard to catch (see sketch).

Then they took me over to the county commissioners' office to see a man called "Billy" Eirick. I made up my mind that I wasn't going to like Mr. Eirick, because I come from Boston (my brothers all went to Harvard) where they don't call Williams Billies. So I imagined that Mr. Eirick didn't have dignity enough to be mayor. But Mr. Eirick was out; a man whom the reporter said was John Folding Goldenbogen (now isn't that a funny middle name?) said Mr. Eirick was out of town.

Well, that Mr. Goldenbogen was wrong. Mr. Eirick was not out of town. The reporter led me up into a little upstairs room in some big building. He went inside, and came out in a minute to say: "I thought as much 'Billy' Eirick is not out of town." Then he said, in the same breath almost: "Billy's" like all the rest; politicians always go out of town when they've got a conference on." Which I don't understand at all.

We waited a little while and Mr. Eirick came out. I had to sketch awfully fast to "get him" before he passed down the hall and away. There was another man whom the reporter said was City Clerk McCray. I thought Mr. McCray was also running for mayor, but the reporter told me that he was only running Mr. Eirick. I had started to sketch him, but I threw the sketch away. It was all eyebrows anyway. It's funny how some men comb their eyebrows!

Then they took me over to see Mr. John A. Cline, whom the reporter said came here as a poor boy from Warren or Warrensville, studied law, was elected county prosecutor and by diligent raiding of a pool room (I can't see why they raid a pool room here in Ohio, for they play pool in the Boston Y. M. C. A.) made himself a great man. But Mr. Cline was away in the Berkshires, the pretty telephone girl said. I had to draw my sketch from her description of him (she said he was the best looking man she ever worked for)—and a photograph.

Then I went up to city hall to sketch Mayor Baehr. The reporter said that Mayor Baehr was a sick man and maybe he wouldn't run, but then maybe by fall he'll be a well man and maybe he would run then and maybe the Republican party would nominate him after all—anyway, the reporter said "you better get him, because you never can tell."

I found Mr. Baehr in a stuffy little room, the reporter said was a committee room. There were a lot of other men sitting around the table at which he sat at the head. They were all smoking. "They're discussing politics," I said quick as a flash, because weren't the men in Mr. Salen's office discussing politics when they were smoking? The reporter smiled in a superior sort of a way. "This is a meeting of the appropriations committee," he said, "which is another way of discussing politics."

Mr. Baehr, however, kept bobbing his head up and down. It was awfully hard to sketch him, even though they had ensconced me in behind the door of the city clerk's private office, a position of vantage.

Then we went after Newton D. Baker, the city solicitor, whose friends, they told me, claim has a mortgage on the shoes of Tom L. Johnson, which Mr. Salen's friends say ain't so and propose to prove it by stealing the shoes. Mr. Baker was busy, awfully busy, so we had to lie in wait for him in the hall. Finally, he came out to go to lunch with the suffragets, and I caught him. (See sketch to learn how well.)

My last effort, ladies and gentlemen, was in sketching the kindly features of Director of Safety Hogen, who was also at the table. Mr. Hogen, the reporter told me, is unwilling to talk about his candidacy, or even to admit it. Which strikes me as being funny, especially in the light of the demeanor of the other candidates.

Mr. Hogen caught me as I was stealthily sketching and kept shifting in his chair, and putting his hand over his face and scratching his chin.

Otherwise, I liked the 10 per cent. of Cleveland's candidates for mayor I saw.

CITY MAY LOSE TO CONCON IN INITIAL CLASH

All indications Monday pointed to the Concon winning the first round in its fight with the city over amendments to the Tayler street railway grant. Republican councilmen were ready to knuckle down before the railroad's opposition to the amendment giving the city the right to control extensions during the first 20 years of the grant.

The republican councilmen's caucus adjourned until 4:30 p. m. Monday, when it was expected that Tractional Dahl could produce the Concon's guarantee to raise $2,500,000 for immediate repairs. It was practically decided at the morning caucus to give in to the Concon's demand for the 10-year period of city control of extensions.

Republican councilmen were expected to decide against the Haserodt amendment allowing the city to name a purchaser for the lines in 1912, despite City Solicitor Baker's belief that such an amendment would place the city in a position to demand better service and get it, as well as a continuance of 3-cent fare. Republicans said the Concon never would accept such an amendment. Democrats will fight anyway.

Excell and Baker.

To the Editor of The Press:

The statement that I objected to men from the Y. M. C. A. or Hiram house filling city positions does me an injustice. I tried to make it clear that Mr. Baker's attitude was to favor his relatives, friends and personal associates, rather than those who had been of service to the party, and made the statement that his social associates were mostly of the Y. M. C. A., Hiram house variety, and that he had little use for the so-called democratic workers and ex-job-holders who formed the bulk of his organization, and who were doomed to disappointment should he be nominated and elected. Very truly yours,

MATTHEW B. EXCELL.

STATE ASKS ACCOUNTING OF ART MUSEUM TRUSTS AND BEGINNING OF WORK

Suit Begun by Atty. Gen. Hogan on Complaint of City Solicitor Baker of Trustees' Delay.

INJUNCTION TO COMPEL START ON PROPOSED MUSEUM IS ASKED

One Fund in Existence 11 Years---Trustees Fail to Account for Money or Start Work, Complains Hogan

Timothy D. Hogan, attorney general of Ohio, filed three suits in Cleveland Tuesday to force the construction of Cleveland's long delayed art museum, and to demand an accounting from the trustees under the three art museum funds, of the money they have handled.

Why Hogan filed the suit was a mystery until City Solicitor Baker admitted that it was he who complained of the procrastination of the trustees.

Baker Asked to Help.

He wrote Hogan about a year ago and received a reply about two months ago. Hogan asked Baker to co-operate in the suit Hogan proposed bringing. Baker, by that time a candidate or the nomination for mayor, declined. So Hogan proceeded alone with Judge Hidy of the law firm of Hidy, Klein & Harris, as his legal representative here.

The suit is brought under Ohio laws which give the attorney general oversight over trust funds.

Early last fall, the city traded land in Wade park to the art museum trustees with the understanding that ground for the museum was to be broken before last December. Not a move has been made by the museum trustees since.

Hurlbut Trustees Sued.

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PEOPLE MAY VOTE ON CAR CHANGES

Democrats may force a referendum on amendments to the Tayler franchise, made by council Monday night.

Concon directors accepted the amendments Tuesday, binding themselves to spend $2,500,000 "within a reasonable time" on betterments and extensions, and to give 3-cent fare to Collinwood. Opponents of the changes in the Tayler grant now have 30 days in which to file referendum petitions.

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County Clerk Salen, chief of the opposing wing of the democracy, said that there ought to be a referendum, and that the people were better qualified than council to determine what alterations should be made in the franchise.

All democrats in council voted against the amendments, and would oppose approval at any referendum election.

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CITY MAY LOSE TO CONCON IN INITIAL CLASH

All indications Monday pointed to the Concon winning the first round in its fight with the city over amendments to the Tayler street railway grant. Republican councilmen were ready to knuckle down before the railroad's opposition to the amendment giving the city the right to control extensions during the first 20 years of the grant.

The republican councilmen's caucus adjourned until 4:30 p. m. Monday, when it was expected that Tractional Dahl could produce the Concon's guarantee to raise $2,500,000 for immediate repairs. It was practically decided at the morning caucus to give in to the Concon's demand for the 10-year period of city control of extensions.

Republican councilmen were expected to decide against the Haserodt amendment allowing the city to name a purchaser for the lines in 1912, despite City Solicitor Baker's belief that such an amendment would place the city in a position to demand better service and get it, as well as a continuance of 3-cent fare. Republicans said the Concon never would accept such an amendment. Democrats will fight anyway.

Excell and Baker.

To the Editor of The Press:

The statement that I objected to men from the Y. M. C. A. or Hiram house filling city positions does me an injustice. I tried to make it clear that Mr. Baker's attitude was to favor his relatives, friends and personal associates, rather than those who had been of service to the party, and made the statement that his social associates were mostly of the Y. M. C. A., Hiram house variety, and that he had little use for the so-called democratic workers and ex-job-holders who formed the bulk of his organization, and who were doomed to disappointment should he be nominated and elected. Very truly yours,

MATTHEW B. EXCELL.

STATE ASKS ACCOUNTING OF ART MUSEUM TRUSTS AND BEGINNING OF WORK

Suit Begun by Atty. Gen. Hogan on Complaint of City Solicitor Baker of Trustees' Delay.

INJUNCTION TO COMPEL START ON PROPOSED MUSEUM IS ASKED

One Fund in Existence 11 Years---Trustees Fail to Account for Money or Start Work, Complains Hogan

Timothy D. Hogan, attorney general of Ohio, filed three suits in Cleveland Tuesday to force the construction of Cleveland's long delayed art museum, and to demand an accounting from the trustees under the three art museum funds, of the money they have handled.

Why Hogan filed the suit was a mystery until City Solicitor Baker admitted that it was he who complained of the procrastination of the trustees.

Baker Asked to Help.

He wrote Hogan about a year ago and received a reply about two months ago. Hogan asked Baker to co-operate in the suit Hogan proposed bringing. Baker, by that time a candidate or the nomination for mayor, declined. So Hogan proceeded alone with Judge Hidy of the law firm of Hidy, Klein & Harris, as his legal representative here.

The suit is brought under Ohio laws which give the attorney general oversight over trust funds.

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contender for a place on the American team in the international race for the Bennett trophy.

A balloon passed over Springfield, Ill., last night, floating northeast. Another of the contestants swept high over Keokuk, Ia., in the same direction this morning.

Five of the starters passed northeast over Rock Island, Ill., early today, and three in the same direc-

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President Stanley wrote the city council: "By authority of a resolution adopted by the board of directors of this company, at a spe-

cial meeting held this morning, we hereby accept ordinance No. 20890 B, passed by your honorable body July 10, 1911."

$2,500,000 for Improvements.

City and Concon officials agreed Tuesday that acceptance of the amendments meant the immediate expenditure of $2,500,000 for improvements to the service and equipment. President John J. Stanley said the amendments would be accepted by the company at a meeting of directors Tuesday.

"The company will buy from 150 to 200 additional cars for the rush hour service," said Stanley. "The extensions planned are the Harvard-Denison loop and a new line on Chestnut-av from E. 9th-st to Perkins-av."

Seats for 10,000 More Now.

Two hundred more cars mean that 10,000 straphangers will get seats during the rush hours. The Harvard-Denison extension will give the city a continuous loop from Collinwood to the far Westside. The new Chestnut-av line means an additional route from the downtown section to the Eastside.

The city council attached a proviso to the Kramer amendments Monday night before the amending ordinance was passed. It gives the city the right to repeal all the amendments unless the Concon raises $2,500,000 within a reasonable time.

"Acceptance of the amendments means that the company will raise the money at once," said Stanley.

Three-Cent Fare to Collinwood.

Collinwood will get 3-cent fare under one of the Kramer amendments. Another provides that purchase of the lines at the expiration of the grant shall be at capital instead of appraised value. The Concon demanded this change in order to safeguard investors. Its officers said stock and bonds couldn't be sold without such an amendment.

The council surrendered its position on the amendment giving the city the right to propose extensions and betterments during all but the last five years of the grant. It had to be satisfied with ten years.

The Haserodt amendment to make Jan. 1, 1912, the date on which the city might name a purchaser for the lines instead of Jan. 1, 1918, was voted down by a strict party vote. City Solicitor Baker declared this amendment the key to the entire street railway situation inasmuch as it gave the city a club over the Concon to enforce better service and the continuance of 3-cent fare.

HOPES TO LOCATE TRUST FUND TAXES

Review Board Head Wants Explanation Concerning Huntington Estate.

Art Museum Trustees Sued for Accounting by Attorney General.

Filing yesterday of three suits in common pleas court against trustees of the estates of the late John Huntington, Horace Kelley and Hinman B. Hurlburt to enforce immediate action in the building of an art museum, provided for in the wills of each, led yesterday to the start of an investigation by the board of review of reasons why no personal property return has been made here since 1908 in the large Huntington estate.

A citation was issued by the board of review for Edwin R. Perkins, banker and capitalist, also managing trustee of the great Huntington estate, to appear before the board this morning. Perkins said last night at his summer home at Wickliffe, just over the Cuyahoga county line in Lake county, that he did not know whether or not he would answer the summons.

John Huntington, Standard Oil magnate and former business associate of John D. Rockefeller, died Jan. 10, 1893. His estate was inventoried at something like $3,000,000, or more, consisting almost solely of personal property, stocks, bonds and securities. There were only a few pieces of property, including a farm at Bay village, where Mrs. Mariett L. Huntington, the widow, now claims her residence.

In 1903 the trustees of the estate returned a little over $116,000 for taxation here, aside from the few pieces of real estate. The $116,000 represented a compromise with one of the Cuyahoga county tax inquisitors on a portion of the Standard Oil stock held by the estate. For the following five years up to and including 1908, the personal property return for taxation by the trustees of this estate was $100,000 for each year. In 1909, 1910 and for the present year there has been no return for taxation aside from the few pieces of real estate before mentioned. The $3,000,000 estate, however, practically remains intact, according to the statement of Trustee Perkins last night.

"My residence is in Lake county," said Mr. Perkins last night, "and as managing trustee of the Huntington estate I make the return for the Huntington estate in Lake county to the full satisfaction of the Lake county auditor."

Mr. Perkins did not state what return he makes for the estate in Lake county nor the value of the estate as it stands at present in the hands of the trustees. He did not make known the amount in the John Huntington art and museum trust created by Huntington's will for the building of the public art museum, involved in one of the suits begun in common pleas court yesterday.

"Mr. Perkins is mistaken," said Frank Sarstedt, chief of the board of review, last night. "The return for the Huntington estate should be made in Cleveland. The other three trustees of the estate live here, or in Cuyahoga county. Where the majority of the trustees live constitutes the place where the return for the personal property of the estate involved should be made. We will have Mr. Perkins explain. How such a vast estate escaped the attention of the review board for the past three years is a msytery to me. It should have been called to our attention when the $100,000 return failed to be made in 1909."

Huntington's will was peculiar. He created four executors, consisting of E. R. Perkins, Mrs. Huntington, the widow, Henry C. Ranney and Charles W. Bingham, who were, according to the terms of the will, to act as trustees of the entire estate, the estate to be turned over to them in trust to administer according to their best judgment. This provision has been followed out.

Aside from this another trusteeship was created by Huntington, larger in numbers and including the four above mentioned, to be known as trustees of the John Huntington art and polytechnic trust. To this trusteeship Huntington made a bequest of approximately 19 per cent. of the net annual income from his big estate. This fund has been piling up ever since Huntington's death eighteen years ago. This fund alone is thought by Attorney General Hogan, former Judge Joseph Hidy and others interested in the suits begun yesterday, to amount to at least $1,000,000, if not more. Mr. Perkins last night did not make known the amount.

Mr. Huntington made a great many annuity bequests, including an annuity of $25,000 per year to his wife as well as other outright bequests. Mrs. Huntington was willed the farm in Bay village, where she now claims a residence and where she now makes her tax return.

Aside from the real estate charged up against Mrs. Huntington, her personal property tax return is for a few cents over $60. This is for household furniture.

If it is found that the trustees of the Huntington estate should have filed the personal property return with Cuyahoga county taxing officials, it will not be possible to recover further back than Jan 1, this year, on account of the provisions of the new Smith 1 per cent. tax limit law which gives immunity to all taxes, payment of which has been escaped, previous to that time.

A peculiarity of the Huntington will is in a provision made that there should be no accounting to probate court of any kind of the money and securities in the hands of the estate trustees, or of any of their transactions. The only record was to be an annual statement of receipts and disbursements made, which was to be filed with the cashier of the National Commercial bank and to be of a strictly private nature. Consequently there has never been a record of any kind concerning the financial value of transactions of the trustees filed in probate court.

L. A. Murfey, cashier of the National Commercial bank, said yesterday afternoon this statement annually has been filed with the bank. He refused to make any comments on it, or in any way divulge the approximate value of the Huntington estate at the present time.

The three suits brought yesterday, which led to the start of an investigation into tax returns of the Huntington estate, are begun in the name of Timothy Hogan, state attorney general. They were filed by former Judge Joseph Hidy as special counsel. City Solicitor Baker yesterday admitted that he made the complaint in the attorney general's office which led to the filing of the suits. His letter, Baker said, was written nearly a year ago. Hogan asked Baker to bring the action on behalf of the state. Baker says he refused on account of being a mayoralty candidate.

The other two suits are directed against trustees of the Horace Kelley estate, principal of whom is Hermon E. Kelley, of Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews, Cleveland law firm. Attorney Kelley left a week ago on a short vacation. It was said at his office yesterday afternoon that just previous to his leaving the city a meeting of the joint museum committee, representing the three estates which will build the institute, was held and plans were rounded into shape for a start next fall on the project. Land for the museum and art and polytechnic institute was donated last fall by the city council. The location is in Wade park. The Kelley museum trustee fund is estimated to be approximately $400,000.

The other suit is directed against trustees of the estate of Hinman B. Hurlburt, who died March 22, 1884. The widow of Mr. Hurlburt was to have a life interest in his estate, according to the terms of his will. She only died about two years ago, consequently the money and art collection willed by Hurlburt for museum purposes has only been available a short time. The Hurlburt museum fund, including valuable paintings and other art objects, is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of $200,000, or more.

In connection with the board of review's inquiry into the Huntington estate's tax return, Frank Sarstedt, chief of the board of review, yesterday afternoon wrote City Solicitor Baker asking an opinion as to the taxability of three trust funds created for museum and polytechnical institute purposes.

"If the securities and money in the hands of the various trustees is taxable, we will add the amounts to the personal property duplicate," said Sarstedt. "Whether it is or not I do not know myself."

PREDICT HOGEN AND M'KISSON IN RACE

Politicians Look for Pair in Contest as 'Old Guard' Meets.

If Former Mayor Does Not Run Norton May be Boomed.

Robert E. McKisson and Frank G. Hogen, one a former mayor, the other the choice of a mayor as his successor, will probably be contestants for the Republican nomination for mayor. Circumstances yesterday pointed to the entrance of both men in the primaries within the next week or ten days. If McKisson enters, Hogen will probably be his sole opponent. If McKisson does not get into the race, Hogen, John A. Cline and Miner G. Norton will be the contestants.

McKisson has not yet said that he will become a candidate. Mrs. McKisson, accompanied by her father, W. C. Langenau, leaves for New York today to sail Saturday for a three months' trip in Europe. Mrs. McKisson's departure is taken as the first direct evidence of a desire on McKisson's part to get into the political limelight again and it is believed that he will announce his candidacy the latter part of this week or early next week.

Old Guard Meets Again.

The McKisson "old guard" met again last night in a big downtown office building, fully convinced that McKisson would not be a candidate. The former mayor's followers were prepared to begin the work of booming Miner G. Norton for the nomination. Norton was present. In fact preparations had gone so far that blank petitions bearing Norton's name and indelible lead pencils were ready

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12,

for distribution to workers so that when Norton formally entered as a candidate at the board of elections today they could begin the work of getting signatures to nominating petitions.

Then a quiet tip was received that the Norton boom should be held up a day or two longer.

"McKisson will decide within forty-eight hours," was the report.

Norton said he would not be a candidate if McKisson is. All of which was taken to mean that the ex-mayor himself will lead the "old guard" in the battle at the primaries in September. McKisson's entry, in addition to emilinating Norton, will probably keep John A. Cline out of the contest, too. McKisson and Cline would draw largely from the same classes of Republican voters and Cline, it is believed, would not care to enter into a free-for-all scramble with McKisson.

Hogen, it is believed, is certain to be put in the race by the city hall crowd. Mayor Baehr, in withdrawing Monday, is under ood to have done so with the understanding that Hogen is to be a candidate. The administration feels that it ha a certain right to dictate the successor to Mayor Baehr. The administration believes Senator Burton will support Hogen and that in doing so he will bring to Hogen's aid the federal building officials. Hogen ill also have the support of the business element.

McKisson will make his fight on an anti-administration platform.

These two men will line up behind them all the forces that go to make for an organization in any campaign and between them there would hardly be room for a third candidate to get sufficient support to warrant an entry. Conditions will be slightly different, however, if McKisson does not enter. Miner G. Norton will try to hold the McKisson support. John A. Cline will, as the politicians view the situation, take the position that he can capture the McKisson strength, and under the circumstances both he and Norton will be probable contestants.

William F. Eirick, who has been persistently urged to enter the contest has, so it is claimed, decided not to get into the fight. Eirick has shown as much strength, if not more, than either Cline or Hogen. Eirick's closest personal friends and advisers have united in urging him to keep out of the fight and their constant pounding has apparently resulted in the determination of the county commissioner to wait until after he has built the new high level bridge before standing for mayoralty honors at the hands of his party. Eirick, in other words, will wait two or four years before running for mayor unless such complications arise as to force him to get into the present fight.

Complete reports were received by the Democratic executive committee yesterday from all of the twenty-six ward organizations in the city. Each ward has unanimously indorsed Newton D. Baker for mayor. The committee will meet this afternoon and on Friday the big organization will meet at Weber's hall, Superior-av, N. E.

The Irish-American civic association last night unanimously accepted the resignation of James P. Madigan as president and as a member. Madigan, resenting the indorsement by the club of Newton D. Baker, resigned.

Clover seed—Prime to fancy medium $9.50@10.20.

Seeds.

Veal—City dressed 7@9c.
Mutton—7@9c.
Beef—Native steers 9@10c; Texas cattle 8@8½c.
Fresh pork—Loins 11½@13c; shoulders 9½c; sausage 7c; bologna 8@8½c.
Lard—Kettle dried, in tierces, 8½c; choice kettle rendered 9½c; in tubs ½@¼c over.
Dry salted meats—Regular short clear sides $9.25@10.00; short fat backs $8.37½@9.12½; clear bellies $10.25@11.25.
Hy clear $25.00.

NEW LAW ONLY HOPE NOW FOR CITY-MADE ICE

Solicitor Rules City is Barred from Attempting to Solve Ice Famine Problem.

The city of Cleveland under existing laws may not build nor operate a public ice plant, according to City Solicitor Baker.

The people's chance for permanent protection against ice famine lies in action by the legislature. Only the general assembly can grant authority for the city to take the manufacture and distribution of ice into its own hands.

Collinwood business men are seeking redress by organizing a co-operative ice company of their own. They declare that the establishment of similar neighborhood plants would prove profitable in all parts of the city. Councilman C. S. Horner proposes an extension of this idea to the whole city.

Let City Distribute, His Plan.

Horner's plan is to form a semi-public company, or society, which would build the plants and manufacture the ice, permitting the city to supervise distribution.

The whole cost of making a ton of ice is slightly below $1.50, labor and interest on investment included. The City Ice Delivery Co. has found it profitable to sell ice to large consumers such as the Telling Bros. Co. at $2.25 and $2.50 a ton. Householders pay $7.60 a ton.

Ice men say that it costs 17 cents a ton to store natural ice at the source of supply.

Willing to Pay $5.

"We are offering $5 a ton now for natural ice, and can't get it," said W. J. O'Malley, secretary of the Lake City Ice Co., Wednesday. "We can't get it at that price."

O'Malley declared that the ice situation in Cleveland is in no degree better than it was a week ago. A temporary decrease in demand because of the cooler weather is the only relieving feature.

He charged that discrimination still is practiced by the City Ice Delivery Co. against patrons of the other companies. "At the Madison-av branch of the City company," O'Malley said, "an employe of the concern came out to the crowd of customers that was in waiting and said that if there were any patrons of the Lake City Co. present they should 'get the —— out of there.'"

Says Ice Has Holes in It.

Complaint is made that much of the natural ice which has been brought into town is fully half hardened snow, and is adorned with large holes.

Fifteen carloads of ice were reported on Cleveland side tracks Wednesday. More were said to be on the way.

Cooler weather, it was reported, would decrease the day's demand 400 to 500 tons, and would enable ice wagons to make their regular rounds in full. Butchers and other large consumers, it was said at the company headquarters, would be given half their regular supply or more. They have been getting only one-fifth to one-fourth their usual amount.

The retail butchers association adopted resolutions of protest at a meeting in Pythian temple Tuesday night against the failure of the ice companies to fulfill their contracts with the butchers.

Poor Abandon Effort.

Discouraged, the poor who have gathered each morning at the various ice plants remained away Wednesday. Difficulty of getting ice at all, and the long waits that they have had to suffer, induced them to try to do without ice.

The first renewal of hot weather is expected to place the public in the same situation that it found itself last week. Icemen said Wednesday that even the decreased demand would not enable them to catch up.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911.

WILL FIGHT FOR FREE ICE.

Councilman Horner Stands by Municipal Plant Despite City Solicitor's Opinion.

Notwithstanding that City Solicitor Baker stated yesterday that he could not see how the city could build and operate a municipal ice plant, Councilman Horner will proceed with the municipal ice manufacturing scheme advocated by him some days ago.

"I am going ahead with the scheme anyway," he said. "The city solicitor is probably giving this opinion for the reason that the municipal code does not name the manufacture of ice as one of the things that a city can do. The city has the right to relieve the needy. We give away coal, provisions and medicine and we have the right to give away ice."

The council at its last meeting adopted resolutions asking the law department for an opinion on the question of the right of the city to build and operate an ice plant and calling upon the director of public service for an estimate of the cost.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911.

PLEAD WITH EIRICK AND WITH M'KISSON

Friends of Potential Mayoralty Candidates Urge Them to Say They'll Run.

Hogen, Cline and Norton Drop Temporarily From Limelight.

"I want to run for mayor, but my law practice is so large I dislike to give it up."—ROBERT E. McKISSON.

"Leading Republicans today urged me to announce myself as a candidate for mayor. They said it was a duty to my party.

"I will decide my position by Saturday."—McKISSON and EIRICK.

These two men occupied the limelight in the swinging of the Republican mayoralty pendulum yesterday. Frank G. Hogen, John A. Cline and Miner G. Norton were trailing. But all five are looked upon as more or less of candidates. If this or if that happens they may or they may not enter the contest. In fact the situation has become such that all of the prospective candidates are candidates one minute and out of the race the next minute. Positions are changing every two minutes at least.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12,

for distribution to workers so that when Norton formally entered as a candidate at the board of elections today they could begin the work of getting signatures to nominating petitions.

Then a quiet tip was received that the Norton boom should be held up a day or two longer.

"McKisson will decide within forty-eight hours," was the report.

Norton said he would not be a candidate if McKisson is. All of which was taken to mean that the ex-mayor himself will lead the "old guard" in the battle at the primaries in September. McKisson's entry, in addition to emilinating Norton, will probably keep John A. Cline out of the contest, too. McKisson and Cline would draw largely from the same classes of Republican voters and Cline, it is believed, would not care to enter into a free-for-all scramble with McKisson.

Hogen, it is believed, is certain to be put in the race by the city hall crowd. Mayor Baehr, in withdrawing Monday, is under ood to have done so with the understanding that Hogen is to be a candidate. The administration feels that it ha a certain right to dictate the successor to Mayor Baehr. The administration believes Senator Burton will support Hogen and that in doing so he will bring to Hogen's aid the federal building officials. Hogen ill also have the support of the business element.

McKisson will make his fight on an anti-administration platform.

These two men will line up behind them all the forces that go to make for an organization in any campaign and between them there would hardly be room for a third candidate to get sufficient support to warrant an entry. Conditions will be slightly different, however, if McKisson does not enter. Miner G. Norton will try to hold the McKisson support. John A. Cline will, as the politicians view the situation, take the position that he can capture the McKisson strength, and under the circumstances both he and Norton will be probable contestants.

William F. Eirick, who has been persistently urged to enter the contest has, so it is claimed, decided not to get into the fight. Eirick has shown as much strength, if not more, than either Cline or Hogen. Eirick's closest personal friends and advisers have united in urging him to keep out of the fight and their constant pounding h.s apparently resulted in the determination of the county commissioner to wait until after he has built the new high level bridge before standing for mayoralty honors at the hands of his party. Eirick, in other words, will wait two or four years before running for mayor unless such complications arise as to force him to get into the present fight.

Complete reports were received by the Democratic executive committee yesterday from all of the twenty-six ward organizations in the city. Each ward has unanimously indorsed Newton D. Baker for mayor. The committee will meet this afternoon and on Friday the big organization will meet at Weber's hall, Superior-av, N. E.

The Irish-American civic association last night unanimously accepted the resignation of James P. Madigan as president and as a member. Madigan, resenting the indorsement by the club of Newton D. Baker, resigned.

Offer of a wager of $500 to $250 that Newton D. Baker will defeat Charles P. Salen for the Democratic nomination as mayor, was posted at Tim Raleigh's E. 9th-st cigar store yesterday. It is the first offer of money on the outcome of the contest.

Fred G. Nickels, Lorain-av undertaker, entered as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for vice mayor yesterday.

"I am running on the Tilden ticket," said Nickels.

He also said that J. W. Akers, candidate for city treasurer, is lined up with the Tilden forces. Nickels is a former Democratic councilman.

Samuel Kramer entered for the Republican nomination for municipal judge. D. J. Zinner entered for the Democratic nomination to the council in ward 13.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JULY 12, 1911.

NEW LAW ONLY HOPE NOW FOR CITY-MADE ICE

Solicitor Rules City is Barred from Attempting to Solve Ice Famine Problem.

The city of Cleveland under existing laws may not build nor operate a public ice plant, according to City Solicitor Baker.

The people's chance for permanent protection against ice famine lies in action by the legislature. Only the general assembly can grant authority for the city to take the manufacture and distribution of ice into its own hands.

Collinwood business men are seeking redress by organizing a co-operative ice company of their own. They declare that the establishment of similar neighborhood plants would prove profitable in all parts of the city. Councilman C. S. Horner proposes an extension of this idea to the whole city.

Let City Distribute, His Plan.

Horner's plan is to form a semi-public company, or society, which would build the plants and manufacture the ice, permitting the city to supervise distribution.

The whole cost of making a ton of ice is slightly below $1.50, labor and interest on investment included. The City Ice Delivery Co. has found it profitable to sell ice to large consumers such as the Telling Bros. Co. at $2.25 and $2.50 a ton. Householders pay $7.60 a ton.

Ice men say that it costs 17 cents a ton to store natural ice at the source of supply.

Willing to Pay $5.

"We are offering $5 a ton now for natural ice, and can't get it," said W. J. O'Malley, secretary of the Lake City Ice Co., Wednesday. "We can't get it at that price."

O'Malley declared that the ice situation in Cleveland is in no degree better than it was a week ago. A temporary decrease in demand because of the cooler weather is the only relieving feature.

He charged that discrimination still is practiced by the City Ice Delivery Co. against patrons of the other companies. "At the Madison-av branch of the City company," O'Malley said, "an employe of the concern came out to th. crowd of customers that was in waiting and said that if there were any patrons of the Lake City Co. present they should 'get the —— out of there.'"

Says Ice Has Holes in It.

Complaint is made that much of the natural ice which has been brought into town is fully half hardened snow, and is adorned with large holes.

Fifteen carloads of ice were reported on Cleveland side tracks Wednesday. More were said to be on the way.

Cooler weather, it was reported, would decrease the day's demand 400 to 500 tons, and would enable ice wagons to make their regular rounds in full. Butchers and other large consumers, it was said at the company headquarters, would be given half their regular supply or more. They have been getting only one-fifth to one-fourth their usual amount.

The retail butchers association adopted resolutions of protest at a meeting in Pythian temple Tuesday night against the failure of the ice companies to fulfill their contracts with the butchers.

Poor Abandon Effort.

Discouraged, the poor who have gathered each morning at the various ice plants remained away Wednesday. Difficulty of getting ice at all, and the long waits that they have had to suffer, induced them to try to do without ice.

The first renewal of hot weather is expected to place the public in the same situation that it found itself last week. Icemen said Wednesday that even the decreased demand would not enable them to catch up.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911.

WILL FIGHT FOR FREE ICE.

Councilman Horner Stands by Municipal Plant Despite City Solicitor's Opinion.

Notwithstanding that City Solicitor Baker stated yesterday that he could not see how the city could build and operate a municipal ice plant, Councilman Horner will proceed with the municipal ice manufacturing scheme advocated by him some days ago.

"I am going ahead with the scheme anyway," he said. "The city solicitor is probably giving this opinion for the reason that the municipal code does not name the manufacture of ice as one of the things that a city can do. The city has the right to relieve the needy. We give away coal, provisions and medicine and we have the right to give away ice."

The council at its last meeting adopted resolutions asking the law department for an opinion on the question of the right of the city to build and operate an ice plant and calling upon the director of public service for an estimate of the cost.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911.

PLEAD WITH EIRICK AND WITH M'KISSON

Friends of Potential Mayoralty Candidates Urge Them to Say They'll Run.

Hogen, Cline and Norton Drop Temporarily From Limelight.

"I want to run for mayor, but my law practice is so large I dislike to give it up."—ROBERT E. McKISSON.

"Leading Republicans today urged me to announce myself as a candidate for mayor. They said it was a duty to my party.

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MAY ENJOIN POLICE DEAD LINE

Citizens Held Up as They Walk Streets

The police have drawn a dead-line through the public streets of Cleveland.

They have arbitrarily fixed a district into which citizens may not pass without police permission. The deadline ran over Frankfort-av from Ontario-st to W. Ninth-st, and was drawn because a portion of the territory thus fenced off is occupied by garment factories, whose employes are on strike. After noon Thursday it was moved up to Frankfort-st.

Persons who seek to cross the dead-line are stopped, if the police see fit. They are questioned, and if the police don't like their explanation of their business, the citizen is held up.

Rowe declared Thursday that they had the right under their general police powers to establish the St. Clair-av deadline against striking garment workers.

City Solicitor Baker said that if any person deemed his liberty attacked by the maintenance of the deadline, an appeal could be taken to the courts for an injunction.

"We have the right under general police powers," Hogen said, "to station policemen in the strike territory and to bar anyone who is going there without good reason. The police have a right to stop and question citizens as to their business. The authority is granted [illegible]

"The redress of the citizen who is aggrieved lies in an appeal to the courts."

Twenty-one uniformed officers on strike duty were counted between 17th-st and 21st-st on Superior-av Thursday. There were but six strike pickets, four of them young girls, in the district.

An even greater detail of police were assigned to the downtown garment factory district than before. All were instructed to see to it that strikers did not cross the police dead-line on St. Clair-av. Between Ontario-st and W. Ninth-st the dead-line was extended as far south at Frankfort-av.

The district between W. Ninth-st

* * *

DEMOCRATS RALLY

"Regular" democrats are to get hypodermic injections of ginger and brimstone at Weber's hall Friday night. The meeting is to be the biggest before the opening of the primary campaign.

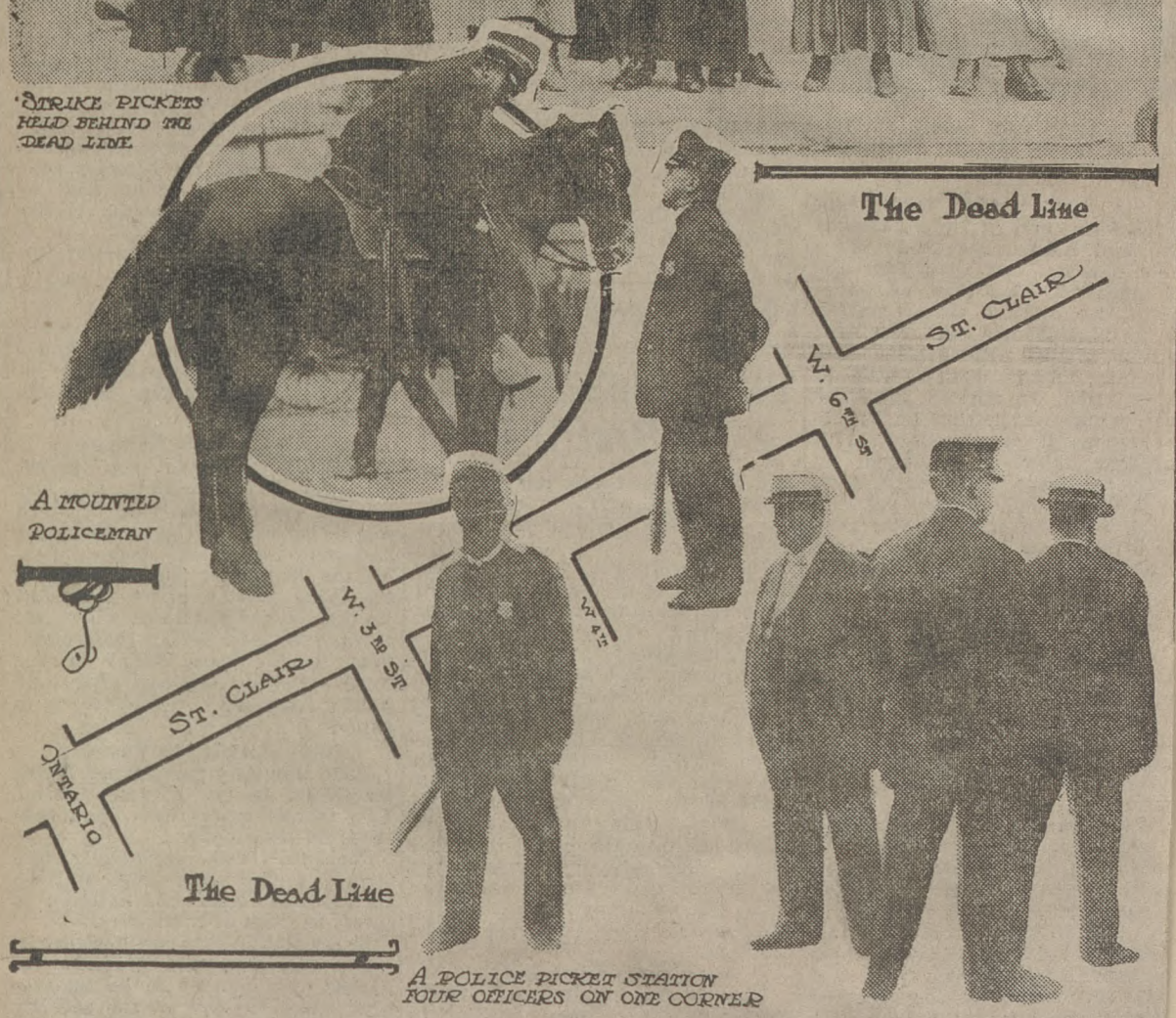
Newton D. Baker is to make the principal speech. He is scheduled to urge the annihilation of County Clerk Salen and all that pertains to Salen, not excepting the candidacy of the county clerk for mayor. The ward and precinct organization will be perfected and workers provided with a battle cry.

Reports Thursday said that Salen had delegated trusty friends to attend and report the meeting.

MAY ENJOIN POLICE DEAD LINE

Citizens Held Up as They Walk Streets

STRIKE PICKETS HELD BEHIND THE DEAD LINE.



A POLICE PICKET STATION FOUR OFFICERS ON ONE CORNER

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Persons who seek to cross the dead-line are stopped, if the police see fit. They are questioned, and if the police don't like their explanation of their business, the citizens are turned back.

Many scores were turned away Thursday. Fifty-eight were arrested for refusing to turn back Wednesday.

The police claim full authority to judge who shall cross the dead-line and who shall not.

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City Solicitor Baker said that if any person deemed his liberty attacked by the maintenance of the deadline, an appeal could be taken to the courts for an injunction.

"We have the right under general police powers," Hogen said, "to station policemen in the strike territory and to bar anyone who is going there without good reason. The police have a right to stop and question citizens as to their business. The authority is granted under the power granted the police to preserve order and protect life and property."

Rowe gave practically the same statement.

Discretionary Power.

"The police have discretionary powers in time of riot and in strikes," said City Solicitor Baker. "The redress of the citizen who is aggrieved lies in an appeal to the courts."

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The district between W. Ninth-st and Ontario-st, to all appearances, was under martial law. At each street corner were four uniformed men, while other uniformed officers, plain clothes men and detectives paced back and forth between the street intersections.

There was little trouble Thursday morning. But two pickets were arrested.

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POLITICAL CLOUDS HANG OVER FIELD

Storm Expected Today by Watchers of Republican Mayoralty Contest.

Eirick and McKisson Will Break the Suspense of the Waiting Ones.

BURTON MAY HELP HOGEN

Senator Expected to Back Administration Candidate—Will Bring Federal Forces to Support of Director—McKisson Favorite in Four-Cornered Fight—Democrats Expect Lively Session at Meeting Tonight—Baker Faction to Read Riot Act to Salen and Madigan—Riot Act to Salen and Madigan.

The Republican mayoralty contest may break with a storm today.

Robert E. McKisson and William F. Eirick, county commissioner, are both expected to decide this morning whether they will enter as candidates. Indications last night pointed to the entry of both. McKisson will make his course known to close political friends. Eirick will probably announce his candidacy, if he does not change his mind, in answer to a request from a committee of the Western Reserve club that will call on him at 11 o'clock this morning.

The entrance of these two undoubtedly will have a tendency to force John A Cline and Frank G. Hogen into the race and before night Republican politicians would not be at all surprised to see four candidates in the field. McKisson's entry will stop the candidacy of Miner G. Norton.

Big Club Takes Action.

The Republican situation was brought to a focus at a meeting of the Western Reserve Republican club, the second strongest party organizations in the city, last night. After thoroughly canvassing the situation this club unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing President Samuel J. Kornhauser to appoint a committee to call on Eirick and ask him to run. The resolution assures the county commissioner of the club's support. William C. Mangan is chairman of the committee. It will consist of eleven men.

The club is located at E. 55th-st and Cedar-av S. E., and is the first East End organization to act on the mayoralty question.

The club was founded by the late William J. Crawford and has been controlled by Crawford's friends, particularly the board of review crowd, ever since its inception. Its action is, therefore, considered most significant. In the first place it indicates the friendship of the board of review faction for Eirick and in the second place, it is thought, the club would not have acted unless satisfied that Eirick will become a candidate for mayor.

McKisson early in the day privately said to some friends that he would reach a decision tomorrow. McKisson, apparently, has no plan of putting the news before the public, but it is expected that he will quietly tip off some of his friends and that these friends will then spread the news broadcast.

There is a possibility that some delegation may call on McKisson and provide a means for getting his candidacy before Republicans

Leaders Remain Neutral.

With McKisson, Eirick, Cline and Hogen in the race, the Republican organization leaders would probably try to maintain a neutral attitude. Mayor Baehr and the administration would be for Hogen.

Senator Burton, too, would probably aid the director of public safety and activity by him might bring the federal officeholders into line.

In a four-cornered fight the more astute politicians believe McKisson is certain to be returned a winner.

The Democratic organization will also add some spice to the political developments of the day when the big regular organization meeting is held tonight at Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E.

Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley, C. W. Stage, Tim McDonough and other leaders will talk to the workers. Particular attention is to be given Charles P. Salen and James P. Madigan. The latter is Salen's first lieutenant in the organization of the city by precincts and the regulars have decided to pay their respects to him in no uncertain language.

Final arrangements for the big meeting were made at a meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon. The committee, it is understood, failed to reach a decision on the question of indorsing candidates for council-at-large and the chances are no names will be presented for action tonight.

There were but very few entries at the board of elections yesterday George A. Howells, Democrat, entered as a Democratic candidate for nomination for a four-year term as municipal judge. W. E. MacEwen entered for the Democratic nomination as councilman-at-large. Mrs. Ella T. Webster entered for the board of education on the Republican ticket. Entries for ward councilm were Nicholas Papp, Republican, ward 4, and Franz X. Becker, ward 8, and Henry Wolkersdorfer, ward 9, Democrats.

BAKER, IN RALLY, HITS AT 'FRAME-UP'

Says He's Ready for Fray, but Will Make No 'Deals' for Favors.

Meanwhile McKisson-Hanna Trouble Reopens for Firm Fight.

With the Republican mayoralty question higher in the air than ever before Democrats last night proceeded to carry forward their campaign plans in as an enthusiastic an organization meeting as politicians have ever seen in Cleveland. Dan R. Hanna interjected himself into the Republican situation yesterday, reopening the old Hanna-McKisson feud of a dozen years ago, and adding to the complexity of a situation that has caused the wisest of the Republican leaders to throw up their hands in despair.

Hanna virtually served notice on the Republican party that if Robert E. McKisson is the nominee he and his following will support the Democratic nominee. The effect of the Hanna announcement was to cause McKisson to tighten his belt a little and virtually force him into the fight.

"It looks very much to me as if the Leader wants the city to be governed by corporations and corporation influences," he said. "This may force me into the race. They can't keep me out with a hammer or anything else. I think the people have as much to say as anyone and possibly the voice of the people should rule."

Interpreted, as the politicians interpret the statement, this is taken to mean that McKisson will run. McKisson is understood to have told close friends yesterday that he will become a candidate, but he wants to wait a day or two to see what further moves Hanna will make. At any rate Republicans now expect a bitter Republican fight. It is the prospects of such a battle that prevented positive developments in the Republican contest yesterday. Organization heads met yesterday morning and considered the situation. They promptly decided to do nothing. The contest, for the present, as far as they are concerned is absolutely open.

Hint Offer of Trade.

Gossip last night had it that Robert E. McKisson had been promised strong support in return for certain concessions. First, it is understood, it was demanded of McKisson that he make peace with Senator Burton. Efforts were also made to extract promises from him that he retain G. M. Dahl as street railway commissioner, and that A. B. Lea be held in his position as director of public service, if McKisson were elected.

McKisson, it is claimed, rejected the propositions.

The federal nephews, the street railway company and the Baehr administration are understood to have been interested in the proposal.

William F. Eirick, in the face of the developments of the day, left last night for Buffalo, where he is safe from direct contact with any unseemly brusing of heads in the next few days.

"I will leave Cleveland tonight with City Clerk McCray for Buffalo where I will take a few days to give the question of running for mayor further and complete consideration," he said, in a statement issued late in the afternoon.

"I had expected to be able to make a definite announcement on this subject by Saturday and so stated early in the week; but certain situations have arisen which have made this impossible. Upon my return, I will say, positively, whether I will run or not."

John A. Cline was busy all day long. He and Walter D. Meals interviewed perhaps half a hundred well informed Republicans. Cline hadn't announced himself yesterday and when asked for his views replied: "I am on my vacation."

Frank G. Hogen told friends that he would not enter unless assured of substantial support, which means the Republican organization.

McKisson, as the Republican leaders view the situation now, will be a candidate because of Dan Hanna's attitude. He, they say, has been forced to fight and since cowardice was never known to be a part of his makeup they are morally certain that McKisson will accept the Hanna defi just as Salen accepted the challenge of Newton D. Baker.

They also profess to believe that, providing the organization continues to keep hands off, neither Eirick, Cline nor Hogen will enter against him because of the fear of fatal crushing in the fierce fires of the old Hanna-McKisson feud. All of which means that Hanna, personally, must enter a new man to make a contest against McKisson.

The Democratic meeting was held in Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E. Probably 1,000 people attempted to crowd into the big room. An overflow meeting was held on the sidewalk below and in the crush upstairs two men fainted and had to be carried out. The meeting was featured by the presence of J. P. Madigan and M. B. Excell, representing the Salenites, and by forceful addresses by Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley, E. K. Wilcox, Charles W. Lapp and Tim McDonough.

Baker paid his respects to Salen, Madigan and Excell, but drew nary a reply from Madigan or Excell. The organization indorsed the Democratic ticket, so far as chosen. Baker announced that the contests for municipal judge would be absolutely open and said the executive committee had been unable to reach a decision as to recommendations for indorsements for council-at-large.

Fireworks were expected by reason of a letter Madigan had sent broadcast throughout the city yesterday afternoon.

"As a special favor to me please attend the meeting to be held in Weber's hall tonight," read the letters.

"According to the Plain Dealer, some of the promoters of this meeting are preparing to exhibit their usual lack of brains in conducting municipal elections. A few safe and sane remarks from you on this occasion would be to the point.

"Democrats in this day and generation certainly have the privilege to support whom they please in a primary campaign. After the primaries are over, Democrats should come together.

"I hope you will avail yourself of the opportunity to bring home to some

of the thoughtless ones who seem to be running things for Mr. Baker, the prerogatives of citizens under the new primary law."

Baker devoted particular attention to the letter. After reading it he said:

"I understand Mr. Madigan is here tonight and I am glad of it. I want to say a couple of things about the letter. He refers particularly to the person or persons running Mr. Baker's campaign. If any person or persons are running my campaign I am that person. If any safe and sane remarks are to be made about me they had better be addressed to me. I am here and ready to listen to them.

"Ten years ago the party was rescued from a group of schisms. After ten years Tom L. Johnson was called to his reward. In his work in that period some men were associated with him for a while and dropped. Others did not stand the acid test.

"I want to say now that around Charles P. Salen are a number of excellent men—as good Democrats as anybody. They are welcome to join the Democratic party, if they so desire, but I want it understood now that the fellows around Mr. Salen now cannot come in as the result of any deal or any bargain. Nobody, after I am elected, will have a right to come in and ask a job because of any claim that he or they brought about harmony.

"I don't want a fight, but if we are to have a fight I want to say that I never felt more fit in my life. The place to criticise a man is to his face and not to his friends."

Baker restated his position with reference to organization, upholding and sustaining political organization and pointing out that it was needed to fight the interests of the people against the able, strongly entrenched organization of franchise-seeking corporations. He also restated his views as to the issues of the campaign.

INDORSE BAKER FOR MAYOR.

Democrats of Twenty-First Ward Make Other Choices, Too.

Newton D. Baker was indorsed for mayor at a meeting of the Twenty-first Word Democratic club at Eagle hall Thursday evening. The club also indorsed J. F. Durkin for the city council and John Hogan for assessor. James Mooney, the club's president, presided.

Several candidates for office made speeches. A committee of five was appointed to arrange for a clambake in the near future. Beginning the first of next month regular meetings will be held the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

EIRICK WILL NOT RUN FOR MAYOR

County Commissioner W. F. Eirick late Monday announced he had decided not be become a candidate for mayor on the republican ticket this fall.

Eirick's announcement left the field still open with Safer F. G. Hogen, Prosecutor J. A. Cline, R. E. McMisson and Miner G. Norton as possible contestants.

Eirick said:

"To the people of Cleveland: I have made up my mind not to become a candidate for the office of mayor at this time. Assurances of warm support, both for the nomination and election, have been such as to make me more than deeply appreciative. A careful consideration from every angle convinces me of the inadvisability of leaving the public service of the county in which I am now engaged. It will be my aim to continue to work out with my colleagues in the commissioner's office the quickest possible start of actual construction for the new high leel bridge.

Will Lead Bridge Fight.

"Up to this time there has been a hard fight for the bridge. It has had and still has enemies that must be fought down. The city of Cleveland needs the bridge not only for the necessities of traffic, but also that this community may become bigger and greater.

"There are other duties in my present office that influence me against making a change at this time. The new court house is not yet finished and it is my earnest desire to help hasten the day when this building can be opened to public use.

"My duty appears to me to be to keep on fighting along the lines already mapped out upon which the people have elected and re-elected me."

Frank G. Hogen, director of public safety, Monday appeared to be the probable candidate for mayor on the republican ticket most likely to receive the indorsement of the county organization in advance of the primaries.

Unless the organization does get behind Hogen, the race promises to be a free-for-all scramble for top place on the ticket.

Awaiting Hogen's Word.

Hogen has not yet said he would accept the nomination, but close associates expect a definite announcement from him within a few days. A member of the city executive committee said Monday that the organization felt sure Hogen would make the race and that announcement of his candidacy probably would be made this week. Hogen himself was silent.

McKisson Monday put up a lightning rod for organization indorsement. He declined, however, to venture into the open with a definite announcement of candidacy. "If the republicans want to get together and give me the nomination," he said, "I'll consider it. I'm not saying, though, that I'll more than consider it."

County Clerk Salen, attacked from the pulpit Sunday by Rev. W. W. Bustard, who declared the liberal policies voiced by Salen formed a platform "on which hell could stand," Monday declared he had no intention of withdrawing, as had been intimated in certain quarters. "I am in the race to stay," he declared. "Only the primaries can put me out of it."

* * *

OFFERS 2 TO 1 BAKER WILL DEFEAT SALEN

Tim McDonough, supporter of Newton Baker for mayor, offered Monday to make the first mayoralty bet of the campaign. McDonough wanted to bet $500 against $250 with Jake Mintz, Salen supporter, that Baker would win the democratic nomination. Mintz refused, but offered $100 to $10 that Salen would remain a candidate until the primaries.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

EUCLID-AV RESIDENCE
STOP 4, EUCLID-AV
$6,800
Take Painesville Main Line Car.
Large Living Room
Beautiful Dining Room
Billiard Room
4 Bedrooms
Tiled Bathroom
Garage
Electric Lights, Open Fireplace
Large Basement, All Improvements
Great Bargain; Reasonable Down Payment.
Phone Eddy 281 L.

GOT A LOT?

We can dispose of it for you as a down payment on a lovely home, artistic and modern, just off E. 105th-st; elegant neighborhood; house is substantially built, has center hall, large porch, vestibule, reception hall, rooms, bath, electric lights, hardwood floors, hot water heat, slate roof, nice lot; close to cars; very neat and quite attractive; price $5,500; small cash payment, or will take your

mayor. While these possible candidates waited hopefully the word which would assure them organization support, organization leaders were casting about for someone, not yet discovered, whom the organization could back without danger of a split among the factions now supporting one or another of those who have already been put forward.

Maurice Maschke fears a row in the party which might be even more embarrassing than the embarrassment in which the Democratic organization finds itself as a result of Salen's opposition to Newton D. Baker. Republican workers recognized the situation last night as particularly delicate.

The choice of some such business man as Charles W. Burrows of the Burrows Brothers Co. was seen to be a possible way out of the difficulty. Burrows himself was discussed as a possible candidate last night by Republicans high in the organization.

The prospecting of organization leaders for undiscovered candidates gave weight to the boom launched Saturday for E. S. Griffiths, secretary-manager of the Cleveland Machine & Manufacturing Co. Griffiths, whose boom was launched by the Manufacturers' club, is known as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Cleveland.

The organization leaders who talked of Charles W. Burrows yesterday had no information that Mr. Burrows would be willing to run, and he could not be reached by telephone. Others whose names are well known to Clevelanders have been felt out for the organization in the last few days, but from none of these has the organization obtained much encouragement.

The job of mayor of Cleveland has come to be recognized as holding much greater possibility of trouble than honor. The place has few attractions to most of those men of business whom the organization leaders have approached. The troublesome experience of Mayor Baehr stands as a banshee-like apparition before the eyes of many who otherwise might seek the honor.

Meanwhile efforts were being made yesterday to so combine the factions that one or another of the candidates already named might be given organization support. Organization support means financial support. None of the candidates already named are anxious to pay their own way in a fight, and the difficulty of finding financial backing for a candidate not assured of organization support is great.

William F. Eirick went to Buffalo last week, as his going is understood, until the organization makes up its mind either to support or not support him. This is on the chance that the organization lack of enthusiasm for Safety Director Hogen will prevent the favor falling to him, and that the administration opposition to Cline

STRIKERS FEAR POLICE REPULSE OF THEIR PARADE

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"I never cross a bridge until I come to it," was the reply. Which is taken by strikers to mean they will meet with police repulse. But in the meantime Rowe and Safer Hogen are going to have a talk on strike rules.

Attorneys J. P. Dawley and Louis Katz will notify Dist. Atty. Denman of the importation of strikebreakers from Canada. The strikers' attorneys say this violates the federal contract labor law. Strike leader Feit was notified Tuesday that two agents of Cleveland garment manufacturers were seeking strikebreakers in Montreal.

Strikers expect to show the manufacturers by their parade Wednesday that they are standing firm. There are 7000 marchers expected. The parade will form at 8 a. m. and move shortly after 9.

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Skirtmakers at Woodland-av and E. 33d-st.
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President Rosenberg will head the parade. Wives of strikers will march and children will ride.

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Defining ethics, the Standard dictionary says:

We're going to have an ethical society.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, JULY 18,

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The action of Solicitor Baker and Prosecutor Cline comes as the result of a request on the part of the Chamber of Commerce for reducing the number of justice courts because of the new municipal court which will be inaugurated the first of the year. There will be seven judges on the new municipal bench. Jurisdiction of the municipal court is the same, only with broader limitations than that of the present courts. Hearing on Solicitor Baker's petition has been set by Probate Judge Hadden for July 28.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19,

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$1,850 CASH buys dandy cottage, 3213 Colburn-av, South Brooklyn.

GOOD 6-room house, near Lawnview-av, $2,300. Main 4011; C. 8215 L.

FOR East End vacant lots see or call C. Robinson, 925 Citizens bldg.

TO BUY, sell or exchange real estate, see H. A. Smith, 482 The Arcade.

Belden Seymour, 420 Cuyahoga bldg. Real Estate.

TO BUY or sell terraces, houses or lots, see Sello, 301 New England. Main 2700.

68-T, Plain Dealer.

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(The boss of the Harmon club is Charles P. Salen. His cohorts are sworn to beat Baker or bust. This is their opportunity. The steamer City of the Straits is 10 miles from shore. There is a cry; a choking gurgle. The form of a small, thin man wearing nose glasses hurtles over the starboard rail and disappears with a light splash. "Done!" shrieks the ring leader.)

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Attorney J. P. Dawley protested to City Solicitor Baker Tuesday against strike guards being allowed to carry weapons. Dawley maintains that one of the detective agencies, supplying strike guards, Monday ordered a dozen rapid fire, repeating revolvers from a New York firm. Safer Hogen and acting Chief Rowe are to take up the arming of guards, on Hogen's return to the city from Hudson late Tuesday.

Danger of Cleveland becoming infected with cholera germs from strikebreakers brought here from New York was suggested by strike leader Feit Tuesday. He declared many of the strikebreakers were in close association with immigrants.

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Councilman Horner Will Carry Fight to Legislature if Special Session is Called.

If a special session of the legislature is called by Gov. Harmon, members of the Cuyahoga delegation will be asked by former Councilman Horner to work for the passage of an amendment to the municipal code giving cities of the state the right to construct and operate municipal ice plants.

"Cities of the state should have this right," said Horner yesterday. "If there is a call for a special session of the legislature I will ask some member of the Cuyahoga delegation to introduce an amendment to the code which will give cities the right to construct and operate municipal ice plants."

Although City Solicitor Baker declared some days ago that it was his opinion that the present laws do not give cities the right to own and operate ice plants, it is Horner's belief that, by dealing with the question as a phase of outdoor relief department work, the city may now make ice and distribute it among the indigent. It is his suggestion that the ice making equipment be donated to the city by an association organized to help the project along and that the city manufacture the ice with waste steam from the Kirtland pumping plant or at one or the other of the municipal electric light plants. It is now believed that there will be a special session of the legislature as changes in the Smith law are considered necessary.

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The ruling was made on request of the city harbor commission. Baker tells the commission that in case permission first is obtained from the state, the city will have the right to build its chain of islands, constructing from the proposed harbor line inward, if the islands are kept far enough from shore not to interfere with the rights of the owners of mainland property.

Baker advises that the commission obtain from the legislature express title to the made land between union depot and E. Ninth-st. Although the city made the land, Baker says the ownership now is in doubt.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1911.

OWNERS MAY MAKE LAKE LAND, IS HELD

Holders of Riparian Rights on Lake Front Supported by Baker.

Property, However, Must be in Nature of Additions to Dockage.

The right of private owners of riparian rights along Cleveland's water front to make land up to the harbor line established by the federal government so long as the property made is in the nature of additions to dockage or wharfage and is used for shipping purposes, was upheld in an opinion forwarded to Dr. Charles S. Howe, chairman of the municipal river and harbor commission yesterday by City Solicitor Baker.

The law department further holds that the title to the submerged land is in the state from the low water line to the Canadian border and the belief is further expressed that the state could exercise its right even in a case where land had already been made to the extent of removing all or part of a fill if the state authorities deemed it were in the interests of navigation so to do and if a grant had not been given by the state prior to the making of the fill. The right of the state to give grants of this character, either to the city or to private interests, is also upheld in the opinion and the suggestion is made that the city strengthen its right to the large tract of made land off Lakeview park by obtaining a grant from the state.

The reply to the commission was prepared by Assistant City Solicitor Stevens and his report when forwarded to the commission yesterday was accompanied by a summary prepared by City Solicitor Baker.

Following is the city solicitor's summary of Assistant City Solicitor Stevens' opinion.

In Ohio the low water level of Lake Erie is regarded as having the same legal significance as the high water mark upon the navigable tide waters, so that when tide waters are spoken of, they are to be regarded as analagous to the navigable waters of the Great Lakes for legal purposes. Littoral, or riparian, owners of land abutting upon the waters of Lake Erie, own in fee lands bounded on the lake side by the low water mark of the lake, the low water mark being that point on the shore at which the water, free from external disturbing influence, is at rest.

The state of Ohio owns in fee the land covered by water from this boundary line of private ownership to the Canadian border, this ownership being, however, in trust for public uses as a water highway. There has been no law passed whereby the state has undertaken to convey its ownership of this submerged land, either to the city of Cleveland or to other private or quasi public owners, the fee title residing still in the state. The state has the power to convey the lands thus owned by it to the city of Cleveland or to other private individuals, so long as its conveyance is not destructive of the trust for water highway uses upon which the state holds the title.

The riparian private owners, including the city of Cleveland, to the extent that it owns property abutting upon the lake, have an easement called a riparian right. The nature of this easement is that it does not consist in any ownership in the corpus of the submerged lands, but it is a right over the submerged lands appurtenant to the privately owned land, just as an abutter upon a public street has an easement of ingress and egress to and from his private property by means of the street. This easement is a property right. It probably cannot be sold by the private owner except by the selling of land to which it is appurtenant.

Upon this question doubt may properly be expressed, but there can be no doubt that the state, either directly, or through any subordinate governmental agency authorized thereto, can extinguish the easement by an appropriation proceeding compensating the abutting owner for the damage done to his property by such extinction. The extent of this right in the private owner is that he has the right, by wharfing out, or otherwise, to reach the point of navigability in the lake, and unless his right so to do is extinguished by appropriation and compensation, it cannot be interfered with, either by the city or under its authority, unless such interference is necessarily incident to an improvement of the waterway as a waterway.

Overriding both the control of the state and the rights of private individuals, is the dominant power of the federal government to control interstate commerce, and to control public waterways; so that neither the state itself, nor anyone authorized by it can erect any such structure, or otherwise modify the natural relation between the shore and the submerged land so as to obstruct or restrict waterway commerce without the consent of the federal government.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JULY 22, 1911.

A MESSAGE ABOUT THE MAYORALTY

A little bird has just brought this message to The Press:

"The next mayor of Cleveland will be Newton D. Baker."

The editor does not know where the little bird got the information, but in the past it has always been a very reliable bird.

Of course, the little bird may be mistaken this time. Between now and election day, next November, Mr. Baker may die, or Cleveland may be wiped off the face of the earth by fire, flood or earthquake. Anything is possible.

But barring Mr. Baker's untimely passing and barring some such cataclysm as suggested, there is nothing in this message that even slightly shakes our faith in the reliability of the little bird.

If any of our Cleveland readers are skeptical we suggest that they put this question to the first ten men they meet:

"Who will be the next mayor of Cleveland?"

We half suspect that the little bird has been snooping around getting his (it's a he bird) information in some such way.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911.

PASS TOPIC IN DISCUSSION

Baker and Mooney Tell Ad Men of Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Newton D. Baker and Attorney M. P. Mooney spoke before 125 members of the Cleveland Advertising club yesterday noon on the question of incorporating the initiative, referendum and recall in the new state constitution to be adopted next year. Home rule for cities was to have been discussed, but neither speaker touched upon the subject.

Baker spoke in favor of the three measures, urging that their adoption be left to the voters of the state. He disclaimed the contention that they were the measures of radicals and argued for them as a means of protecting the common people.

Attorney Mooney spoke in condemnation, advancing the argument that if the people could not elect competent lawmakers, they could not choose rightly on the laws themselves.

CLEVELAND PRESS, JULY 27, 1911.

BAKER TO TALK; PICNIC OF WETS

Newton D. Baker will speak formally and mix informally at the picnic of the Personal Liberty league Saturday at Luna park.

That he will declare for liberal interpretation of Sunday closing laws is not expected by Thomas W. Roberts, league secretary.

"He is going to talk to us about the constitutional convention," said Roberts.

FUSILLADE TO FOLLOW BAKER'S OPENING SHOT

Democratic Speakers Will Continue Attack on Charley Salen, Baker's Opponent.

The opening gun in the democratic primary campaign, fired by Newton D. Baker, mayoralty candidate Thursday night at meetings in the ninth and twentieth wards, is to be followed by a fusillade Friday night at Weber's casino, Superior-av, when Baker, Tom Coughlin, former city auditor, and Rev. Harris R. Cooley, former director of charities and correction, will volley into the opposition.

The attack made by Baker Thursday night on Charles P. Salen, who opposes Baker for the democratic nomination, will be resumed from new angles in an attempt to put Salen on the defensive. In his opening speeches Baker declared Salen was the Brutus who stabbed Tom L. Johnson, his best political friend, in order that he might further his own political ends. The Baehr administration he branded inefficient.

Rumor Friday said Miner G. Norton, candidate for republican nomination for mayor against Safer Hogen, would withdraw Monday in favor of R. E. McKisson, who would enter the lists. McKisson sidestepped direct answer, but Norton declared positively it was untrue.

"After I have given Cleveland the most progressive, yet the most economical administration it has ever known, then and not till then will I withdraw," Norton said.

"I have no guardian," McKisson explained, "so I can't say what I will do."

At the Casino meeting Friday night organization democrats plan to make up their slate for councilman-at-large. Saturday Baker will be the speaker of the day at the picnic of the Personal Liberty league at Luna park.

Baker plans to take up jury conditions as they have existed under Salen's regime as county clerk, as one of his principal attacks.

Salen Friday said he had no answer to make to Baker's statements.

Salen is devoting his energies to organization at present. No public meetings have been announced, but there are nightly meetings scheduled in which he is building up his precinct and ward fences.

In arraigning Salen Thursday night, Baker said:

"The blow that hurt most," he said, "was struck in 1904, when Brutus Charley got out his knife to stab Caesar Tom. Mr. Johnson was a candidate for delegate to the national convention. To Brutus Charley had been assigned the work of successfully forwarding Caesar Tom's candidacy. Salen was supposed to work among the delegates. Finally he came to Caesar Tom, and, whispering behind his hands, said it would be impossible to nominate Mr. Johnson.

"Remember, Charley was the man to do it. To him had been extended the close confidence of Mr. Johnson. He was his trusted confidant and adviser.

"Plans Federal Machine."

"What happened? Charley did for himself what he could not do for Mr. Johnson. He had himself elected. That was the beginning of the break. Charley's changing habits in politics are such that he could not stand the sunshine and lofty views of Mr. Johnson.

"I boldly charge that Charley is wholly without democratic ideals. He believes in trying to elect himself mayor largely for the purpose of building an organization to use as a pawn so he may combine with Bill Finley, Harvey Garber and others down state for the purpose of controlling Ohio as a unit for presidential patronage purposes."

CITY JUSTICES REDUCED FROM FIVE TO ONE

Probate Judge Hauden Friday granted the application of City Solicitor Baker to reduce the number of city justices from five to one.

The appeal of County Prosecutor Cline to reduce the number of country justices will be heard later.

No opposition to Baker's application was voiced at the hearing. The justices now holding office will continue in office until their terms have expired. The new municipal court will take care of the justices' work, Baker argued.

City justices now in office, whose terms expire Jan. 1, 1914, are: R. T. Morrow, William H. Chapman and Samuel Kabatchnik. The terms of Emmet P. Dowling and Virgil J. Terrell expire Jan. 1, 191

The one justice to hold office after Jan. 1, 1914, will be elected in November, 1913.

If Salen's real name is Brutus, will Newton D. Baker tell us what we ought to call John Stanley in Latin?

BAKER OPENS FIGHT BY SCORING SALEN

Calls Opponent for Democratic Nomination the Political Brutus.

Talks in Two Wards, Calmly Puffing on Pipe as He Pleads Cause.

ATTACKS BAEHR'S REGIME

Calls Present Mayoralty Rule Inefficient and in Same Breath Pays Glowing Tribute to Services of Tom L. Johnson—Then He Likens Salen to Brutus Who Slew Julius Caesar, Saying That Opponent Was the One Who Knifed Former Mayor Politically.

Newton D. Baker opened the pre-primary campaign last night with speeches before the Ninth and Twentieth Ward Democratic clubs. Baker struck straight from the shoulder in both meetings, paying his compliments to Charles P. Salen, his opponent for the nomination, in no uncertain words and giving the Democrats a taste of what they may expect in the campaign, if nominated, by attacking what he called the inefficiency of the Baehr administration.

Salen was likened to Junius Brutus, the historical assassin, in his dealings with Tom L. Johnson. Baker charged that Mayor Baehr had told him that Salen had promised to do all he could for him (Baehr) in the election two years ago; that Salen was guilty of "ingratitude so monumental that it is painful to talk about;" that he is a candidate for mayor simply to attempt to build up an organization that may join hands with Bill Finley, Harvey Garber and others to the end that they may use the state party machinery as a pawn to control presidential patronage in the event that a Democrat is elected president next year.

The campaign, he said, appeared to him as an opera glass performance.

"If you look in the large end," said he, "things appear smaller. The larger the vote at the primary the smaller Salen's vote will look."

Hints League With Stanley.

Baker also charged that Salen is in league with John J. Stanley of the Cleveland Railway Co., alleging that Stanley has built up a political organization among employes of the company, that Al Behner is head of this organization, and that all of its strength will be thrown to Salen in the primary.

Tractions weren't forgotten, either, by Mr. Baker and at the downtown meeting, after frankly admitting that he didn't always agree with Mr. Johnson in planning street railway campaigns, he said he now realized that his old chief was always right, particularly so in the Schmidt grant campaign of August, 1909.

"There will never be any peace on the street railway question—the people will never get a square deal until the city owns and controls the lines or until they have men in control of the system who are in sympathy with the low fare movement, ending ultimately in municipal ownership," Mr. Baker said.

Baker spoke first at the twentieth, his home ward, talking to the Democrats assembled there much as neighbor would talk to neighbor. Using the average conversational tone, one foot on a chair, placed on the floor of the hall, close to his audienced, pipe in hand, from which he took an occasional puff, he talked in a matter of fact way as if he were at his own home.

From there he went to the large meeting downtown, after congratulating James A. Farrell, of the law firm of Geier, Farrell & Edwards, who lives at 1694 E. 82d-st, on his selection as candidate for council from that ward.

Primaries All-Important.

"I want to impress upon all of you the importance of the primary campaign and of getting out to vote," said Baker in both speeches. "We have a primary contest that is going to become pretty warm. For eight or ten years as I stood alongside Tom Johnson while everybody shot at him I was in a position to observe. Time after time there was a secret enemy who managed to have a job whether Democrats or Republicans were in office. Two years ago when Mr. Johnson was a candidate for mayor Charles P. Salen had interviews in the papers claiming that Johnsonism had to be wiped out.

"I have heard stories and I don't know how reliable my information is, but Mayor Baehr, and others, have told me Charles agreed to do all he could for Baehr in the campaign two years ago. I don't think Charley could do very much; I don't believe any one man can deliver any body of voters to anybody.

"I don't believe in shooting around trees where somebody is constantly hiding, either. So I decided when I became a candidate that everybody opposed to me should be forced out into the open. I dared Charles to contest the nomination with me. I put it up to him very plainly. And now we have a contest on our hands. It isn't dangerous if we go to the polls and vote. Charley has a lot of fellows around him.

"Some of them are fellows we have seen time after time with long knives. You have observed them in past campaigns. All of you remember the story of Julius Caesar. You know how his best friends stabbed him. Caesar was addressing the Roman senate. A plot had been formulated to assassinate him. The assassins entered the chamber and one after another crowded around him, swords out, but it remained for Ceasar's best friend, Brutus, to deal the death blow. It was than that Caesar said, 'And you, too, Brutus.'

"I have seen the fellows that are

crowded around Charley. There is my friend M. B. Excell, my friend James P. Madigan, John I. Nunn and —but what's the use of using names —you know them as well as I do. I've seen them stabbing Tom for a long time.

"The blow that hurt most was struck in 1904 when Brutus Charley got out his knife to stab Caesar Tom. Mr. Johnson was a candidate before the state convention. To Brutus Charley had been assigned the work of successfully forwarding Caesar Tom's candidacy. Salen was supposed to work among the delegates. Finally he came to Caesar Tom and whispering behind his hands saying it was impossible to nominate Mr. Johnson.

"'We ought to make the effort, Charley,' was Mr. Johnson's reply. Remember now—Charley was the man to do it. He had been told that it was important that it be done. To him had been extended the close confidence of Mr. Johnson. He was his trusted adviser, confident and consoler. It was important that Cuyahoga county be represented. This county was the largest in the state. It had originated progressive Democratic principles and we felt that Mr. Johnson ought to be a delegate.

"What happened? Charley did for himself what he said he could not do for Mr. Johnson. He had himself elected. That was the beginning of the break and it was because Charley had fattened himself at the expense of Mr. Johnson and his cause. Charley couldn't stand prosperity. His changing habits in politics are such that he could not stand the sunshine and lofty views of Mr. Johnson. He represented the old style in old politics—the dark and middle ages. I am not willing to believe that the people will go back to the old conditions.

"Tom L. Johnson gave us a solidified, cohesive, aggressive Democracy. We are not willing to go back fifteen years so that Charles P. Salen may wax fat at the expense of the party. I boldly charge that Charley is wholly without Democratic ideals. He believes in trying to elect himself largely for the purpose of building an organization to use as a pawn so that he may combine with Bill Finley, Harvey Garber and others down the state for the purpose of controlling Ohio as a unit for presidential patronage purposes.

"I have no illusions as to what will happen when I am elected mayor. I know what will happen. I'll be badgered and perplexed from one day to the next. When I get out of office my hair will be gray instead of brown. I have the same sort of feeling about this a soldier has when he hears the drum beat and the general says march. I feel it is my duty. I don't want to be understood as being reluctant about it. I constantly receive words of encouragement from Democrats and many Republicans, and people in all walks of life. The balance of advantage and disadvantage is about equal.

"There is one other thing in this primary contest that I want to call attention to. You all know of the street railway strike. The man who managed it was Al Behner. He was called Dynamiter Behner. Cars were dynamited. It stopped after certain things were done. After the strike John Stanley employed Behner.

"My belief is that Salen has made a deal, by means of which he will get the support of Behner's organization.

"It is said that Salen will make a smooth move. It is claimed he is going to get the vote in the eighth and ninth wards. It is here in these wards that Mr. Johnson always had steadfast support. The people of those wards are true to the principles of true Democracy. They loved Tom Johnson and Tom Johnson dead is the biggest shadow on the political horizon and he stands there like a monument.

"I know the Democrats of the eighth and ninth wards will remain true to the cause, and I want the vote of those wards because here live the people that Tom Johnson struggled for."

PLEASE HURRY, MR. BRETT!

The carefully manicured language which Newton D. Baker is flashing in the faces of us common people in these opening campaign speeches of his, leads The Press to jump in with a suggestion that may bring some relief to brain systems sorely muddled by the multiplicity of the Baker vocabulary.

This humble suggestion of ours is addressed to Mr. William H. Brett, public librarian, and we ask him, beseechingly, to establish at once in every available spot in Cleveland temporary libraries of the "world's best literature," to remain as ready reference refuges until all Newton's verbal Roman candles are exploded.

Drug stores, barber shops, candy shops—anywhere and everywhere—we want these so we can rush there when our minds are floored and get back our self-respect.

We have been treated, 'tis true, to a taste of top-notch campaign talk before, but it has only been a taste!

Never had any candidate asked us to masticate, on sight, a whole meal of the heaviest and most "staying" classics. Maybe no other candidate ever had the brains to be able to do this before. We don't know. We don't intimate.

The best Burton could do was: "Jacta Est Alea!" (And now look at him!)

Recollect what happened to Prof. Mattoon M. Curtis when he wanted to wait till he was "oriented" to the situation? He's still waiting!

Yet Baker "nightly flings his learnin' in our very faces, audaciously, O Catiline!"

Only Friday night did Baker compare Charley Salen to the "fox" in Aesop's fable of "the lion and the fox," and then went right along and paralleled the county clerk further with Absalom, the traitorous, beloved son of David. We had really forgotten Aesop's fables were in the world.

Why, it is all we can do to remember George Ade's! What kind of imperishable material does he think our brains are made out of, anyhow?

We want to lay a wide-open bet that before Newton is sitting in that armchair in the mayor's office next year, he will be likening John Stanley to Caius Cassius. And maybe in addition he will draw a few local comparisons from the "thumbed" works of Pliny, Marcus Aurelius and Amiel.

So please hurry up, Mr. Brett, and establish those lairs of learning for us low-brows! Else we perish!

BAKER LIKENS SALEN TO FOX IN ÆSOP FABLE

Newton D. Baker quoted both holy writ and Aesop's fables Friday night in an attempt to show that Charles P. Salen, his opponent for nomination as mayor on the democratic ticket, is undeserving of the party confidence.

He likened Salen to Absalom, son of King David, who conspired against his father in an attempt to reach the throne himself. Baker declared Salen had plotted likewise against his political father—Tom L. Johnson—when he had been entrusted with the late mayor's confidence.

Again he painted Salen the fox, who like the fox of the fable proclaimed himself king when his friend the lion was dead, forgetful of the fact that the lion had left a whelp which could crush him like a fly. The democratic organization, Baker said, was the whelp of Tom L. Johnson, lion, which would crush Salen the fox.

Weber's hall was packed by enthusiastic organization supporters to hear Baker renew his attack on Salen, made in his opening pre-primary speeches the night before.

Timothy McDonough presided. In a speech outlining the work cut out for the machine, he declared its first task is to put the fellows who claim they were loyal to Johnson but now are opposing the organization, "where they belong."

James Mooney and Maurice Bernstein also spoke.

J. M. Sulzman, E. J. Hanratty, Dan Pfahl, W. E. MacEwen, P. C. Kalina and A. A. Benesch were picked from the 23 candidates for council at large and put on the organization's slate.

Saturday afternoon Baker will be the speaker of the day at the picnic of the personal liberty league at Luna park.

BAKER LIBERTY LEAGUE TALKER

Speeches by mayoralty candidate Baker and attorney W. H. Boyd are to be the big features of the personal liberty league picnic at Luna park Saturday.

While the constitutional convention is the announced subject of the speakers, references to local political conditions are expected.

German societies will sing in the evening. Athletic sports will take up the afternoon.

QUOTES OLD FABLE TO GRILL OPPONENT

Baker Likens Tom Johnson to Lion and Salen to Fox in Aesop's Story.

Also Pictures Foe for Mayoralty Nomination as Absalom.

WEBER'S HALL CROWDED

McKisson Says He's Thinking More of Running as Delegate to Constitutional Convention Than for Mayor—County Clerk, in Reply to Baker, Says He Prefers Not to Rake Up Past Issues or Indulge in Personalities.

Drawing his similes from the Bible and Aesop's Fables, Newton D. Baker, speaking before the Democratic organization which filled Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E., to overflowing last night, pictured Charles P. Salen as "the modern prototype of Absalom, son of David, king of Israel," and as the fox in the fable of the lion and the fox as told by Aesop.

"King David," Baker said, "had a favorite son, whom he trusted and loved. His name was Absalom. Tom had a favorite counsellor. His name was Charley. Absalom had been entrusted with the management of the kingdom while David was away fighting the battles of his people.

"In his father's absence," Baker continued, "Absalom stationed himself at the gate of the city encouraging discontent and insurrection in the hope that he himself might become king. To all who had complaints, to those who had no jobs, and to those who had jobs, but who for incompetency were separated from them, he cried aloud:

"'Oh, that I were king; that I might right your wrongs!'

King David Betrayed.

"The father returning, weary and worn from his struggles," Baker continued, "found Absalom, the son he loved and trusted with all the malcontents gathered round him attempting to tear down his father's strongholds and ready to build a kingdom of his own. David found that he had been disappointed and betrayed by his favorite son whom he expected to be loyal and whom he trusted and who ought to have been the guardian of the kingdom in the father's absence.

"I told the story last night of Salen's acts in the 1904 state convention when King David Tom wanted to go as delegate to the national convention," said Baker, "of how Absalom Charley said his chief could not be elected and of how the favorite lieutenant got the place for himself. So I think I am not calling any names if I say that Charley is really a kind of a modern political Absalom.'

Next he told the story of the lion and the fox.

"You know there is a story in Aesop about a fox," began Baker. "He was afraid of a lion. There was a lion that used to go parading back and forth through the forest and the fox was always getting behind trees, resenting the royal air and splendor of the lion, and he was planning what he would do if he could be king of the forest.

Lion Displays Authority.

"One day the lion died and the fox came out from his hiding place and stood upon the lion's body and cried: 'He was my friend for twenty-five years, but from this time I can become king of the forests.' He did not realize, as old Aesop tells us, that the lion had left a lion's whelp.

"Charley forgets that Tom Johnson left a whelp behind him. Tom Johnson left to this organization his spirit. This is his whelp. And like the lion's whelp in the fable, when he found the fox standing on the lion's prostrate body, and crushed him with one blow of his mighty paw, so this organization, Tom's whelp, will crush Charley for all time at the primary."

Baker's speech was the big event of the meeting, completely overshadowing the speeches of Tim McDonough, James P. Mooney and Maurice Bernstein, as well as the sensational political rumors that had to do with big rows in the camps of Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, and Charles P. Salen, who wants the Democratic nomination, and renewed rumors that Robert E. McKisson will yet enter the Republican primary contest.

Hogen, so the politicians have it, is sure to name Charles Marvin, mayor's secretary, if he is elected. This would oust Henry R. Gall, Mayor Baehr's secretary. Mr. Baehr wants a soft berth for Gall and has suggested, it is claimed, that Gall be elected city clerk. The rumor has it that the mayor is trying to pledge Hogen to Gall for city clerk. R. Y. McCray is the present city clerk and naturally McCray's friends are in anything but an amiable state of mind.

Of affairs in the Salen camp little that was definite could be learned. At the big meeting in Weber's hall the report was in current circulation that Salen has decided to request James P. Madigan to retire from active work in the Cleveland Democracy. Salen could not be reached last night and his lieutenants at headquarters gave color to the rumor by absolutely refusing to discuss it one way or the other.

"I'm thinking more seriously of running for the nomination as a delegate to the constitutional convention than for mayor," was McKisson's answer last night to a question as to whether he'd run for mayor. The statement undoubtedly ends the wide circulation of the McKisson story.

Salen ignored the organization meeting in Weber's hall last night and declined to comment extensively on Baker's attack of the previous evening.

"I am not going to make this a campaign of personalities," he said. "If I can't be nominated and elected on a broad, comprehensive platform without resorting to personalities, I don't care to be nominated and elected. Furthermore, I shall not go into the past for my issues. I don't see the use of raking up history in order to make a campaign. The present has its strong possibilities for the good of Cleveland and their consideration will keep me busy without delving into the past."

Tim McDonough presided at the organization meeting and was the first speaker. He dwelt on the importance of organization in precincts and wards and took a slam at Salen and others in his camp, with particular reference to James P. Madigan.

McDonough charged that most of the Salen lieutenants were men who in the last three or four years sulked in their camps when campaigns were on. He said these are the same men who had been taken care of time after time by Tom Johnson, who elected them to various offices.

James Mooney said that with the workers doing their duty victory would be certain on Sept. 5 and Nov. 7.

Maurice Bernstein, candidate for municipal judge, said Salen was now posing as a friend of Mayor Johnson, but that two years ago Salen was quoted in the newspapers as saying that Johnsonism ought to be wiped out. Bernstein said Johnson told him this story of Salen in 1909, just prior to the municipal election:

"Salen wanted a renomination for a third term," Bernstein recounted. "He feared Mr. Johnson and came to him to ask his support. Mr. Johnson told Salen he would support him. Salen them assured Mr. Johnson of his loyalty. 'Stop right there, Charley,' Mr. Johnson replied. 'You'll be nominated and elected county clerk, but don't tell me about your loyalty. As soon as you are re-elected you'll be against me, and I'm telling you now so that you won't think you had me fooled.'"

Bernstein said this showed the bigness of heart of Mr. Johnson and that he knew, in his lifetime, that Salen was not loyal.

Baker then put the organization ticket for council-at-large. The committee recommended Ed Hanratty, Dan Pfahl, A. A. Benesch, John M. Sulzmann, John V. Kalina and W. E. MacEwen. It went through with an unanimous vote.

SPEAK AT LIBERTY PICNIC

Newton D. Baker and William H. Boyd to Attend Luna Outing.

Speeches by Newton D. Baker, candidate for the Democratic mayoralty nomination and by Attorney William H. Boyd, Republican nominee for mayor in 1905, will give a political tinge to the fifth annual picnic of the Personal Liberty league, in Luna park today. Discussion of the proposed amendments to the state constitution is expected to occupy the attention of the two principal speakers.

The league has a strong membership and is expected to soon make an indorsement of one of the mayoralty candidates. More than 40,000 persons are expected to attend the picnic. The league is making efforts to educate the members upon the meaning of the coming constitutional convention. Booklets have been prepared containing a set of questions and answers upon the reforms advocated, and these pamphlets will be distributed today. The questions deal with the initiative, referendum and recall.

The picnic opens at 9 o'clock, when runners will start in the marathon race that starts at Public square and ends on the athletic field at the park. A program of sports and games has been prepared.

In the evening, there will be a searchlight balloon ascension and parachute drop. The United German singers, composed of 300 members, will render several numbers during the evening. They will be under the direction of Dr. M. Francisci.

JUDGE ORDERS CUT IN JUSTICE COURTS

Reduces Quota From Five to One, Ending Fight by Commerce Chamber.

Order Effective First of Year Not Final Until Year 1914.

The two-year fight of the Chamber of Commerce to bring about the reduction in the number of city justice courts from five to one was brought to a conclusion yesterday when Probate Judge Hadden granted a motion filed by City Solicitor Baker covering the point at issue.

By the decision of Judge Hadden, the number of city justices is reduced from five to one, the order going into effect Jan. 1, 1912. Contrary to the anticipation of city and county officials, none of the city justices opposed the action.

As the result of Judge Hadden's order no justice ticket will be submitted to the voters of Cleveland this fall. Although the order is to become effective Jan. 1, its full effect will not be felt before 1914. Justices Chapman, Kabatchnick and Morrow will continue to hold office for the next two years, their terms not expiring until that time. The terms of Justices Terrell and Dowling expire Jan. 1.

Two years ago the Chamber of Commerce assigned a special committee to the work of investigating conditions in the justice courts of the city. The committee made a careful study of the courts and its findings were presented to the chamber for consideration. The work of the committee was crowned by the drafting of the chamber's first municipal court bill.

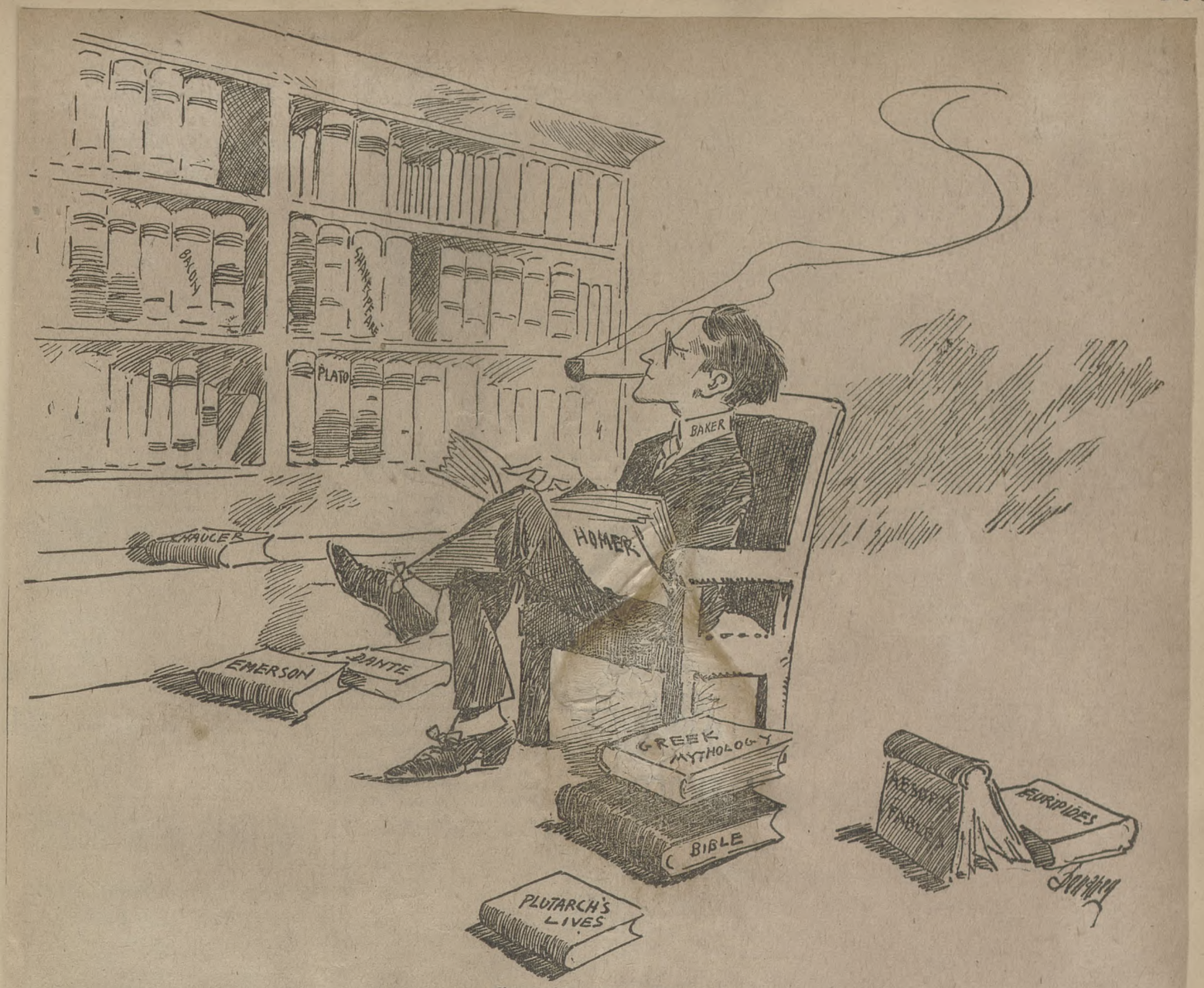
The bill, bearing the recommendations and passages calculated to correct so-called existing evils, as well as to reduce the number of justice courts, was presented to the legislature by Senator Mendelson. The passage of the bill was not without conditions, however, for before its passage the chamber was compelled to consent to a number of changes and amendments.

At the last legislature the chamber again caused its bill to be presented in the legislature by Representative Edwards, this time containing those things which had been amended in the first bill. The bill as presented was passed. With the passage of the bill, the chamber notified County Prosecutor Cline and City Solicitor Baker, both of whom filed petitions. About a month ago the city council also acted favorably to the bill. It was Baker's petition which was granted yesterday and which will cause the reduction in the number of justice courts.

The reduction was recommended by the Chamber of Commerce in view of the establishment the first of the year of the new municipal court, which will replace the justice court. One justice court must be maintained, however, to comply with the state statutes.

The petition of County Prosecutor Cline to have all county justices reduced to one in each township, with the exception of Bedford and Chagrin Falls townships, will be heard Aug. 1. A contest is expected to be made at this hearing.

It was stated last night that each of the five city justice courts handles annually a total of 2,500 cases, making in all 10,000 for the entire city.



Campaign ammunition.

SALEN STIRRED TO ANSWER OPPONENT

County Clerk Replies to Baker Attack, Using Solicitor's Words Against Him.

Denies Assailing Johnson and Insists He Stands on Merit.

Charles P. Salen has broken his silence. Newton D. Baker's application of Brutus and Caesar to Salen and Tom Johnson didn't move Salen, except to cause him to assert that he would not indulge in personalities, but Baker's application of the King David-Absalom biblical story and the fable of the lion and the fox in Aesop's fables, caused the county clerk to change his mind yesterday and he replied by calling Baker "a whelp."

Baker smiled broadly last night after reading Salen's answer.

"I was in hopes Mr. Salen would change his mind about defending his past record," said Baker. "That is all I care to say."

Salen issued his statement in reply to Baker's spech of Friday night late yesterday afternoon.

"When I became a candidate it was my firm intention to avoid all personalities and to rest my case solely upon the question of my fitness to hold the office as mayor," says Salen.

"When Mr. Baker made his attack the other day, I determined to ignore it, but the repetition last night of its willfully false and slanderous statements require some reply for the benefit of those who otherwise may take my silence as an admission. Mr. Baker's reference to Caesar recalls other lines of that play, which seem to fit his case exactly, 'Upon what meat hath this our Caesar fed, that he hath grown so great.' Before Mr. Baker assumes so much, he had better be a little more certain of his own position, and in view of the recent past with the charges made against him in connection with the trust agreement—so well known to us all—I think it would come with better grace for Mr. Baker to say a little less about his friendship for Tom.

"Mr. Baker's attempt to recite my political history may, perhaps, in part be excused for some of its inaccuracies, because of the fact that much of it was written while Mr. Baker was still voting for McKinley in West Virginia.

"What he says with reference to my election as a member of the big four to the Democratic national convention in 1904 is wholly without any foundation in fact, and he well knows it. Enmities growing out of the gubernatorial campaign of the year before, made the election of Tom L. Johnson, as a delegate-at-large, an absolute impossibility, and it was so recognized by all his friends. My own nomination and election came at the last minute, without any solicitation or effort on my part, whatsoever. My acceptance had Mr. Johnson's full approval, since it made it possible for me to assist in advancing the principles for which he was fighting. Mr. Johnson was too broadminded to allow a personal setback to interfere with his devotion to principle, and Mr. Baker grossly misrepresents his character, when he attributes such petty jealousy to him. At the national convention we worked in entire harmony, and it ill becomes one who assumes so much purity and high mindedness to resort to such petty misrepresentations and demagogy.

"Mr. Baker cannot question or attack my fitness or capacity to fill the office acceptably or my record in any public place that I have ever occupied, but with his own vulnerable record as city solicitor it is not surprising that he desires to make the fight as far away from his own weak line of defense as possible. For myself, if I cannot be nominated and elected on my merits, I do not want either to be nominated or elected.

"Mr. Baker in his speech Friday night, likened himself to a 'lion's whelp.' If he continues his course of villification and deliberate misrepresentation on the one hand, and seeking to take refuge behind a dead man's shroud on the other, instead of making a manly open fight on his own qualifications and record, unprejudiced people will soon come to the conclusion that in his case he has not misapplied the word 'whelp' as referring to himself."

BAKER PROCLAIMS FAITH IN LICENSE

Solicitor Tells Liberty League New Constitution Should Contain Plank.

Declares for Saloon Regulation of Type Johnson Permitted.

MORE CLASSIC ALLUSIONS

Democratic Candidates for Mayoralty Nomination Go to Ancient History and Fable to Find Each Others' Descriptions — Baker Urges "Regulatory Saloon License Plank" in New State Constitution and Believes Orderly Saloons Needn't Close Sundays.

Newton D. Baker, addressing an audience of 3,000 at the Personal Liberty league's annual picnic at Luna park last night, declared for a continuance of old Johnson-Kohler saloon policy which suppressed disorderly saloons and permitted the Sunday opening of saloons which were quiet and orderly. On the state saloon issue, he expressed himself against prohibition and in favor of "a rational, regulatory license law."

Baker's attitude on Sunday saloon opening, if stated less baldly than the platform declaration of Charles P. Salen, his rival for the Democratic nomination for mayor, is pretty much the same. Frank W. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, has not stated his position on the saloon question. His attitude in the saloon row last spring has led many of his supporters in church organizations to think he will come out in favor of enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

Charles P. Salen was at the meeting addressed by Baker. He said afterward that he did not care to comment on Baker's declaration. But he did issue a reply to the attack Baker made on him at the organization meeting and with Salen's reply, the controversy became even more rich in classic allusions.

Classical Allusions Many.

Baker in his attack quoted the David-Absalom Bible story, Aesop's fox and lion fable, and Shakespeare's Julius Caesar at Salen. Candidate Salen last night retorted with some more from Shakespeare.

"Upon what meat hath this, our Caesar, fed that he hath grown so great?" quoted Salen. Baker, he explained, was the Caesar in this allusion.

Incidentally, Mr. Baker, in his discussion of the saloon question last night, harked back to the trip of Noah in the ark, and introduced his audience to the troubles of a King John of England. This last was in reference to John's experience with a constitutional convention.

In declaring for regulated saloons in Cleveland, Mr. Baker last night repeated the arguments with which Tom Johnson and Harris Cooley met the opposition of Cleveland clergymen to open Sunday saloons.

"I have definite ideas on the saloon question," said Mr. Baker. "Ever since Noah came out of the ark men have been using the juice of the grape and other intoxicating liquors, and we have tried many remedies for the evils which have accompanied that use.

"We have tried raids on saloons. We have tried prohibition which does not prohibit. Tom Johnson saw in the saloon question not a moral question or an academic question, but one of administrative regulation. His theory was that the best men in the saloon business would join to abolish the evils allied with the business which did harm and which discredited the saloons.

"Saloons which permitted gambling and like evils were suppressed. Everybody knows how much conditions were improved under that policy. I had a part in the working out of that policy, and I say now that Johnson's policy met with my entire approval.

"Class distinctions have so grown in the cities that we have now the city problem of involuntary poverty. No sane man can deny that the abuse of intoxicating liquors has some part in bringing about such poverty in many instances. But it is no less true that men more often drink because they are miserable than are miserable because they drink."

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BAKER PROCLAIMS FAITH IN LICENSE

Solicitor Tells Liberty League New Constitution Should Contain Plank.

Declares for Saloon Regulation of Type Johnson Permitted.

MORE CLASSIC ALLUSIONS

Democratic Candidates for Mayoralty Nomination Go to Ancient History and Fable to Find Each Others' Descriptions — Baker Urges "Regulatory Saloon License Plank" in New State Constitution and Believes Orderly Saloons Needn't Close Sundays.

Newton D. Baker, addressing an audience of 3,000 at the Personal Liberty league's annual picnic at Luna park last night, declared for a continuance of old Johnson-Kohler saloon policy which suppressed disorderly saloons and permitted the Sunday opening of saloons which were quiet and orderly. On the state saloon issue, he expressed himself against prohibition and in favor of "a rational, regulatory license law."

Baker's attitude on Sunday saloon opening, if stated less baldly than the platform declaration of Charles P. Salen, his rival for the Democratic nomination for mayor, is pretty much the same. Frank W. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, has not stated his position on the saloon question. His attitude in the saloon row last spring has led many of his supporters in church organizations to think he will come out in favor of enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

Charles P. Salen was at the meeting addressed by Baker. He said afterward that he did not care to comment on Baker's declaration. But he did issue a reply to the attack Baker made on him at the organization meeting and with Salen's reply, the controversy became even more rich in classic allusions.

Classical Allusions Many.

Baker in his attack quoted the David-Absalom Bible story, Aesop's fox and lion fable, and Shakespeare's Julius Caesar at Salen. Candidate Salen last night retorted with some more from Shakespeare.

"Upon what meat hath this, our Caesar, fed that he hath grown so great?" quoted Salen. Baker, he explained, was the Caesar in this allusion.

Incidentally, Mr. Baker, in his discussion of the saloon question last night, harked back to the trip of Noah in the ark, and introduced his audience to the troubles of a King John of England. This last was in reference to John's experience with a constitutional convention.

In declaring for regulated saloons in Cleveland, Mr. Baker last night repeated the arguments with which Tom Johnson and Harris Cooley met the opposition of Cleveland clergymen to open Sunday saloons.

"I have definite ideas on the saloon question," said Mr. Baker. "Ever since Noah came out of the ark men have been using the juice of the grape and other intoxicating liquors, and we have tried many remedies for the evils which have accompanied that use.

"We have tried raids on saloons. We have tried prohibition which does not prohibit. Tom Johnson saw in the saloon question not a moral question or an academic question, but one of administrative regulation. His theory was that the best men in the saloon business would join to abolish the evils allied with the business which did harm and which discredited the saloons.

"Saloons which permitted gambling and like evils were suppressed. Everybody knows how much conditions were improved under that policy. I had a part in the working out of that policy, and I say now that Johnson's policy met with my entire approval.

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John J. Casey of Wilkesbarre, Pa., national organizer of the International Plumbers' union, spoke at a political meeting in behalf of Laurin W. Tilden, Democratic candidate for mayor, at labor headquarters, 310 Prospect-av N. E., last night. Casey urged that labor rally to Tilden's support.

Other speakers were Joe McGlory, Frank Kuehne, Frank Smith, John Sykes and Thomas Joyce.

Mayor Fesler, secretary of the Municipal association, is busily engaged investigating the records of aspirants for nomination at the primaries. Candidates are being called in one by one and all the available information possible to secure is being gathered.

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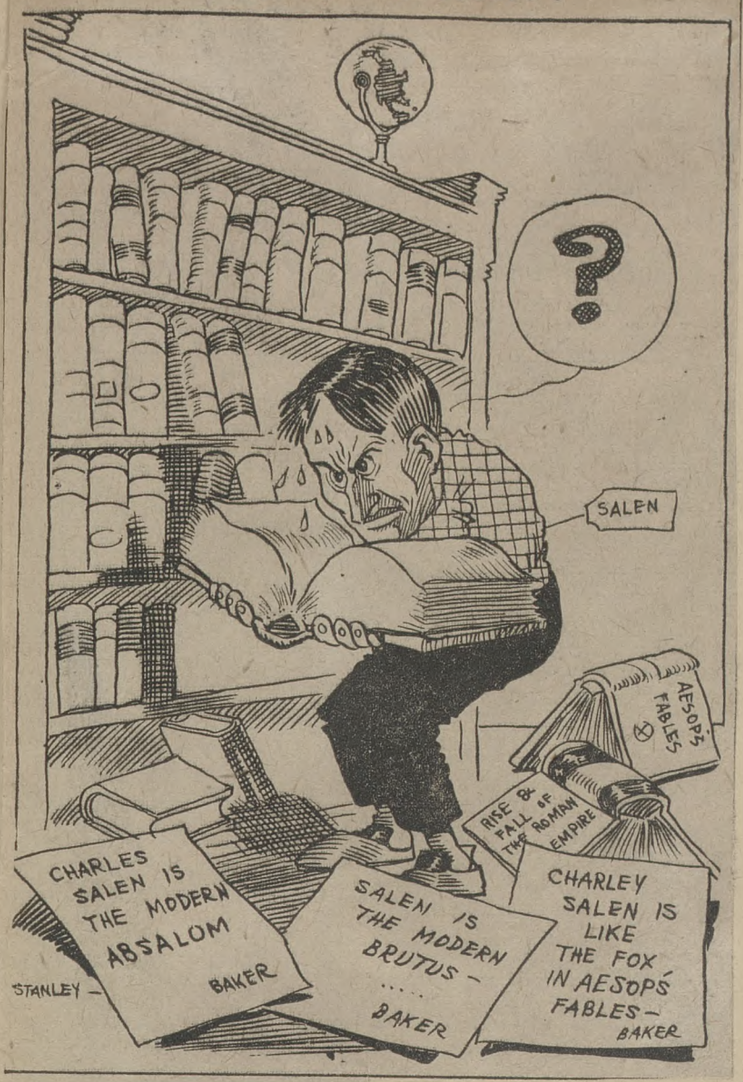
You're Another!



BAKER DODGES REFERENDUM PETITIONERS

City Solicitor Baker Monday sidestepped signing the petition being circulated by socialists calling for a referendum on the Tayler grant amendments passed by council July 10.

Baker was halted in Public square by a signature hunter.

"I'm for any kind of a referendum," Baker said, "and I'd like to sign this one, but some folk might say that the democratic organization is helping fight for a referendum."

Socialists claim to have the necessary 13,000 signatures. They made a city canvass Sunday. At several places in Public square men are stationed.

"We want to get 15,000 signatures," said P. J. Clare. We'll file them the latter part of the week."

HOGEN GOES A-FISHING AND, LIKE HIS RIVALS, QUOTES THE CLASSICS

Safety Director Uses Izaak Walton's Words and Councilman Morgan Talks Welsh as Republican Candidates Start for Michigan Lake.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, when he left for two weeks' fishing at Bear lake, Michigan, with D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, said he had nothing to add to the little he has had to say as a candidate, but that on his return a definite statement in the way of a declaration of intentions would be forthcoming.

"Meanwhile," said Mr. Hogen, "we will find some harmless sport to content us, and pass away a little time."

This remark caused no great comment until yesterday, when it was pointed out that Mr. Hogen was quoting the classic "Compleat Angler" of Izaak Walton, and had contributed his bit to a preliminary campaign already rich in allusion to classic literature. A full quotation of the remark paraphrased by Mr. Hogen on his departure from Cleveland would have been, "We'll tell tales, or sing ballads, or make a catch, or find some harmless sport to content us, and pass away a little time."

All Mr. Morgan, candidate for the nomination for city solicitor had to say in the way of public statement just prior to his departure for Bear lake with Mr. Hogen was:

"Thelyn gwlad lodd-tries torion enwogion."

But this was neither classic, nor a comment on politics, so far as can be discovered, being part of a speech in Welsh, made by Mr. Morgan at the picnic of Cleveland Welshmen at Euclid Beach earlier in the afternoon.

Newton D. Baker has quoted Mister Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" at his rival Charles P. Salen. He has quoted the David-Absalom Bible story and the late Mr. Aesop's fable of the fox and the lion at the same undismayed Mr. Salen. Incidently he has referred to the trip of Noah in the ark, and had introduced to an audience at Luna Park the troubles of King John of England, with a constitutional convention.

Mr. Salen has come back at Mr. Baker with a quotation from Shakespeare comparing Baker to the late Mister Caesar with this comment:

"Upon what meat hath this our Caesar fed that he hath grown so great?"

But so far no one has quoted Latin. While practical politicians at the Luna Park picnic of the Personal Liberty league were discussing the classic allusions of the campaign late Saturday night the rumor went out that County Recorder Paul Schreiner had quoted Latin in comment on the controversy between Mr. Salen and Mr. Baker. Mr. Schreiner, when found at the park, denied that he had quoted Latin in comment on the political situation, and John Goldenbogen of the county commissioners' office, who was with Mr. Schreiner at the time, said that while Mr. Schreiner had made a remark not fully understood by those about him it was quite possible that those who thought Mr. Schreiner commented on the political situation in classic Latin might be mistaken.

Yesterday Mr. Schreiner added to his previous denial an explanation in which he said that the language he had used was French, not Latin, and that he was not commenting on the political situation, but was referring to something to eat. He had used a French phrase, he said, which may be found on almost any restaurant menu card.

As far as could be learned last night no classic allusion had been contributed to the campaign within the past twenty-four hours. No one had quoted Emerson, Dante or Chaucer, and no one had referred to any of the gods of Greek mythology. Laurin W. Tilden, candidate for the Democratic nomination, said he didn't think he had anything to say in the way of reference to the classics, and Miner G. Norton, candidate for the Republican nomination against Mr. Hogen, could not be reached.

Some politicians were inclined to think last night that the influence of Mr. Baker in the campaign was responsible for its enrichment in classic allusions. Others said that Mr. Baker's public appearance so far had not been distinguished by a display of academic learning, but that, on the contrary, his appearances had been extremely and radically democratic.

It was pointed out in this connection that he smoked a pipe when he talked at organization meetings, and, more, had removed his coat on divers occasions and talked in his shirt sleeves.

If Maurice Maschke has contributed nothing to the library of classic comments on the campaign, this may be because Mr. Maschke has had no comment for publication. He has devoted himself to his book collecting, and to the mastery of auction bridge whist, which is explained to be many times more intricate and intellectual than bridge.

John J. Casey, national organizer of the International Association of Plumbers, who has been in Cleveland in the interest of Laurin W. Tilden, as candidate for mayor, returns to Cleveland today, for the plumbers' picnic at Silver lake. Mr. Tilden will be at the picnic, shaking hands.

Tilden continues his handshaking campaign this week, visiting railroad yards and shops to talk to the men in the interest of his candidacy. The Federation of Labor is sending to Cleveland national representatives of most of the organizations affiliated with it, to boom Mr. Tilden's candidacy. They will follow Mr. Casey, who came last week for the plumbers.

INJUNCTION HALTS CHOICE OF TEXTS

Education Board Barred From Throwing Out Ginn & Co. Books.

Action Follows Dispute On Payment of Freight.

Just as President F. H. Haserot of the board of education was about to use his gavel in opening yesterday afternoon's board session, a restraining order was served on the board members from the common pleas court. All the paper stated was that a taxpayer named J. E. Paisley had sued the board of education; that the summons was returned Aug. 14, and that there must be an answer by Sept. 2, on the part of the several defendants.

It developed later, although officially unknown to the school board members, that Judge Harvey Keeler had granted a temporary restraining order, enjoining the board of education from rescinding the text book contract awarded to Ginn & Co., school book publishers, last April. In court Attorney A. A. Bemis represented Ginn & Co., and Assistant Solicitor Hostettler appeared for the school board.

Not wishing to transact official school board business with a court injunction hanging over their heads, President Haserot called for a quick adjournment until the defendants in the legal action could obtain the pleadings in the case.

In the court petition filed by Ginn & Co., yesterday, the text book fight hinges on the question of the legality of the school board's ruling on the payment of freight charges on books. When the last book contracts were awarded, the school board stipulated that the publishers must pay the freight charges. Ginn & Co. held that the Ohio school law was to the effect that boards of education must meet such cost from the contingent fund. Ginn & Co., further alleges that City Solicitor Baker so ruled to the school board several months ago. The court petition states that the board of education still insists upon the acceptance of illegal methods.

The plaintiff maintains, furthermore, "that it is the intention of certain school board members to eliminate the books of Ginn & Co. from the Cleveland schools; and that this intention is not based upon any question of literary merit, educational value or purchase price, but to gratify the personal animosity of some of the defendants and to enable them to award said text books to another publisher favored by the same members."

"We shall fight this issue to the finish in the courts of law," said J. W. Swartz, Ginn & Co.'s agent, yesterday. "We will find out whether the Ohio school laws are correct or whether publishers can be ruled and dictated to by F. H. Haserot. City Solicitor Baker has supported our contention. It is unfortunate that this situation has arisen, but we were compelled to uphold our rights."

The position of the school board has been that school book publishers have always paid freight on the books and that Ginn & Co. was not being discriminated against this year.

Supt. Elson had been instructed at the last meeting of the board to make out such lists of books which had been originally assigned to Ginn & Co. Action would probably have been taken on the lists at yesterday's session had not the court interfered.

Last week Board Member Haserot introduced a resolution to rescind the contract awarded to Ginn & Co. on the ground that it refused to carry out its contract. There was another resolution providing for an alteration in the list of text books which, if put in force, will prevent Ginn & Co. from complying with the requirements for furnishing fifty-eight of the eighty-one different text books required for the Cleveland schools. It is to prevent both of these resolutions being put into effect that the injunction is sought.

"I shall insist upon an immediate hearing of the case," said Judge Keeler. "Here it is with the opening of the schools but a month away and the text book question is tied up in an injunction suit. Not later than the middle of this month the school books ought to be here ready for distribution to the various schools. Unless there is immediate action and the question disposed of this week, there is no telling how badly the schools may be tied up on the opening date. What can be done if there are no books with which to work? In my opinion it is unfortunate, to say the least, that school board dissension should occur on the text book question at this late date, especially when all that is involved is a few dollars represented by the disputed payment of freight costs on the text books which now ought to be on the way here."

POETRY AND MYTHS TO HOGEN'S RESCUE

Councilman Alburn Replies to Baker With Quotes From Gentle Muses.

Says Solicitor's Yarn of Life Has Been Twisted by His Theories.

"Arma virumque cano."

City Councilman John A. Alburn said this last night in his address at a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican club in Rock's hall, Woodland-av and E. 55th-st.

It was an organization meeting. A box of fat, brown cigars had been passed and lighted, and the ward workers, city employes and others had lined up with their coats off, filling the chairs set in rows across the hall.

"Spin, Clotho, spin. Lacchesus twist and Atrophus sever," said Mr. Alburn in the words of the poet, and followed up the quotation with the explanation that Clotho, Lacchesus and Atrophus were the three fates of Greek mythology. He referred to Newton D. Baker as Cleopatra and as Helen of Troy. Councilman Alburn, known as a retainer of Senator Burton, was an honor man at college, and his speech last night was as full of classic allusions as a caraway cake is full of seeds. Gems of classic thought dotted his talk on political conditions in Cleveland as currants dot a frosted breakfast bun.

The ward workers looked sidewise at each other as Alburn began. They shifted in their chairs and then all faced the speaker, looking serious. The second classic allusion was received with prolonged applause, as were each which followed, when Mr. Alburn brought his speech to a close with the statement that "arma virumque cano," after familiar reference to Helen of Troy, Cleopatra and Odysseus, Billy Eggers, formerly deputy sheriff; John Platz, chairman of the meeting; Niles Silenius, the secretary; Elmer Keck and John Korbeck all agreed that the speaker of the evening "was there" all right with the classic stuff.

Newton D. Baker attacked his rival for the Democratic nomination for mayor last week with a reference to the David-Absalom Bible story, the fox and lion fable of Mr. Aesop, and the Julius Caesar of the late Mr. Shakespeare. Mr. Salen had made his reply to Baker in the words of Shakespeare:

"Upon what meat hath this, our Caesar, fed that he hath grown so great?"

Frank G. Hogen, candidate for the Republican nomination, quoted the classic "Compleat Angler" of Izaak Walton, when he left Saturday with D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, on a fishing trip to Bear lake, Michigan. But not until last night had any of the political speakers referred to Greek mythology or quoted Latin.

In his reference to the three fates, Mr. Alburn explain that the yarn which passed through their fair hands was Newton D. Baker's political life, which is to be cut short by the voters in the coming election.

"Baker came to Cleveland," said Alburn, "spinning fine theories with all the charm of Helen of Troy and all the enchantment of Cleopatra."

A stout man with a red mustache, who sat on the back row near the wall, took a firmer grip on his cigar, and tilted back in his chair, looking dazed.

"The yarn of his life," continued Mr. Alburn, "has been twisted firmer as he has matched one theory to another and compromised them to fit political conditions. The Democratic party in Cleveland has gone to Baker for advice as the Amphictony went to the Delphic oracles."

The ward workers who heard this ran their fingers under their collars to loosen up the neckbands. The stout worker on the back row tilted his chair still further back and rocked to and fro.

"Arma virumque cano," said Mr. Alburn, and the man with a red mustache, tilting his chair back still further in his confusion, went over with a bang. Billy Eggers and another worker helped him up, while Alburn went on with the speech.

The "arma virumque cano" came after Mr. Alburn had traced the history of city government from the distant past down to Aug. 3, 1911.

"Arma virumque cano," said Mr. Alburn. "I sing of arms and the man. It matters little what systems of municipal government are put in force if good men do not fill the offices. The mayor the city needs is a man who is practical, a man who knows the people and their wants, we want a builder, a man of good, common sense who will set in and build up the city, and Frank G. Hogen is such a man."

Batteries of Democratic orators were again turned on Charles P. Salen at meetings of the fourth ward Tilden club and the twenty-fifth ward regular organization in widely separated sections of the city last night. Newton D. Baker took a day off and didn't appear at either gathering.

Maurice Bernstein represented Baker at last night's meetings. Dan Cull, George P. Baer, Edward Hanratty, E. J. Hopple, A. J. Pearson, William MacEwen, Virgil Terrell and Anthony Gaughm were other speakers. All but Terrell declared emphatically for Newton D. Baker's nomination in the primary. Terrell didn't mention the mayoralty contest.

Bernstein practically forced the speakers to declare one way or the other. He said there could be no half way measures in the present contest, that every Democrat would have to be for or against the things Tom L. Johnson stood for.

"It is not a fight between Newton D. Baker and Charles P. Salen," he asserted. It is a fight between Tom Johnson's principles, now represented by Newton D. Baker's candidacy on the one hand, and job seeking, represented by Charles P. Salen, on the other. Salen is a crafty politician. He's out working all the time. His lieutenants are also busy, but if the Democrats vote on primary day they will bury Salen under an avalanche so deep that he will never come to life again.

"A year ago last May, Tom L. Johnson said, 'I've told Charley that after this I propose to have all my enemies in front of me.' Charley is out in the open now, as Mr. Baker says, and we propose to keep him there. There can be no compromise. Mr. Johnson threw down the gauntlet to Charley. He didn't propose that Charley should have control and Mr. Johnson's friends will not permit it now."

William Monaghan, 10014 Ostend-av N. E., formerly an entry for council-at-large, withdrew yesterday and entered as a candidate for vice mayor. Monaghan is running on the Salen ticket.

Other entries at the board of elections yesterday included P. H. Kaiser, Republican, municipal judge for the four-year term; Fred E. Bruce, Republican, board of education, north district; Edward D. Loewe, Democrat, council, sixth ward; W. E. Cassidy, Republican, ninth ward; Samuel E. Woods, Republican, eleventh ward, and Henry Johnson, Republican, tenth ward.

The Italian Democratic clubs of the ninth and twelfth wards have indorsed Newton D. Baker for mayor, William H. McGannon for chief justice of the municipal court, Edward Hanratty for councilman-at-large and Joseph McGinty for ninth ward coun-

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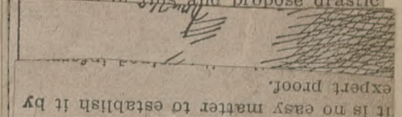

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[illegible] with the advantage he claims to have gained through the raid of Tuesday night and the gas found, to have an expert gas engineer in the employ of the city take up the situation and proceed, as the ordinance provides, with an expert investigation that will determine many facts the city may want to know, and that could not be secured by the employment of ordinary talent.

Calls City Handicapped.

"Cities, generally, are at a great disadvantage in a contention with a gas company," Lea said yesterday, "for the reason that city employes are without the technical knowledge of gas production that makes it possible to build up a case it an investigation is started. It is usually very [illegible] for a city to get a position of strategic advantage; that position the gas company usually occupies. If it denies the charge the city may make, it is no easy matter to establish it by

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Members of the committee are not convinced of this and propose drastic action in retaliation. The trouble lies in the fact that evidence seems to indicate that the state officials, outside of the governor, are aiding Salen. The state tax commission, the dairy and food commissioner and the fire marshal are involved. James P. Madigan is employed by the tax commission. Madigan, on state time and under state pay, so the regulars charge, is spending most of his time here aiding Salen.

State employes under the food commissioner and the fire marshal from this county are friendly to Baker. It is charged that these state officials have taken such action with reference to the Cleveland men that it is clearly understood they are opposed to Baker. That is why some of the regulars have their war clubs in hand and propose, after the primary, if not before, to take retaliatory measures.

If the situation becomes serious the chances are that the Cuyahoga organization will join hands with E. A. Hanley of Dayton in the fight Hanley is crediting with leading against Gov. Harmon and that the governor will have serious trouble in a number of the congressional districts of the state. Committeemen feel that Gov. Harmon, if favorable to Baker, should take some decisive action.

The possibility of opposition to Gov. Harmon here was the most interesting political gossip of the day yesterday. Minor Democratic candidates spoke before the Twenty-first Ward Democratic club last night and some Republican candidates spoke to the Sunset club on the West Side, but for the time being at least the classics were dropped.

The campaign committee of the League of Republican Clubs met last night and discussed plans for the annual outing at Luna park Aug. 19. The committee will have the usual statesmen's village. There will also be a Marathan race. J. W. Marshall, 210 city hall, is in charge of the race and entries can be filed with him up to Aug. 16. Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania has been invited to speak. An invitation was extended President Taft, but he will be unable to accept.

Many candidates filed their petitions with the board of elections yesterday and entries included E. J. Thobaben and E. W. Dissette, both Republicans, for the four-year term as municipal judge; Fred W. Green, Democrat, for the two-year term; Harry B. Cassidy and R. R. Hawkins, Republicans, for council-at-large; E. H. Benhoff, Republican, council, fifth ward; R. A. Dinse, Republican, seventh ward, and Tom L. Elliot, Democrat, twenty-first ward.

There will be Democratic meetings tonight at Anderson's hall, Madison-av N. W., and W. 96th-st, at Democratic readquarters and at 2242 Scovill-av S. E., when the United Colored Democracy league will be organized.

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FOR PRICES LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE

Sale Opens Beginning Thursday, August 10, at 9 a.m.
All Cleveland People Should Make Preparations to Be On Hand
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This entire stock will be marked for prices less than the cost of manufacture.

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SPECIAL NOTICE!
Knowing that many thousands of people will share in the purchase of this stock, we therefore hereto announce the dates of this public sale.
Opening August 10, and continuing 12 days, closing August 23.
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This entire stock must be closed out and sold in 12 days' time.

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The decision dissolves the injunction and leaves the board free to make the change.

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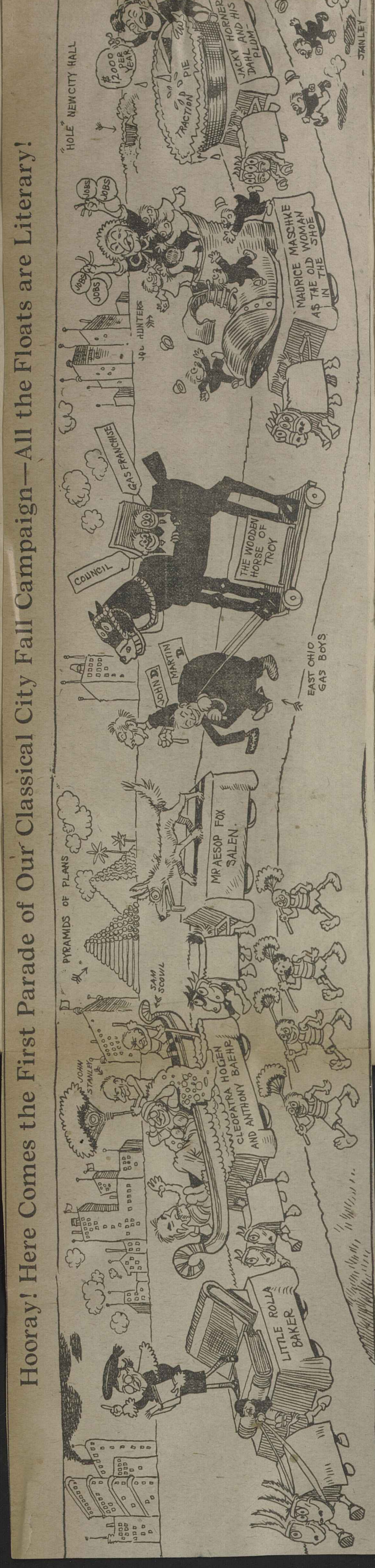

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Norton Counts on Wit and Hogen on Short Sentences to Win Ballots.

Republican Candidates to Avoid Classical Allusions.

Miner G. Norton, on the eve of his speaking campaign for the Republican nomination for mayor, plans to discomfit his opponents and divert his hearers with humorous anecdotes, while Frank G. Hogen, director of public safety, and the organization candidate for the nomination for mayor, is to come before the public in a series of serious talks with voters, in "heart-to-heart" fashion, with quotations from Elbert Hubbard and other business philosophers. Both, as their campaigning has been laid out by political advisers, are to avoid the references to classic literature which has marked the campaign since Newton D. Baker quoted Aesop at Mr. Salen and Mr. Salen retorted in the words of Shakespeare.

Mr. Hogen's speechmaking is to start immediately on his return from Bear lake, Michigan, the last of this week. It will be his first political speechmaking. He had none of it in the campaign which preceded the election of Mayor Baehr, but has gained some experience in public speaking in the last few months. One of his first addresses was on Arbor day. Again he spoke at the dedication of the Tuberculosis hospital on Cleveland day.

As Mr. Hogen is to run as a "business candidate" his speechmaking, as planned, is to be fashioned in the style of the advertisement writers. Short sentences, with a punch in them. Mr. Hogen quoted business maxims of Elbert Hubbard and other philosophers of business in his talks to the police, which preceded the sailing of Chief Kohler for Bonn-on-the-Rhine. The administration workers who have been preparing campaign material for Mr. Hogen since he left for Bear lake have included more maxims, epigrams and aphorisms by Elbert Hubbard among the figures they have compiled in defense of the present administration.

The speechmaking material now ready for Mr. Hogen's use runs like this:

It cost the city $1,858.10 a mile to lay sidewalks in 1909. In 1910 it cost only $1,585.10. This is a saving in cost of 14 6-10 per cent.

A growing business is always eliminating the employes who watch the clock.

The garbage plant cost the city $10,314 the first six months of 1910. The last six months of 1910 and the first six months of 1911, it has been self-supporting.

No administration can be stronger than the men behind it.

The worker who works merely with his own benefit in mind doesn't get much benefit.

It is expected that Mr. Hogen's first addresses will be before small gatherings to give him practice. The advice his advisers have ready to submit to him is to leave all oratory to the other speakers and to go before the voters with serious talks, in short sentences. They expect that Mr. Hogen will be able to drive home the figures which are to prove the city administration a business success. They think a gesture he has already developed will aid in this. He pounds his palm with his fist.

Administration men who saw Mr. Hogen pound his palm with his fist on his recent speechmaking appearances before he became a candidate are enthusiastic. The preparation of campaign material for Mr. Hogen's use goes on at city hall this week. They figure that the success of a defense of the administration depends much on the first impression made by the figures on the minds of voters, and careful attention is being given to their preparation.

Miner G. Norton, who opposes Mr. Hogen for the nomination, is expected to open his speaking campaign a few days before Mr. Hogen's return. Mr. Norton believes that the old ideas of campaign speaking followed by the late Senator Hanna are best. He thinks campaign audiences are better held by humorous ancedotes to point an argument than by references to Greek mythology, the fables of Aesop, or the dramas of Mr. Shakespeare.

He has been arranging a collection of new stories for his speechmaking, in which he is expected to open this week a sharp criticism of the administration.

A score of minor candidates who registered their petitions at the board of elections Saturday begin speechmaking this week at ward meetings, both Democratic and Republican.

In the published lists of candidates prepared by the board Saturday, the name Charles D. Jamieson, candidate for council from the tenth ward was omitted. The board will revise the list to include Jamieson today.

L. W. Tilden, candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor with the backing of many labor organizations, spent Sunday at Cedar Point, and shook hands with 547, many of whom assured him of their support. Miner G. Norton is spending the summer on the lake shore near Painesville. He has heard some new stories there which are to figure in his speechmaking.

One is about a man who hurried into the smoking car of a suburban train and cried:

"Has anyone here a flask of whisky? A lady just fainted in the other car."

A flask was forthcoming. The man drained it.

"Thanks," he said. "It always knocks me out to see a lady faint."

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PRESS, AUGUST 7, 1911.-

327 PATRIOTS FOR CITY JOBS

Three hundred and twenty-seven—count 'em—327 candidates for city jobs are lurking around the corners waylaying Mr. Common People to take his vote away from him.

The entry lists for the municipal primaries closed at midnight Saturday. The list of candidates looks like a telephone directory. There are five candidates for mayor, four for vice-mayor, two for auditor, three for treasurer, 11 for member of school board, 41 for municipal judge, five for clerk of municipal court, 172 for council, and a scad of others who want to be assessors.

President Haserot of the board of education, failed to enter for another term. Frank G. Hogen, Miner G. Norton, Newton D. Baker, Charles P. Salen and Lauren W. Tilden comprise the mayoralty candidates.

Women suffragists are going to try to stir up interest in a constitutional provision giving women the right to vote by getting all Cleveland women to vote at the school elections, if possible.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1911.

PLANS TO ENJOIN EAST OHIO GAS CO.

Mayor Baehr Writes Daly He Must Comply With Ordinances.

President Says He Wants to Know Results of Analyses.

Following a meeting with City Solicitor Baker in which he requested the city's legal adviser to report upon the method to be pursued by the city in bringing the natural gas claims of the city before the courts, Mayor Baehr late yesterday afternoon forwarded a letter to President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co. directing him to comply with the natural and artificial gas ordinances recently passed by the council.

The mayor is planning to ask the courts to enjoin the East Ohio Gas Co. from mixing natural gas with artificial gas and to compel the company to refund the money which the city will claim should be returned because of the alleged use of natural gas in connection with the artificial gas output in July.

Questioned as to the city's recourse the city solicitor stated yesterday that he did not wish to give an off-hand opinion and that he would report to the mayor later. Mayor Baehr will await his report before acting.

The city changed its line of action yesterday. Instead of inviting President Daly to the city hall to inspect the data gathered by Public Service Director Lea and his assistants in the gas house raid on the night of Aug. 1, the mayor forwarded the East Ohio representative a letter charging a violation of the natural and artificial gas ordinances recently passed and inclosing with his letter copies of the statements of City Chemist Taussig and Chemist P. L. Hobbs.

The analyses are not included in the letters, however. On receiving the letter President Daly stated that he would ask for the analyses. City officials indicated yesterday that these would be withheld together with other data that has been collected and may later be needed as evidence.

"The mayor does not charge in his letter that the gas was adulterated," said President Daly. "We want to know what they found and where they found it. Of course natural gas may have been taken from a natural gas pipe. The only thing that has developed thus far is that the gas is too good. The people are not complaining."

Following is Mayor Baehr's letter in part:

It is apparent from reports and from other evidence in the hands of Service Director Lea that for a period of approximately six weeks your company has not been complying with the provisions of ordinance 19997-A of the city of Cleveland, which requires your company to furnish to consumers artificial gas of certain specified quality.

It is also apparent that in violation of ordinance No. 19996-A of the city of Cleveland, which authorizes your company to sell and distribute natural gas at a cost not to exceed 30 cents net per 1,000 cubic feet, you have been mixing said natural gas with artificial gas and thereby selling and distributing natural gas at a cost to the consumer in excess of 30 cents net per 1,000 cubic feet.

You are therefore directed at once to comply with the provisions of ordinance No. 19997-A, which requires you to furnish an unadulterated artificial gas.

You are further directed to discontinue the mixing of natural gas with artificial gas and to comply with the provisions of ordinance No. 19996-A, which requires that in so far as a supply of natural gas can be obtained, the East Ohio Gas Co. shall extend its pipes and mains, shall permit service connection for the supply of natural gas to be made by any person requiring the same, and shall furnish the city and its inhabitants with such quantities of natural gas as they may require.

A new turn was given the gas situation yesterday when a letter from Senator Pomerene was received by County Prosecutor Cline, asking for detailed information as to the actions of the East Ohio Gas Co. The information is to be used in connection with his resolution instructing the department of justice to bring criminal prosecution against the officers of the Standard Oil Co. The county prosecutor on receiving the letter forwarded a copy of the East Ohio Gas ordinance, together with a statement of recent developments in the controversy.

Ira O. Hoffman, secretary to Director Lea, received a report yesterday to the effect that the pipe from which the gas had been drawn for testing purposes now appears to contain steam. The pipe was cold Friday, it was reported, and Saturday it appeared to contain steam.

"I don't think this will hurt the city's case," said Hoffman.

Health Officer Friedrich declared yesterday that water gas was the most dangerous gas produced, because of the presence of carbon monoxide.

"The slightest leak may prove fatal to users," he said. "I wouldn't permit water gas in my home."

CLEVELAND PRESS, AUGUST 8,

MAY ASK COURT TO STOP GAS ADULTERATION

A suit to enjoin the East Ohio Gas Co. from mixing natural gas with its artificial product will be filed by the city if City Solicitor Baker, after investigation, rules that such a suit will have standing in court.

Baker may report to Mayor Baehr on the advisability of the suit Tuesday. He was asked by Baehr late Monday whether this would be proper recourse in the city's fight to prevent further adulteration of its 80-cent gas by the East Ohio. Baker didn't want to give an off-hand report.

President Daly of the East Ohio appeared only mildly interested in a letter from Mayor Baehr stating that analysis of the 80-cent gas showed it was adulterated with 30-cent natural gas.

"What are you going to do about it?" Daly was asked.

"Nothing," he said. "This letter establishes nothing except that the city's chemists report they have found natural gas in pipes at our E. 62d-st plant. That proves nothing."

The detailed analysis of the gas will not be submitted to the company.

"That evidence will be submitted to the courts, not to the East Ohio," Baehr declares.

PRESS, AUGUST 9, 1911.

MORGAN COMES BACK TO ASSIST IN GAS 'CRISIS'

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Morgan met with Baehr, City Solicitor Baker and Assistant Solicitor Wilcox in a long discussion of the situation. When the meeting broke up, Morgan shook his head in answer to questions as to whether he had been able to locate any life buoys. Baehr likewise was silent.

Baehr announced before Wednesday's meeting that the city's course of action now depended on rulings from Baker as to whether the company could be enjoined under its franchise from mixing natural with artificial gas and selling the mixture at artificial gas rates. On this decision, too, rests the action of the city in refusing to pay its July bills.

Baker's ruling will not be given before Thursday, but points brought out in the conference Wednesday were not satisfactory to the mayor. Baker indicated that the entire case would rest on the definition of "artificial" gas. It is held not improbable that any gas produced artificially, even though one of its ingredients may be natural gas, would be "artificial" within the meaning of the law. The only question concerning it, then, would be whether it filled specifications as to heat and light units.

Morgan, who was fishing at Bear lake with Safer Hogen, whose running mate he is to be in the fall campaign, cut short his fishing and campaign planning when he heard of the way the East Ohio had been behaving under his pet ordinance.

As the councilmanic sponsor for the gas ordinances, and as the closest legal adviser to the mayor within the party, he is looked to by the administration to point out to the company wherein they have misconstrued their liberties under his franchise.

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Democratic Factions Have First Test of Strength at Ward Meeting.

Former County Clerk's Followers Elated by Display of Power.

HOGEN OPENS AT PICNIC

Safety Director to Address League of Republican Clubs at Luna Aug. 19 and Norton Also Will be Given Chance—Howland Orator of the Day—Personal Liberty League Passes Upon Citizens' Choice for Constitutional Convention Delegates.

The first clash of the regular Democratic organization, under the leadership of Newton D. Baker, with the Cleveland Democracy, under the leadership of Charles P. Salen, following the closing of the list of entries for the primary race for mayor, took place in the fourth ward at the meeting of the Harmon club Tuesday evening and resulted in a draw.

The clash of these opposing forces and the circumstances under which the battle was fought were discussed with much interest wherever politicians gathered yesterday. The Baker forces were by no means dismayed over the developments. They were lining up their forces for a harder battle at the next encounter. The Salen forces were elated over the disclosures, claiming it gave their candidate increased prestige in the mayoralty race.

Recently the Harmon club in the fourth ward decided to ask Baker to speak before the club next Tuesday night. The Harmon club has about 300 members and is the successor of the old-time organization that flourished there for many years under the name of the Tilden club. There are many Baker supporters in the ward and in the club. There are, also, many Salen supporters in the ward and in the club.

Salen supporters objected to one candidate being given an advantage over the other. If one Democratic candidate for mayor was to speak in the ward under the auspices of the club, why not the other? asked the Salen supporters. Because of this difference of opinion there were many members in place when the club was called to order Tuesday evening. The struggle started at once and it was almost midnight when the president declared the meeting adjourned.

Dispute is Warm.

Baker men insisted that the invitation to Baker stand just as it was given. Salen men insisted if one candidate for mayor came, there must be room for the other. Many adherents of each man spoke, often with emphasis. It was a hot night and a hotter meeting. Each side felt the importance of the struggle and believed it would have a bearing on the campaign. There was no proposition for arbitration.

After hours of argument it was decided by vote to rescind the action of the previous week inviting Mr. Baker to speak. It was then decided to ask each candidate to send a representative to the meeting of the Harmon club next Tuesday night to speak. The opposition to each candidate was so pointed that the club officers decided not to invite them personally, but to ask that each be represented by proxy, the proxy being expected to speak for his chief and deliver the message the chief would deliver were he present.

Friends of Salen figured it a victory that they were able to have the original action of the club rescinded. Even if their candidate did not get a chance to appear and speak in person, it was some comfort to know the other candidate did not get the chance, they declared.

Many Organization Meetings.

The regular Democratic organization is working hard on its ward organization and is holding meetings nightly where candidates and party advisers are talking. Last evening there was a meeting at 10636 St. Clair-av, at which Ralph Edwards and others spoke. Tonight the principal meeting will be held at Finkbeiner's hall, Jefferson-av and W. 10th-st.

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Other speakers at the meeting were George Baer, Ralph Edwards, A. J. Pearson, Maurice Bernstein, candidates for municipal judge; John Krause, candidate for city treasurer, and Robert Foster, George Ott and W. E. McEwen, who are running for the city council.

J. E. Byrne, president of the club, was the presiding officer of the evening.

The Emanuel Levine club was formed last evening at Liberty hall, E. 22d-st and Orange-av, with the following officers: President, John Sarra; vice president, Frank Loschiavo; secretary, Henry Lefkowitz; treasurer, Nick Rini; sergeant-at-arms, A. Rosenstein. The chairman of the meeting was Samuel Davis. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Judge Emanuel Levine for a position on the bench of the new municipal court.

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The Arnett Republican club will meet tonight at Silvestro's hall and will be addressed by several of the city candidates.

All voters who voted the Republican ticket, and all voters who voted the Democratic ticket at the November election in 1910 must vote the same ticket at the primary, according to instructions issued for the guidance of election officers. Under this rule Republicans who voted for Harmon last fall may vote with ease at the Democratic primaries, many politicians claim.

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Mayor Baehr, Councilman D. E. Morgan, City Solicitor Baker and Assistant Solicitor E. K. Wilcox were in conference for two hours yesterday on the gas controversy, discussing the situation forced by the raid of the East Ohio gas plant and the charge that natural gas was being mixed in important quantities with the artificial product sold to the gas users of the city. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the facts developed and decide on the legal course the city will adopt to force a compliance with its demands by the East Ohio Gas Co.

When he left the office for the day Solicitor Baker said he was not ready to make any statement of the legal aspects of the case or announce what course the city might elect to pursue.

It was stated yesterday that the words "artificial gas" were used in the franchise, as it was in the old grant, and that any other term would have been wrong and harmful. Officials claim that had the term "manufactured gas" been employed it would have been much easier to palm off some inferior mixture as manufactured gas. They claim also it would have been absurd to have attempted to define the particular method of making gas or to fix the ingredients by name and in proportion.

President Daly was out of the city yesterday and nothing from his company was made public.

EAST OHIO MUST STOP GAS DOPING

—CANDIDATE MORGAN.

Spokesman of Administration Declares City Will Stop Adulteration by Injunction.

WRIGHT BALKS AT BILLS

Gas Expert Marks is Loaded With Responsibility for Safeguards in City's Franchises.

Councilman D. E. Morgan, republican candidate for city solicitor and city administration mouthpiece in defending the East Ohio gas ordinances, Thursday issued a statement declaring that the ordinances bind the company by more drastic regulations than the original grants, and asserting his confidence in the city's ability to enjoin the company from mixing 30-cent natural gas with its artificial product, and selling the mixture at 80 cents. He is willing to stand or fall, he indicated, by the outcome of the city's gas fight.

At the same time Morgan was declaring the East Ohio ordinances valid and efficient, City Auditor Hiland B. Wright issued a statement declaring the ordinances were null and void, and refusing to pay bills incurred by the city under them.

Morgan Declares War.

Morgan declares flatly that the company "can and will be prevented" from mixing 30-cent gas and selling it at 80 cents. "I assume full responsibility for this statement," he declares.

"The company's claim that the gas is satisfactory is only a subterfuge," he says, "and is simply a round-about way of getting 80 cents for 30-cent gas."

Say Marks Did It.

William D. Marks, the city's gas expert during the franchise negotiations, is given credit for the provisions denning the kind and quality of gas to be given. Morgan says this provision was an important modification of the original ordinances which carried no such provisions.

Emphasis is placed on the claim that no new franchise was passed—that the city was bound by old franchise and was powerless to do anything but fix price. As final defense of the ordinances, Morgan says:

"They are as stringent as anything to be found in any similar ordinance and much more drastic than in the original franchise."

The statement in full:

Morgan's Statement.

"It is my deliberate judgment that under the terms of the gas ordinances passed by the city council, the mixing of natural and artificial gas and the sale of the mixed gas for 80 cents can and will be prevented," said Morgan. "I accept full responsibility for this statement if not hereafter sustained, but on the other hand, I ask those maintaining the contrary to be equally frank and freely to acknowledge their mistake if the gas company, under these ordinances, will be restrained from or abandon the sale of the mixture of artificial and natural gas at 80 cents.

"It is a mere subterfuge to claim that the quality of the mixed gas is satisfactory. This matter is open to grave doubts which can be only resolved by experts.

"In addition to fixing a price, which was all it could legally do, the council, however, demanded and secured from the company valuable rights and important modifications of the franchise. Among these was the provision to which objection is now made, namely the one defining the kind and quality of artificial gas to be furnished the city. This provision was prepared by William D. Marks of New York city, the city's expert, and was incorporated without change in the ordinance. This provision is as stringent as anything to be found in any similar ordinance anywhere, and much more drastic than the one found in the original franchise granted to the company."

Holds Grants Void.

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EAST OHIO MUST STOP GAS DOPING

—CANDIDATE MORGAN.

Spokesman of Administration Declares City Will Stop Adulteration by Injunction.

WRIGHT BALKS AT BILLS

Gas Expert Marks is Loaded With Responsibility for Safeguards in City's Franchises.

Councilman D. E. Morgan, republican candidate for city solicitor and city administration mouthpiece in defending the East Ohio gas ordinances, Thursday issued a statement declaring that the ordinances bind the company by more drastic regulations than the original grants, and asserting his confidence in the city's ability to enjoin the company from mixing 30-cent natural gas with its artificial product, and selling the mixture at 80 cents. He is willing to stand or fall, he indicated, by the outcome of the city's gas fight.

At the same time Morgan was declaring the East Ohio ordinances valid and efficient, City Auditor Hiland B. Wright issued a statement declaring the ordinances were null and void, and refusing to pay bills incurred by the city under them.

Morgan Declares War.

Morgan declares flatly that the company "can and will be prevented" from mixing 30-cent gas and selling it at 80 cents. "I assume full responsibility for this statement," he declares.

"The company's claim that the gas is satisfactory is only a subterfuge," he says, "and is simply a round-about way of getting 80 cents for 30-cent gas."

Say Marks Did It.

William D. Marks, the city's gas expert during the franchise negotiations, is given credit for the provisions denning the kind and quality of gas to be given. Morgan says this provision was an important modification of the original ordinances which carried no such provisions.

Emphasis is placed on the claim that no new franchise was passed—that the city was bound by old franchise and was powerless to do anything but fix price. As final defense of the ordinances, Morgan says:

"They are as stringent as anything to be found in any similar ordinance and much more drastic than in the original franchise."

The statement in full:

Morgan's Statement.

"It is my deliberate judgment that under the terms of the gas ordinances passed by the city council, the mixing of natural and artificial gas and the sale of the mixed gas for 80 cents can and will be prevented," said Morgan. "I accept full responsibility for this statement if not hereafter sustained, but on the other hand, I ask those maintaining the contrary to be equally frank and freely to acknowledge their mistake if the gas company, under these ordinances, will be restrained from or abandon the sale of the mixture of artificial and natural gas at 80 cents.

"It is a mere subterfuge to claim that the quality of the mixed gas is satisfactory. This matter is open to grave doubts which can be only resolved by experts.

"In addition to fixing a price, which was all it could legally do, the council, however, demanded and secured from the company valuable rights and important modifications of the franchise. Among these was the provision to which objection is now made, namely the one defining the kind and quality of artificial gas to be furnished the city. This provision was prepared by William D. Marks of New York city, the city's expert, and was incorporated without change in the ordinance. This provision is as stringent as anything to be found in any similar ordinance anywhere, and much more drastic than the one found in the original franchise granted to the company."

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As an echo of the Salen-Baker row the Harmon club members of the Tilden club in the fourth ward deny the correctness of the statement that the club has been succeeded by the Harmon club. They say both are in existence and active in the campaign.

Peter Rieter was elected president of the Fifth Ward Baker club, organized last night, and Louis M. Jales was elected secretary. They meet next Friday night at Hermann's hall, 3133 Vega-av, when Newton D. Baker is expected to address them.

FEARS NO DANGER IN WRIGHT RULING

Daly Says East Ohio Won't Object if the Franchises Are Called Void.

Sees Advantage to Gas Company in Recent State Tax Valuation.

President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co. will interpose no objection to the city having the present artificial gas franchise declared void if the city officials accept the verdict of City Auditor H. B. Wright, who yesterday announced the present gas franchise ordinances were not passed according to law.

"There was some controversy at the time we were negotiating for the present franchise," said President Daly yesterday, "over the question of the physical value of our property. We made vigorous protest against the values fixed by Expert W. D. Marks who was employed by the city for that purpose.

"Since that time the value of our plant has been investigated and fixed by the state of Ohio for the purposes of taxation, and the value placed on the property is more than three and one-half times the value given it by Expert Marks. The city admits our right to earn dividends on the value of our plant, and to fix a rate that will enable us to have that earning power.

"If new negotiations must be had for a franchise, we would have the new value of our plant fixed and backed by the good faith and credit of the state of Ohio as a basis on which to start. If we pay taxes on that value the city would probably not expect us to fix a price so low we could not earn dividends on the same value."

President Daly sent another letter to Mayor Baehr yesterday repeating his request for the detailed analyses of the gas by Chemists Taussig and Hobbs. He insists if his company is charged with having sold adulterated or "doped" gas, it should be supplied with the detailed chemical analysis so it may know accurately, what it has to meet. Mayor Baehr will defer sending a reply to this communication until he gets a legal opinion from City Solicitor Baker. He waited until late yesterday in his office, hoping to get the legal opinion, but was informed it was not ready. It is expected today.

It was stated yesterday the city was in position to prove that natural gas was used in the manufacture of the artificial product by the details of the analyses in its possession. The proof is of this character. The analyses made showed the pressure in the gas of methane in considerable quantities. Methane is a light, gaseous, inflammable hydro-carbon, and ordorless, according to Webster. It is commonly known as marsh gas. It is found in considerable quantities, chemists say, in coal gas and in much larger quantities in natural gas, but is entirely absent in water gas.

The city accepts the statement of the East Ohio Gas Co. that it is manufacturing only water gas for the city. That statement takes away with the possibility that methane could come from the coal gas, as it was not coal gas samples handled by the chemists. The only other source from which methane could come is from natural gas, it is claimed, so the presence of that ingredient in the artificial gas is declared to prove the claim of the city that one of the component parts of the artificial gas sold to the people of Cleveland was natural gas.

Such is the reasoning of the city officials. Just when they may consider it time to give the detailed analyses to the gas company remains to be seen. It will not be done if the city solicitor advises against it. It is considered the legal proof of "doped" gas and the city may care to hold that trump up its sleeve until the time comes in court to play it.

It is understood the East Ohio Gas Co. has many analyses of both its natural and artificial gases, made by eminent chemists in its employ, and it is said the desire to get the detailed statement of the chemists employed by the city, is to have them for purposes of comparison with the statements of its own chemists.

Wright calls attention to a bond ordinance that was objected to by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey because of the reason he states. Other officials claim bond attorneys are always technical, that every element of doubt has to be wiped out in a bond ordinance, but that such technical questions do not apply to other ordinances.

City Clerk McCray yesterday said, if the point raised by Wright was sustained, it would knock out the Tayler grant, the subway franchises and most of the important laws passed for the last twenty years. Other officials claim the lack of the first reading is immaterial as the sentiment of the council was overwhelmingly in favor of the franchises for the gas company. Wright says he is sound in his position and is sustained by his chief deputy, Col. Zimerman.

Wright claims the only franchise effective now is that passed June 23, 1902, that fixes natural gas at 31 cents and artificial at 41 cents.

President Daly's letter to the mayor yesterday asked for the detailed analyses of gases made, saying the public and his company were alike entitled to the information. He said the only claim made by the city was that the gas was over the required standard of light power and heat units, hence the unusual situation, apparently, of a city demanding that the quality of the gas be decreased.

President Daly's second letter to Mayor Baehr follows in full:

Reply to yours of 8th inst. has been delayed on account of my absence from the city yesterday.

We desire to thank you for the information given by the city chemist, but it does not comply with the request made; and, as you have not indicated any intention to refuse to give us the information asked for, we take the liberty of renewing the request for details of all tests made for candle power, heat units and any analyses made of the gases.

You state in your letter of 8th inst. that a copy of the report from the city chemist to the director of public service, showing that natural gas was being mixed with artificial gas at the E. 62d-st plant, was attached. We find no such statement in the report of the city chemist. His statement is that the gas taken from the gas jets in the large meter room is of about the same quality as that which the gas company has been furnishing for the past several weeks.

Prof. Hobbs analyzes the sample submitted to him and states that the gas marked "meter room" was manufactured gas, and offers to supply details of the analysis.

Neither of these gentlemen make any claim that they found a "mixed," "adulterated," "doped" or inferior grade of manufactured gas.

The city chemist's report, submitted under date of Aug. 8, gives the results of candle power tests taken between June 1 and June 28, and from July 21 to Aug 7. These tests show the gas at all times to have been of a quality in excess of the ordinance requirements.

It has been repeatedly stated in the public press that you have in your possession an analysis of gas taken from the artificial pipes at the works of the company located on E. 62d-st, showing that the gas has been "mixed," "adulterated," "doped," etc.

We should suppose that such analysis would show the percentage of any "mixture," "adulteration," or "dope," if any existed.

We believe that the public, as well as this company, is entitled to this information, inasmuch as the impression has gone out that the users of manufactured gas were being supplied with an inferior article.

The only claim made so far by the city is that the gas company is not supplying the quality of gas specified in ordinance 19997-A. As the gas supplied has been of a higher quality than required by the ordinance, we infer from this that it is the desire of the city that the standard be lowered to comply with the conditions of the ordinance.

This is an unusual condition. It has been our aim to furnish gas of the very highest efficiency possible, and this has been done at greatly increased cost to us.

However, should the city desire it, we will attempt to comply with the conditions of the ordinance by reducing the candle power and heat units now obtained.

Councilman D. E. Morgan issued a statement yesterday that the mixing of natural and artificial gases, and the sale of the product as artificial at 80 cents, could and would be prevented.

Solicitor Baker is expected to give a legal ruling today to Mayor Baehr pointing out the course the city may pursue in protecting its citizens from imposition by the gas company.

PRESS, AUGUST 11, 1911

CITY HOLDS UP EAST OHIO BILL

A bill for artificial gas, amounting to $8175, by the East Ohio Gas Co., was held up by the city Friday. The bill is for gas used in street lamps during the month of May and is for gas at 80 cents per cubic thousand feet.

Auditor Wright said that the gas company would be immediately notified of the city's action.

The bill is the first to be held up by the auditor's office under Wright's declaration that the present artificial and natural gas ordinances are null and void and bills will not be paid.

City Solicitor Baker is expected to report to Mayor Baehr Saturday what power the city has to protect gas consumers from doping of artificial gas.

Mayor Baehr asked Baker whether the city can force the East Ohio Gas Co. to stop injecting natural gas into the manufactured product, and whether the city will be within its rights to refuse payment of July gas bills and sue for rebates on the amount of natural gas charged at artificial gas rates.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SATURDAY, AUGUST 12,

LAW IS WITH CITY, BAKER FINDS, AND GAS BATTLE IS ON

Sale of Mixture at 80 Cents May be Stopped by Law, Solicitor Holds.

Urges Court Action as Means of Forcing Compliance With Ordinance.

Baehr, on Receiving Opinion, Gives Word to Start War at Once.

DALY TOLD OF ACTION

Baker Declares Testimony Showing There Has Been Mixture of Gases is Sufficient Basis for Legal Action—Holds Sale of Mixture at Price of Artificial is Outside Provisions of Franchise—Proposed Action Will be Started Early Next Week.

By an opinion handed down yesterday by City Solicitor Baker, the hands of the city are greatly strengthened in the battle with the East Ohio Co. over the mixing of gases.

Baker declared that the mixing of natural with artificial gas, and the sale of artificial gas at 80 cents per thousand, is illegal, quite outside the provisions of the franchise, and said that the city could go into court, compel the mixing to be stopped and force the gas company to a compliance with the provisions of the ordinance.

Mayor Baehr read the opinion and at once gave Solicitor Baker verbal instructions to go ahead with any legal proceedings he deems proper to compel the gas company to live up to the provisions of the ordinance. He asked that legal steps be taken as quickly as possible and the battle will be started as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared.

Solicitor Baker also stated that the testimony in the hands of the city, showing that there had been a mixing of the gases, is ample basis for the legal action contemplated.

Tells Daly of Opinion.

Mayor Baehr at once sent a letter to President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co., informing him of the opinion of Solicitor Baker and saying he had instructed the solicitor to at once take such legal steps as might be required to compel the East Ohio to comply with the spirit and meaning of the gas ordinances.

Later in the day Mayor Baehr sent a letter to Solicitor Baker asking for a legal opinion of the right of the city to compel the East Ohio to refund a part of the sums collected from the city since the adulteration of gas has been under way. The refund claimed is in the proportion to the natural gas used in making artificial. He expects to get that opinion within a few days and will make it public. He wants each gas user to have the same information and opportunity to secure a refund that may be enjoyed by the city.

Mayor Baehr had intended to go to Michigan last evening for a week-end visit with Mrs. Baehr, but when the opinion of Solicitor Baker was received he said he would stay here and take part in any fight that may result from the instructions given Solicitor Baker.

"We are going to push this matter just as fast as possible and see if we can get it straightened out at once," Mayor Baehr said. "The solicitor says we have ample means in hand to stop the mixing of the gases and I want the test made at once. The gas company has got to do the right thing by the people of Cleveland and we are going right after it to see that it is done."

Solicitor Baker took little notice of the decision of City Auditor Wright that the gas ordinances were void, simply saying that an inspection of the records showed that the course pursued in the introduction, reference and passage of the ordinance was regular.

Mayor Baehr was delighted with the legal opinion of Solicitor Baker. He waited for it all day and after it had been received and read carefully he said it was well worth waiting for. He declared that it puts the city in position to do something with the information secured. He was particularly pleased with the decision of Solicitor Baker that the testimony of gas mixing in the hands of the city was considered complete enough to be the basis for legal action.

The testimony in the hands of the city is the analyses, made by Chemists Taussig and Hobbs, of the samples of gas taken from the "superheated steam" pipes in the E. 62d-st gas plant the night Service Director Lea raided the plant to get the evidence. In addition, the city has some personal testimony it may use from John Marshall, who was employed at the gas plant for a number of months and is said to have personal knowledge of the fact that natural gas was used in the manufacture of the artificial product.

City Solicitor Baker last evening declined to announce what legal steps will be decided upon. Others claimed the remedy lay in an injunction proceeding, the city petitioning the court to enjoin the East Ohio from the adulteration or mixing of the gases. If such an order is granted by the court, the city would occupy a strong position, as any violation of the order would be punishable as contempt of court. It is hardly expected that any legal action will be taken today, but early in the week, whatever action has been decided upon, will be started.

Nearly all the members of the council who are in the city were at the office of Mayor Baehr yesterday discussing the gas situation. The sentiment of the councilmen is for immediate action on the part of the city to compel the compliance with the provisions of the franchise. Every councilman seen has agreed to support the mayor in his course in the interval until the council meets, so that no time may be lost in protecting the interests of the gas users of the city.

"The mixing of the natural with the artificial gas is a plain violation of the legal and moral obligations of the contract of the gas company. Cleveland does not have to endure it, and will not," said Councilman Alex Bernstein, in whose name the gas franchise ordinance was introduced.

"I am delighted that Solicitor Baker has decided we have the power to prevent the mixing and the testimony to prove our case in court. The members of the council will support the mayor in seeing the matter through to the finish."

President M. B. Daly last evening declined to make any reply to the statements in the legal opinion of Solicitor Baker.

"The city has gone about this matter in its own way," said Daly, "and questions raised by the solicitor ought to have a reply from our attorneys. I really think I should say nothing on the subject."

Accountants from the office of City Auditor Wright have completed their work in checking the records of the East Ohio Gas Co., as to the amount of artificial gas manufactured from Jan. 1 to July 1, this year. They were given access to such books as were specified in the ordinance, but other records were not available. Deputy City Auditor Zimerman made a visit to President Daly to get other records of the East Ohio to help make the checking up records by the city more complete. He did not get the books for which he asked.

In the office of City Auditor Wright is a bill of the East Ohio Gas Co. against the city for the month of May for $7,135. It has not been paid. It was stated yesterday the bill had been approved for payment a few days ago in the office of Service Director Lea. Lea asked Auditor Wright to hold up all gas bills and the approval of his office was put on the bill after Lea left for a trip up the lakes.

MIXING GASES PLAINLY ILLEGAL, CITY CAN ANNUL, SAYS BAKER

Following is the full report of City Solicitor Baker, given yesterday to Mayor Baehr, outlining the city's powers in compelling the East Ohio Gas Co. to cease the alleged mixing of natural and artificial gas.

Baker sustains the city's rights fully, holding that the city not only may order the alleged practice stopped, but also that the city, if its order is ignored, may annul the gas grant. The report:

Aug. 11, 1911.

Hon. Herman C. Baehr, Mayor City of Cleveland—My Dear Mr. Baehr: I am asked to examine the recent natural and artificial gas ordinances and to report to you the legal situation created by them with regard to the legal right, if any, in the East Ohio Gas Co. to mix the two products in their distribution in Cleveland.

The two ordinances in question are numbered respectively 19996-A and 19997-A and were passed on the twenty-third day of January, 1911, and approved by the mayor on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1911. They were duly published, and an inspection of the procedure by which these ordinances were introduced, read, considered and passed shows adoption to have been regular.

By ordinance No. 19997-A the East Ohio Gas Co. is required to furnish artificial gas to the city of Cleveland and its inhabitants at the price of 85 cents per thousand cubic feet so long as the aggregate annual sales within the city of Cleveland do not exceed one billion cubic feet, and 80 cents per thousand cubic feet whenever such sales exceed one billion cubic feet, subject to 5 cents per thousand discount upon each of the above named rates for prompt payment. Throughout the body of this ordinance the product under consideration is spoken of as artificial gas. By section 2 of the ordinance standards are provided for the illuminating quality and heating power of the gas to be supplied, and certain products, such as sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphur and ammonium, which occur in artificial gas, as the result of the processes by which it is manufactured, are required to be limited to specific maximum quantities. These deleterious products do not occur in natural gas, and the plain contemplation of this ordinance, both as derived from the use of the word "artificial" and as derived from section 2, excluding more than given quantities of these objectionable constituents, show that the subject matter upon which this contract acts is artificial gas, as that term was understood both in law and commerce at the time the contract was made. Had it been intended to apply generally to any gaseous substance which would produce the requisite candle power and contain the requisite number of heat units, it would not have been necessary to use the phrase "artificial gas" to describe it, and any attempt to treat this ordinance as dealing with any other thing than artificial gas, which is gas produced by breaking down and recombining other substances, does violence to the language used by eliminating the word "artificial," which the contracting parties stipulated should be one of the elements of the contract.

Ordinance No. 19996-A authorizes the East Ohio Gas Co. to charge a net price of 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for natural gas, that term being defined as "gas of the quality and character produced by nature in the petroleum oil and gas fields of West Virginia or Ohio, which gas is to be furnished in its natural state at the consumer's meter by said company without mixture or air or other adulteration." By section 3 of this ordinance the East Ohio Gas Co. agrees that "in so far as it can obtain a supply of natural gas therefor, during the period herein named, the East Ohio Gas Co. shall extend its pipes and mains within said city; shall permit service connection for the supply of natural gas to be made by any person requiring the same, and shall furnish the city and its inhabitants with such quantities of natural gas as they may require; provided, that said company shall not be obliged to make extensions or connect additional consumers with its mains beyond the point at which the capacity of the lines at the time of furnishing natural gas to the city of Cleveland can fairly and satisfactorily supply the consumers connected therewith." Further quotation from this ordinance is not necessary, its character being plainly a price regulation, fixing definitely not only the price at which, and the only price at which the East Ohio Gas Co. can sell natural gas in the city of Cleveland, but also imposing upon the East Ohio Gas Co. the obligation to use its natural gas supply for the purpose of furnishing the city of Cleveland and its inhabitants natural gas.

It is not to be forgotten that these two ordinances were originally proposed in the form of a single ordinance, dealing with two subject matters. They were the fruit of a single negotiation. They are between the same contracting parties. They were passed at the same time. They are mutually exclusive of one another as to subject matter, but are to be read together to comprise the whole contractual relation between the city and the East Ohio Gas Co.

Upon the plainest legal reasons the East Ohio Gas Co. is authorized to sell natural gas in the city of Cleveland at 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and no more. That company has no right under either of these contracts to mix natural gas with any other kind of gas or substance and to sell under any other name. To do so would be a breach of both of these contracts, and for a continued breach of either or both of them the city has the undoubted right to annul them.

The city's rights, however, are larger than this mere right to annul, since the obligations of this company as a public service company are affected with a public use, and under the statutes in such case made and provided the city can have the alternative remedy of enforcing the performance of either or both of these contracts according to their plain intent. I therefore advise you that the city of Cleveland, by proper legal proceedings, can prevent the East Ohio Gas Co. from mixing natural gas with artificial gas or selling natural gas as artificial gas, or selling a mixture which is in part artificial and in part natural gas as artificial gas.

I have not in this letter undertaken to comment upon the evidence which has been presented to me for the purpose of showing that there has been some mixture of natural into the artificial gas supply within the past few weeks. It is not necessary here to go into that evidence in detail, and I need only say that in my judgment it is entirely ample to be the basis of legal proceedings to restrain it in the future if that course commend itself to the judgment of the mayor and council. Very truly yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
City Solicitor.

QUITS FISHING FOR HUNT FOR BALLOTS

Hogen Returns and Party Leaders Meet Today to Plan Campaign.

Norton Sticks to Ham Sandwiches as Getters of Votes.

Administration leaders meet today to plan the opening of the campaign in which Frank G. Hogen is to meet the attacks of Democratic candidates for mayor on one side and on the other side to defend the administration against the attacks of Miner G. Norton, the anti-administration candidate for the Republican nomination. The call for the conference went out yesterday, following the return of Hogen from ten days' vacation fishing at Bear lake, Michigan.

Hogen himself had little to say about his platform, which will feature his first appearance as a candidate this week. He visited City hospital to inquire after R. C. Jaeckel, the policeman shot by burglars Sunday morning, and spent the afternoon in conference with his secretary, C. A. Marvin, regarding the burning of the Boys' farm at Hudson.

He said he had given little thought either to his platform or to attacks on the administration during his vacation and had attempted to free his mind of city affairs in preparation for the campaign now opening. The platform, which is to be announced some time this week, is to contain a defense of the present administration, skimming the points on which his opponents have been centering their attacks and pointing to economies in several subdepartments of the city government, and other economies and improvements he expects to accomplish if elected. The advice of most of those who will have a hand in the platform making will be that the platform shall contain the most conservative assertions on the Sunday opening of saloons.

D. E. Reynolds of the Auld & Conger Co., the slate roofing concern with which Hogen was identified before he became director of public safety, was with him at Bear lake, and returned to Cleveland with him yesterday. A part of their time was spent at Bear creek, a famous trout stream a few miles from Bear lake. Their fishing in Bear lake was for bass and pickerel.

Newton D. Baker opens his speaking campaign Monday night, following a meeting of the Democratic executive committee in the afternoon. He speaks at a ward meeting in a hall next to the Opera House on Euclid-av. At the same time Charles P. Salen and Miner G. Norton resume their speaking campaigns. Mr. Baker spent Sunday with his family in the country. So did Mr. Norton, who has made his headquarters at the Forest City house since the opening of his speaking campaign early last week.

More Republican ward meetings at which ham sandwiches are to be served to the music of banjos, bands and songs of home and mother, are scheduled this week. At the twenty-second ward meeting last week a Mr. Fisher sang "Always, Always, I Will Love You Always" with such effect that other Republican ward clubs have decided to add similar songs to their program as vote getters.

Beer was served with the sandwiches at the twenty-second ward meeting last week and when Mr. Fisher, accompanying himself on the banjo, sang "Only a Beautiful Picture," the crowd of ward workers who filled the hall joined in on the chorus.

"If those lips could only speak," they sang most sentimentally, "If those eyes could only see. If them beautiful golden curls were there in reality. Could I only take your hand as I did when you took my name—but it's only a beautiful picture, in a beautiful golden frame."

This was at an administration meeting at which City Treasurer Davis was one of the speakers. Miner G. Norton, anti-administration candidate, has put forward no sentimental songs so far, but he has served ham sandwiches and coffee to his ward workers on two occasions. The eating of ham sandwiches is to continue to be as important a feature of the Republican campaign as classic allusions have been a feature of the contest between Mr. Baker and Mr. Salen for the Democratic nomination.

County Prosecutor John A. Cline discussed the Cleveland political situation with Senator Burton at Washington Sunday.

"Mr. Cline appears to think that Charles P. Salen may defeat Newton D. Baker for the Democratic nomination," say Washington dispatches. "He reported on the Republican situation that Frank G. Hogen would make a runaway contest with Miner G. Norton. The ambition of Cline to obtain the nomination for attorney general of Ohio at the next state convention was also talked of. Senator Burton intends to go to Europe immediately after the close of the session."

DALY DENIES HE'S GAS PLAY VILLAIN

East Ohio Head Insists Terms of Franchise Have Been Followed Closely.

Doesn't Say, However, Natural and Artificial Are Not Mixed.

"They are wrong," said M. B. Daly, president of the East Ohio Gas Co., "when they point to me as the villain of the play."

In these words he denied all knowledge of any violation of the terms of the gas franchise in the manufac-

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Funeral services in Mayfield cemetery chapel Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 3 p. m.

INGERSOLL—Rev. Wilber M., in his 54th year. Cuyahoga Falls, O., Aug. 12, 1911. Funeral and burial at Strongsville, O., Monday, Aug. 14, 1911, at 4:30 p. m.

MATHER—William Dudley, age 68, at Mentor, O., Saturday, Aug. 12, at 6 a. m. Funeral Monday, Aug. 14, at 2 p. m., from late residence. Friends invited.

METZGER—Frank, died suddenly at Chicago, Ill. Funeral services at Steinmetz's chapel, at 2 p. m. Monday, Aug. 14. Burial Monroe Street cemetery. Please omit flowers.

O'MALLEY—John F., beloved son of Farrel and Mary O'Malley (nee Gorman), at 5114 Tillman-av N. W. Funeral notice later.

RIEHLE—Ismatz, beloved husband of Rosa Riehle, died at his residence, 7414 Wade Park-av, Saturday evening, Aug. 12, 10 p. m., aged 72 years. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 p. m. Burial at Woodland cemetery. Friends invited.

Plymouth, O., papers please copy.

NO--JOHN AND MARTIN AREN'T BACKING SALEN

John J. Stanley, president of the Concon, and M. B. Daly, president of the East Ohio Gas Co., aren't backing the campaign of Charley Salen for mayor. They said so themselves Tuesday, and they ought to know. Daly denied it outright, in plain, forcible Anglo-Saxon. Stanley denied it by inference, with the subtle finesse of a United States senator being interviewed on the tariff.

Newton D. Baker, opposing Salen for the democratic nomination, told his audience at Monday night's campaign meeting that Stanley, Daly and Sam Scovil, head of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., headed the real opposition to his election.

"I am sorry to hear that Mr. Baker should have said such a thing," Daly said gravely, shaking his head in deprecation. "There is no foundation for such a statement. This company is not and never has been in politics."

Stanley grinned and elevated his feet to a comfortable position on top of his secretary's desk.

"Now look here," he said. "You don't expect me to put myself in a hole, do you? If you can put me in, all right; but you mustn't expect me to put myself in."

Baker will renew his attack on Salen, charging corporation backing, at Krejci's hall, 4610 Clark-av, and at Fark's hall, 2909 Central-av, Tuesday night. Next Monday night he expects to open his tent campaign with a meeting at Payne-av and E. 19th-st.

Safer Hogen, who was scheduled to attend the first of a series of "acquaintance meetings" in the First ward Monday night, incidentally making his maiden political speech, has postponed campaigning until next week.

"I have a lot of business which accumulated in my absence to take care of before I can give my time to politics," he said Tuesday.

Hogen's announcement of platform, however, will be made Saturday.

Charles P. Salen Monday night made fun of Baker's new advisory council. He charged that Tim McDonough and Burr Gongwer soon will be controlling the new council "as they controlled the democratic executive committee."

Charles Kibler, Mayor Baehr's superintendent of street cleaning, called Miner G. Norton's supporters "soreheads" at a Norton meeting at Lorain-av and W. 59th-st Monday night. Norton and James W. Holcomb had roasted Baehr, and Kibler's comment was by way of retort.

WRIGHT WILL NOT HAVE CAMPAIGN AID OF MAYOR

City Auditor Wright will not have the aid of Mayor Baehr and stanch administrationists in his fight for re-election. The final break between Baehr and Wright occurred with the failure of the city auditor to consult with Baehr before making public his opinion declaring the gas grants void.

Wright and Col. F. X. Zimerman, deputy auditor and campaign manager, are organizing their forces. Frequent meetings with employes of the office have been held to give instructions. Zimerman is appearing at ward meetings for Wright.

Harry Davis, city treasurer, also will conduct an individual campaign for re-election. Davis does not expect aid from Baehr. The city treasurer incurred the ill-will of Mayor Baehr when disclosures of irregularities were made in the street cleaning department.

DENIES HE'S HEIR IN JOHNSON WILL

Baker, Opening Campaign, Asks Votes On Strength of Qualifications.

Pro and Anti-Administration Republicans Battle at Ward Club.

Newton D. Baker, opening his speaking campaign for the Democratic nomination for mayor, last night disavowed all claims as the political heir of Tom L. Johnson. At the same time he made answer to the charges Charles P. Salen, rival candidate for the nomination, has been piling up against him. He explained and defended the slate-making of the organization, and declared that the real opposition to his candidacy was headed by John Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Co., and Samuel Scovil of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. To these he added the name of M. B. Daly, president of the East Ohio Gas Co.

Since the death of Tom Johnson, politicians have commonly circulated a story that Johnson had written a letter naming Baker as his successor, and that the letter would be produced by Baker followers in this campaign.

"Mr. Johnson left no political will and testament," said Mr. Baker, "and appointed no one his political heir. Much as we love Tom Johnson he has passed beyond the power to direct my course. I ask no support because of his friendship for me, though our friendship was peculiarly close and shall always remain an important factor in my work.

"If I am big enough to be mayor I am big enough to stand on my own feet. I am not going to ask anyone to vote for me if my qualifications for the place do not seem to justify his support, independent of any consideration based on my association with Tom Johnson."

Doesn't Mention Rival.

The meeting was of the Ninth Ward Baker club, at 416 Euclid-av. The Baker speech contained no attack on Charles P. Salen. Baker did not mention Salen's name.

Salen, meanwhile, was roasting Baker's new board of strategy at four ward meetings of his own, and Miner G. Norton and his followers were clashing with administration supporters at the Fremont Republican club on Lorain-av. Frank G. Hogen himself was not out. He will not join the speechmakers until late in the week.

"This is not a campaign in which comparison of candidates is necessary," the city solicitor told his hearers. "It is not necessary to say harsh things of any opposing candidate.

"The principal person opposed to me is Mr. John Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Co. He told me personally that I was the only man he would not have nominated in preference to Peter Witt.

"Stanley knows that if I am mayor the city traffic commissioner will not shut his eyes to maintenance accounts and that the railroad can gain no advantage which is not its due.

"I have been asked who I will appoint commissioner. I will be the real commissioner. The one who has that name will be to carry out my orders. I expect to devote much of my time to the street railroad if I am elected mayor.

"The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. recently announced that ahead of action by the city council it had voluntarily reduced rates, but in ways best known to the company the bills of consumers remained as high under the new rates as they were under the old. Samuel Scovil is right in opposing me. Our ideas on municipal ownership of lighting plants are directly opposite."

Baker opened his speech with a defense of the slate making of the Democratic organization, which Salen has made the object of his campaigning and the source of his strength.

"The people of this town," said Baker, "have no right to elect a man mayor and not surround him with men who are in sympathy with him. They have no right to place responsibility on his shoulders and paralyze his arms with men not in sympathy with what he is trying to do."

"Take it as if the last two years had not been. Press the city forward to the place it occupied when it was talked about as a city of forward-looking policies and progressive movement.

"The public service corporations are all against me. If you do not know anything very derogatory to me you may depend on it that one whom the public service corporations are against is a good mayor for the rest of the people."

Charles P. Salen, at his anti-organization meetings, said:

"And now Mr. Baker, seeing the ground slip from under him through the guidance of Tim McDonough of Lakewood and Burr Gongwer, has in a vain hope to stem the tide of resentment which has followed his and their policy of slander, promulgated an advisory committee to take the helm and steer him from the rocks.

"And, with the same consistency that has marked his policy of giving the good jobs to outsiders and having them boss the 45,000 Democrats of Cleveland, has selected as chairman Herman Schmidt of East Cleveland, Thomas P. Schmidt of Lakewood, Charles Mooney, who blew in here from St. Marys, O., a year ago; William Gordon, who emigrated from Port Clinton a couple of years ago, and D. C. Westenhaver, whom Mr. Baker imported from West Virginia.

"These gentlemen, all very nice and very respectable, are to give Mr. Baker the benefit of their knowledge of the municipal affairs of East Cleveland, Lakewood, St. Marys and Port Clinton and Martinsburg, W. Va.

"This will give Mr. McDonough and Gongwer just one more committee to boss. They have handled Mr. Baker's executive committee so successfully that they should have no trouble in handling this galaxy of strategists."

Political fireworks held sway at a meeting of the Fremont Republican club, W. 59th-st and Lorain-av S. W., last evening. The meeting sizzled with such words as "sorehead" and "falsehood." Following speeches by Miner G. Norton, Republican candidate for mayor, and James Holcomb, who gave the Baehr administration a tongue lashing, the trouble started.

Charles Kibler, superintendent of the street cleaning department, jumped to his feet, and accused the enemies of Mayor Baehr of being "soreheads."

Miner G. Norton had just told those present at the meeting what extensive improvements he would put through if he were elected mayor of Cleveland. Norton upbraided the Baehr coterie at city hall for "neglecting the West Side."

"This city has been going steadily backward under the present political regime," said Norton. "The mayor and his lieutenants are now talking about shelter houses. Why don't they do something on a big scale in the improvement line, something that will enhance the value of property all over the city?"

A few minutes later James Holcomb took the floor. He charged that the present city administration did not represent true Republicanism.

Supt. Kibler of the street cleaning department then retorted in defense of Mayor Baehr.

He was followed by Councilman Newell who declared that the man who said that the Baehr administration was detrimental to the best interests of the city, was telling a falsehood.

Other speakers of the evening were Chester Gallagher, on behalf of his father, Milan Gallagher who is running for the municipal court; Cornelius Maloney, candidate for municipal judge; Alexander Martin, George Schaufele and Albert Straus, candidate for councilman-at-large.

CHARGES CITY PLOT TO INJURE COMPANY

East Ohio Head Says Raid On Plant Was Designed to Discredit Concern.

Pomerene to Push Fight for Criminal Prosecution of Standard.

In a letter to Mayor Baehr yesterday President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co. charged that the sensational descent of Service Director Lea and other city officials upon the E. 62d-st gas plant was a prearranged plan to discredit the company and its officials not only before this community but the country generally. It is charged as well by the East Ohio Gas representative that entrance to the plant was gained by city officials in an unlawful manner and that paraphernalia was taken necessary for "the spectacular display which followed in the public press" and with an effort to impress the public that a fraud had been attempted.

Future litigation is apparently alluded to by the head of the East Ohio Gas Co. near the opening of his letter in a reference to the fact that the entire matter has already been placed in the hands of the city solicitor by city officials. The facts, he declares, will be presented to an intelligent public at the proper time and the result will demonstrate that the company has been complying with all of the provisions of its ordinance.

City Solicitor Baker said yesterday that he had not yet completed the petition asking the court to restrain the East Ohio Gas Co. from using natural gas in its artificial gas output. He stated further that he had given no advice to the city auditor with reference to the street lighting bills which are still being held by the city. County Prosecutor Cline has just returned from Washington, where he had a talk with Senator Pomerene regarding the Cleveland gas situation. The senator asked whether it had been proved that the East Ohio had mixed natural gas with its artificial gas, and in reply the prosecutor referred to the chemical analyses obtained by the city.

The senator then informed the Cuyahoga county prosecutor that he would fight for consideration of his resolution asking that criminal prosecution be started against the officers of the Standard Oil Co.

President Daly's letter to Mayor Baehr is as follows:

We have your letter of the 11th inst., and have carefully noted contents.

As the matter has now been placed in the hands of the city solicitor the facts in connection with the differences existing between this company and the city will be presented to an intelligent public at the proper time, and the result will demonstrate that this company has been complying with all the provisions of its ordinances and has not done any injustice to the city or any of its patrons; on the contrary, it has delivered a product to the consumer far superior in quality to that which the specifications demand.

Relative to your statement that the city can only assume that this company is continuing an unlawful practice, we beg to state that the city has assumed this from the beginning, but has not produced proof as required by the ordinance. Had the city desired information on any matter pertaining to the quality of the product being furnished, or the method of producing it, we would gladly have complied with any reasonable request.

Instead, however, your representative chose other methods, and in a manner that seemed to us to be a prearranged plan to discredit this company and its officials, not only before this community, but the country generally, proceeded to enter the works in an unlawful manner, accompanied by all the paraphernalia necessary for the spectacular display which followed in the public press, in an evident effort to impress the public that a fraud had been attempted and that the consumers were being furnished with a gas of less value.

The analysis given you by the chemists have proved a contrary condition to exist, verifying our previous statement that the public have been well and honestly served by this company.

REPLIES TO BAKER IN TART CRITICISM

School Director Orr Calls Solicitor Incompetent to Pass On Fireproofing.

Says Comparisons Made Have Been Unfair to Board.

In a reply to City Solicitor Baker's report on fireproofing overcharges filed last December, Charles Orr, director of schools, yesterday asserted that neither the city solicitor nor his accountants were competent to pass judgment upon such matters. Orr declared that neither a lawyer like Baker nor expert accountants like Nau, Tanner & Rusk, were in a position to speak authoritatively upon purely building and mechanical questions such as were involved in the fireproofing business.

The school director's reply submitted to the school board yesterday was tart. Orr questioned the right of the

over

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15,

city solicitor to pass upon the "discretion" of the director's department when it came to fireproofing the schools. Baker's report found that overcharges existed in the fireproofing. The result was an indictment of one of the contractors, but the case has not yet come to trial.

"The fireproofing work," reads Orr's reply to Baker, "was done on a material and labor basis and no comparison based upon the square foot cost would be fair which did not take into account the nature and variety of the surfaces to be covered, the waste of material and the like. The accountants upon whose figures the report of the solicitor are based had no such knowledge nor did they attempt to obtain it.

"I believe the department, both in its mechanical and accounting divisions, was underorganized to handle so large and complicated a work, and that in the doing of it some advantage may have been taken of the board, and that there may have been collusion between an employe of the board and one or more of the firms who did the work.

"This has been thoroughly investigated and all the facts obtainable are in the hands of the proper legal authorities. The department has given every possible aid to this end and, with the board, has urged upon the authorities the prompt prosecution of both criminal and civil suits in order that the real facts may be brought to light.

"It cannot be conclusively shown that dishonesty, if it existed, could have been averted by the employment of a large number of additional superintendents or inspectors, or that competent inspectors would have been available. On the other hand, it is certain that the cost of the work would have been greatly increased and might easily have exceeded any possible overcharge which could have been detected by such inspectors.

"It is true that the earlier bills for fireproofing were approved by the superintendent of buildings without time slips and that in later work there was no attempt to correct this. In exactly the same manner, the solicitor himself approved bills for time of the accountants employed by him, involving a total expenditure of over $2,000, without any time slips and doubtless with no personal knowledge as to the time actually spent on the work.

"Our buildings are perhaps the best protected of any in this country. Every child has immediate and safe exit to the open air from every building not of fireproof construction. We have had no fires nor panics due to alarms of fire and the children have a feeling of security. It remains to be determined whether the board or taxpayer have suffered through the act or failure of any school officer or employe and where the responsibility rests."

RIVALS JOIN BATTLE BEFORE WARD CLUB

Salen and Baker, Both Unbidden, Clash in Gathering of West Side Democrats.

Solicitor Ignores Rebuff to Come and Ex-Clerk Quits His Bed.

WANTED TO BE NEUTRAL

Fourth Ward Harmon Club Denies Both Candidates for Mayoralty Its Platform Rights but Solicitor Comes Uninvited, and Former County Clerk Follows Suit—Factional Chiefs Shout Claims to Perferment to Accompaniment of Cheers and Hisses.

Newton D. Baker and Charles P. Salen, rival condidates for the Democratic nomination for mayor, came together unexpectedly at a meeting of the Fourth Ward Harmon club at Lorain-av and W. 41st-st last night, and rapped each other from the same platform to the mingled cheers and hisses of the Democratic ward workers who crowded the hall. A clash between Salen and Tim McDonough, leader of the Baker organization, both talking at once, while yells of partisans drowned out both voices, was an incident of the unscheduled encounter.

The club was the one which first invited Baker to speak last night, and then rescinded its action when Salen men gained control a week ago. Both candidates were to send representatives and Salen sent Matt Excell, former director of public safety, who last night said Baker's "incompetency" delayed a 3-cent fare victory for years and finally gave credit for the victory to Judge Tayler.

Baker came to the club hall from another meeting half a dozen blocks away, where J. M. Sulzman, candidate for councilman-at-large, hailed him as "a little fellow but a mental giant," and where Baker referred to Salen and associates as fractional currency. As soon as Baker and his followers entered the Harmon club hall as uninvited guests, Salen supporters hurried out to find Salen. He had addressed a West Side meeting and had gone home. They caught him by telephone as he was going to bed, and an automobile brought him hurrying to the hall.

Salen Hurried to Front.

Up to that time Baker followers were in majority at the meeting. Salen followers were whipped in from other meetings and the Harmon club hall became jammed to the doors. Baker was telling what he thought of Salen, when Salen rushed through the crowd at the door and up to the platform. Baker men yelled for Baker, and Salen men yelled for Salen.

The clash between the candidates last night was a culmination of ten days of accusations and countercharges from both sides, and was the most exciting of the campaign. Yells and hisses interrupted both candidates, as they said to each other, face to face, pretty much what their followers have been preaching from widely separated platforms all the week.

"I," said Baker, turning to Salen on the platform, "will be nominated and elected."

"I," said Salen in turn, when he got the floor, "will be nominated, and I will be elected."

"The accusation that I had anything to do with the defeat of Tom Johnson is an absolute lie," he added.

"If Baker defeats me I'm for Baker. This is in the face of what I have heard that if I defeat him he will run as an independent or will support the Republican candidate."

Yells and hisses. Salen turned to Baker.

"I have never said anything on the subject," said Baker.

Cheers from the Baker men followed this assertion.

Scoffs at Pet Theories.

"You will get better results from a mayor who depends more on actions than words," resumed Salen. "The job of mayor will keep any man busy. He won't have time to advocate pet theories, or go to Columbus to advocate woman's suffrage or other pet hobbies."

Salen was answering a charge made earlier in the evening by Tim McDonough, so-called boss of the Democratic organization, when McDonough interrupted Salen from the back of the hall, shaking his finger at him over the crowd. The charge was that in the campaign when Blee was elected mayor Salen was in a deal wi th Farley.

"Why, Charlie," began McDonough, "you don't mean——"

"You can't bluff me," shouted Salen. "You can bluff Baker but you can't bluff me."

Yells stopped the controversy.

"I never intended to be a candidate," said Salen, "until Baker issued a sort of challenge. Then in response to arguments of friends I became a candidate as a protest against absolute bossism by a little coterie of men which simmers down to Burr Gongwer and Tim McDonough, for these two tell Baker where to get off.

"Baker was down in Virginia voting for McKinley when I was fighting for the Democratic party in Cleveland.

"I never knew there were so many liars in politics until I got into this campaign. I have heard it said that I would increase street car fares to 5 cents if I was elected. It was I who put up $10,000 necessary to guarantee a first 3-cent fare grant on the West Side, and it was with that move that 3-cent fare became possible."

Salen made no denial or admission that John Stanley, head of the Cleveland Railway Co., was supporting him against Baker.

"I believe the Cleveland Railway Co. is in favor of Mr. Salen's candidacy," said Baker. "Al Behner is working day and night for him. Mr. Salen may not know this but Stanley and Behner know, and I am glad to have the hostility of public service corporations.

"This outcry about organization control comes from strange tongues," continued Baker. "Salen, himself, is the master political machinist. The argument that he will win is that he is strong in organization building.

"Matt Excell wrote Salen's platform. He gathered into it for Salen's signature everything which sounded good.

"I am not here to avenge Tom Johnson's wrongs. Death settled all such scores there may have been. I have talked of Mr. Salen to show not what he did but what he is and what may be expected of him."

Baker explained his coming to the meeting without invitation, instead of sending a representative as requested. He said no one could speak with authority for him, and that he would be his own representative in the campaign as he expected to be as mayor.

THINGS HUM WHEN SALEN AND BAKER MEET IN FIRST DEBATE

A political melodrama of the much-thunder and near-blood type was staged in Stemmeyer's hall, headquarters of the fourth ward Harmon club, Lorain-av, near W. 41st-st, Tuesday night when Charles P. Salen and Newton D. Baker, rivals for the democratic mayoralty nomination, came face to face in their first direct verbal encounter of the campaign.

Charges, countercharges, denials, cheers, jeers, shouts, applause and catcalls united at times in a pandemonium in which the voices of the speakers were drowned.

Baker Uninvited.

Baker entered the meeting—an uninvited guest—from an earlier meeting at Clark-av and W. 46th-st. Each democratic mayoralty candidate had been invited to send a representative, but as Baker held he was his own best representative, he went in person. Salenites hurried word of his coming to the ex-county clerk, who appeared just as Baker was about to conclude.

"I believe the Concon is back of Salen's candidacy," Baker had said. "Al Behner is working night and day for him, attempting to organize the employes of the road against me.

"Mr. Salen cries out against our organization. The democratic party must be organized. Everything effective is organized."

Salen Arrives—Bang!

Baker had just expressed his confidence that he would be nominated in September and elected in November, when Salen came in.

"Not Baker, but I, will be nominated in September, and elected in November," Salen declared. "I never realized till I got into this campaign how many sorts of political liars there are. I hear a new one declares that if elected I will work to overthrow 3-cent fare.

"Here's something that will show you the part I took in giving you 3-cent fare. When Albert Green bid for the low fare roufes in 1903, no one could be found to make the required $10,000 deposit with the city. I gave my note, secured by the signature of my father-in-law, to the National City bank and raised the $10,000.

"Again, the charge that I had anything to do with Johnson's defeat is an absolute lie. I——"

Just then a voice broke in from the back of the hall. It was Tim McDonough, whom Salen has branded as "Baker's boss." He charged Salen with entering into a deal with Robert Blee, against whom he ran for mayor back in the '90s, whereby Salen supporters were tricked.

Salen tried to answer, but McDonough talked straight on. Both men shouted at the tops of their voices, but the shouts and cheers of the crowd drowned out their voices. Baker shook his head vigorously at McDonough, but McDonough talked right on.

Order was restored after five minutes and Salen, concluding, said if Baker did happen to be nominated he would support Baker.

Candidates Make Plans.

Both the Baker and Salen camps will devote Wednesday night to building up organization fences. An organization meeting of Baker ward workers will be held at headquarters in the American Trust building, and the program for tent meetings beginning next week mapped out. Salen henchmen will meet behind closed doors at Schleimer's hall, Superior-av and E. 36th-st and at Orange-av and E. 22d-st.

Thursday night Baker will make three speeches: At Anderson's hall, Madison-av and W. 96th-st, Hermann's hall, 3025 Vega-av, and Schleimer's hall, 3619 Superior-av.

HOGEN TELLS AIM FOR LARGER CITY

Says in Platform Interview Cleveland Should Build for Million People.

Urges Increase of City Hospital Facilities and Removal of Workhouse.

Frank G. Hogen, organization-administration candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, is out with a declaration in interview form which forecasts the conservative tone his declaration of intentions as a candidate is expected to take. This formal statement, in the nature of a platform, is to be given out late this week, ahead of Mr. Hogen's first public appearance at the League of Republican clubs' picnic at Luna park Saturday. The interview is his first comment on public questions since he became a candidate.

"Any improvement which the city undertakes from now on," said Mr. Hogen, "should be on such a scale that it will serve a city of a million inhabitants.

"The problems which arise in work of this character are most interesting to me. I believe that Cleveland should take up early the city hospital question. The best service cannot be given at the lowest cost under present conditions.

"I am in favor of moving to the correction farm at Warrensville at the earliest possible date all the prisoners now at the city workhouse on Woodland-av S. E., but I do not believe that it can be done this year."

Newton D. Baker, hailed by Democratic organization speakers this week as the "Little Mental Giant," addressed a meeting of ward captains at the headquarters in the American Trust building last night. The ward captains reported that they had found little Salen sentiment.

Holds Political Social.

Meanwhile Miner G. Norton, anti-administration candidate for the Republican nomination, was giving the fourth of his sandwich and coffee political socials to ward workers in a downtown restaurant. He addressed ward workers from downtown wards Tuesday night and Newburg workers last night. More of the socials are scheduled.

Salen campaigners started out last night with a new line of argument, hailing their chief as "The Kid Who Built the Pyramids." At a dozen meetings his supporters, instructed at the Salen headquarters, recited a list of the things he has built and done in Cleveland.

"He secured for the city nearly all the animals in the Wade Park zoo," they said. "He built the lake in Brookside park and stocked it with 25,000 fish.

"He opened the parks to the people, started grade crossing elimination, built Gordon park bathing pavilion, built Public square shelter houses, made possible amateur baseball on Sunday, established municipal band concerts in the parks, made the fill and completed University circle.

"Planned Edgewater boulevard and West boulevard, completed plans and let contracts for the intercepting sewer, converted Woodland Hills park from a farm to a great athletic field, brought about Giddings brook conversion, straightened the river above Jefferson-st, sold city bonds at lowest rate of interest in history."

The battery of campaigners sent out last night were reciting from a printed list which was mailed at the same time to voters all over the city. It is headed "What Charlie Salen Has Done."

"He inaugurated children's playgrounds," they said, "built outdoor gymnasiums, skating rinks and bathhouses, established modern system of street cleaning and lighting, for years has been foremost in agitating high level bridge, secured donation for completion of Rockefeller parkway, advanced the $10,000 deposit with the Green bid which made 3-cent fare possible, managed Tom L. Johnson's campaigns for congress, induced him to return to Cleveland and organized his campaign for mayor."

Salen himself continued last night the arguments in which Baker engaged him Tuesday night at the stormy Harmon club meeting.

"Mr. Baker," said Salen, "says the public service corporations are not favorable to his candidacy. He deducts from this that they are for me. If he knows what their leanings are in this campaign he knows more than I; but I do know this: When I assume the office of mayor in January I will enter it without any yoke or pledge other than the open pledge to serve the people of this city to the best of my ability.

"I have never in my political career earned by my acts the right to ask these corporations for any aid. On the other hand, Mr. Baker, perhaps in the innocence of a confiding nature, has done much to earn that right.

"Take the 'gentlemen's agreement' in the street railway 'settlement,' and now the famous East Ohio Gas ordinance drafted jointly by Mr. Baker and the company's attorney. If there's anything wrong with the gas ordinance, and Mr. Baker seems to confess that there is, are we to blame the company's attorney or the official who was paid a big salary to safeguard the public's interests?

"Surely if there is any one of the Democratic candidates for mayor in line for kind consideration on the part of the corporations it must be Mr. Baker."

Baker's statement of his relation to the gas ordinance as presented at his own campaign meeting is:

"I passed on the legal character of the gas ordinance, and that only, but I do not want it understood that I allowed a fraud because it was legal. However, I was not present at the conference in which Mr. Baehr, Mr. Morgan and others got it into final shape.

"My belief is that it does not allow the mixture of natural with artificial gas."

Baker addresses meetings at 3025 Vega-av, W. Madison and W. 96th-st, and at 3619 Superior-av, tonight. The Democratic executive committee last night arranged to have the tent out for the first time next Monday night at Payne-av and E. 19th-st. Rev. H. R. Cooley, director in the Johnson administration, speaks in the tent with Baker. Tent meetings on the West Side follow on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

A demonstration for Alex Bernstein, administration candidate for re-election to the council, was held last night in a hall at Woodland-av and E. 26th-st. The hall was crowded. Bernstein's record in the council was indorsed and Nathan Zuckerman, independent candidate from the twelfth ward, announced his withdrawal in favor of Bernstein.

The Eighth Ward Tilden club was organized last night by backers of Laurin W. Tilden, Democratic candidate for the mayoralty nomination. Tilden and Joe McGlory, who f[illegible]

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The reference to ordinances involving [illegible] for confirmation at the first interview between the mayor and the senator, Davis was told [illegible] his objections to his confirmation. At [illegible] induce Senator Burton to withdraw [illegible] every influence at his command to [illegible] since Friday. He has been using [illegible] Davis has been in Washington [illegible] Probabilities against confirmation."

"No conclusion about Davis case," [illegible] for Burton said:

[illegible] ington last night that Hy D. Davis, [illegible] after months of effort, has made his [illegible] peace with Senator Burton, with the [illegible] result he would be confirmed as [illegible] United States marshal by the senate [illegible] today. This Senator Burton denied. [illegible] In a statement late last night Sena-

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The reference to ordinaces involving the expenditure of money is found in the second paragraph of section 2 of the law. Section 3 of the act excludes emergency measures which obtain three-fourths vote, and there is still a faint hope that the expenditure ordinances passed at the last council meeting early in July may be included under this head and so allowed to stand.

State Representative Crosser, author of the bill, declared last evening that the reference to ordinances authorizing the expenditure of money had crept into the bill while it was being bombarded with amendments, and that it was not his original intention to have the act contain such a provision.

"The only thing to do is to allow the ordinances that have gone through in the old way to stand," he said. "In the future the proper arrangements can be made for the procedure required by the act."

Public Service Director Lea expressed the belief yesterday that the clause would not hamper public business to a great extent for the reason that in cases where there was necessity for rapid action the measures could be termed emergency measures, and could become effective at once if the necessary three-fourths vote of the council was obtained.

The city board of control at a meeting yesterday voted to award contracts for the reconstruction of Central viaduct. The cost will amount to $226,000. The ordinance authorizing the expenditure of this money was not held over for sixty days. The contracts for the work were awarded to the lowest bidders yesterday.

RALLIES TO BAKER IN JOHNSON TENT

Democratic Workers Cheer Solicitor as He Outlines Mayoralty Platform.

Cooley Lauds Dead Leader and Witt Assails Salen.

NORTON MEETS HOGEN

Anti-Administration Republican Follows Safety Director on Ward Club Platform—Democrats Open Tent Campaign Where Johnson Received His Last and Greatest Ovation—Cooley Hails Baker as Johnson's Chosen Heir and Salen Candidacy is Assailed.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Franklin-av N. W. and W. 58th-st—Speakers, Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley and others.

Twenty-first Ward Salen club, Peck's hall, E. 82d-st and Wade Park-av N. E.—Speakers, Charles P. Salen, Charles L. Cassingham, William Monaghan and others.

Meinke's hall, 3640 Independence-rd S. E.—Speakers, candidates.

Fourth Ward Tilden club, Lang's hall, Lorain-av, near W. 25th-st.

Hall, 1127 E. 113th-st—Candidates invited.

REPUBLICAN.

First Ward Republican club, Madison-av N. W. and W. 83d-st—Speakers, Frank G. Hogen, Miner G. Norton and others.

Third Ward Republican club, W. 58th-st and Wakefield-av N. E.—Speakers, Frank G. Hogen, Miner G. Norton and others.

Twenty-fourth Ward club—Speakers, Miner G. Norton and candidates.

Speaking in the old tent, pitched at the corner of Payne-av N. E. and E. 19th-st, the spot where Tom L. Johnson little less than a year ago received the ovation of his life, Newton D. Baker last night began the last lap of his campaign for the Democratic nomination as mayor. He was aided by Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley. The tent was the same, the crowd was just as enthusiastic and large, its demonstrations were as forceful as the days when Mr. Johnson himself stood on the platform and the speakers, every one of them, seemed imbued with the spirit of their dead chief.

"We buried Tom L. Johnson in Greenlawn cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.," said Harris R. Cooley, "but his soul goes marching on and his spirit shall survive until we realize his ideals—a free city and a free people. Somehow I can almost imagine I see him here tonight. I see his arm uplifted as in gesture. I can see his serious face, smiling, and I can almost hear him say to you: 'We are working not for cheap fare on the street railway lines alone, but are working to make Cleveland a free city—a city that is built on a hill.' I can hear him say 'We may lose some battles, but not the war.' He was stricken in the midst of the fight. He has chosen a leader and there comes a call from far in the rear, faint and hollow, 'Don't follow him; follow me.' The people will follow him who advances the standard; not the one who retreats."

Baker Asks Support.

"I come before you not as Tom L. Johnson's political heir, but come before you to ask whether in your judgment I am the man to take up the fight where he laid it down," said Baker in his speech. "If there be some other who, in your judgment, is better equipped to take up that work, let me get with you behind him and work for the cause."

The Democratic meeting was the big development of the day in the preprimary campaign yesterday. Charles P. Salen devoted his time to preparing pamphlets for circulation. He had no meetings last night, but will speak tonight. Frank G. Hogen, administration candidate for mayor, spoke before a first ward audience and Miner G. Norton invaded the meeting. The meeting was also marked by the presence of Mrs. Ella T. Webster, who asked consideration as a candidate for board of education. Two or three other suffragets also spoke.

Thomas Coughlin, candidate for city auditor, was chairman of the tent meeting. Cooley was presented as the first speaker. He was followed by Witt and Baker brought the first tent meeting to a close. Witt, by all odds, was the feature of the meeting. It was his first appearance in the campaign. He did not disappoint his friends, and made what many believe to be the best public address of his career. Witt, explaining his appearance on the stump, said it was caused by the fact that Charles P. Salen had capitalized his silence in the campaign into a charge that he didn't believe in the candidacy of Newton Baker for mayor.

Witt took as his topic the campaign pamphlet issued by Salen entitled "What Charley Has Done," handed him, he said, Sunday night by his friend, John Howie.

"It ought to be entitled 'What Charley Has Not Done,'" commented Peter. "He has built everything but a character. I will disappoint my friends tonight. They expect me to skin Charley tonight. I did that four years ago and he ran away. It isn't in me to skin a man who runs away. I have nothing personal against Salen. I have known him all his life. I was born within a stone's throw of where he was raised. In all my life I have never spoken 500 words to him. I have always opposed him on his political record and it is on his political record that I oppose him now. Charley must stand or fall on that record."

Then Witt took up separately each one of the things Salen said he had done for Cleveland in the two pamphlets that have been issued by Salen. Witt commented on each, picking this or that one to pieces, denouncing this or that one as an untruth.

"Some of these are pippins," said Witt. "Charley claims credit for doing everything that has been done by commissions, by Mr. Johnson, by Mr. Springborn, by Frederic C. Howe and others in the last ten years. He is claiming everything except the building of Niagara Falls."

Witt also charged that Salen went to Councilmen Menning and French and pleaded with them to vote for the two gas franchises granted by the Baehr administration.

Witt charged as absolutely untruthful Salen's claim of aid to 3-cent fare in its most troublesome days, insisting the greatest credit for low fare was due, next to Mr. Johnson, to Ben T. Cable, who put $256,000 into the enterprise. He also showed affidavits which he said showed where Salen was asked and had refused to sign a petition for Mr. Johnson's candidacy for mayor two years ago. Witt insinuated that A. B. Lea was appointed service director as a result of a deal between Baehr and Salen.

"Tom Johnson was intensely human," said Witt, concluding. "He enjoyed the fight and the plaudits of the crowd. He believed in them. Even after his defeat, when a friend inquired of him, a bit of irony in his voice, 'What do you think of your friends, the people, now?' he replied, 'Ah, but you fail to appreciate the number who stood with me.'

"A few sold him out. They stabbed him in the back. Tom Johnson died of a broken heart. He wouldn't admit it. But how could it have been otherwise? After years of fighting in behalf of the people he was betrayed and defeated by men who claimed to be his friends. It must have broken his heart. From this hour on let you who followed and loved Tom Johnson go and work as you never worked before, so that Tom Johnson's closest and best friends will have such a majority that those who helped to break his heart will be buried forever."

"I never wanted to be mayor," said Baker early in his address. "I wanted Tom to keep on being mayor, not only for my sake, but for the sake of the people of Cleveland. Sometimes when I see these pamphlets that people get out telling what they did, it troubles me. As I look back over my association with Mr. Johnson it doesn't seem to me that I ever did anything. Mr. Johnson did it all. He was the fountain and center from which energy that made this a city flowed."

Baker then briefly recounted his beliefs about the public affairs of the city. He said the intercepting sewer should be completed, the water supply made better, sewage disposed of so as not to contaminate the water, the parks restored to the degree of efficiency that was maintained under the Johnson administration. Other things that needed restoration to the status that was maintained, he said, were the cleaning of streets, the collection of ashes and rubbish and garbage, paving and lighting of streets.

He declared for an enlarged police and fire department and for such an increase in men in the fire department as would enable the men to devote a part of their time to their families every day, so that they, at least, could get acquainted with their children and secure a restoration of the family circle. He said there should also be such efficiency in the building department that there would be no catastrophes and buildings caving in.

He reiterated his belief in the initiative, referendum and recall, and municipal ownership of public utilities, and said if he was elected he proposed devoting part of his time as mayor in urging on the legislature such laws as would make Cleveland a free city. He said that, if the people wanted a Willy boy for mayor, one who would not move from the precincts of the office, but would sit silently by, failing to urge wherever possible such laws as would give greater freedom to cities, the people should not vote for him.

Baker, especially, declared that he proposed to devote a large part of his time between Sept. 5 and Nov. 7 in urging the election of ten progressive men as delegates to the constitutional convention.

Polls Open Twelve Hours.

Secretary of State Graves yesterday held that at the primaries this fall the polls will be open all over the state from 5:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., as usual. At the November election they will remain open in cities having annual registration until 5:30 p. m.; in all other precincts until 6 p. m.

Secretary Graves also held that at the primaries the Democratic clerks will count the Democratic vote and the Republican clerks will count the Republican vote.

Registration for new voters and for those who have moved will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the city hall.

ASKS INJUNCTION TODAY.

City Solicitor Expects to File Petition Against Mixture of Gases.

Mayor Baehr and City Solicitor Baker had a brief conference yesterday afternoon relative to the filing of an injunction petition to prevent the East Ohio Gas Co. from mixing artificial and natural gas and selling the mixture under the rate charged for the former.

The petition, according to Mr. Baker, will be completed today and will in all probability be filed this afternoon. The city seeks a speedy hearing.

The petition will recite the result of the tests made in a raid on the gas company's plant in the East End and will ask the court to make the company cease mixing gases.

SCENES AND PRINCIPALS AT DEMOCRATIC RALLY

SALEN FLAYED BY P. WITT AT BAKER OPENING

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Franklin-av NW and W. 58th-st: Speakers, Baker, Cooley and others.

Twenty-first ward Salen club, Peck's hall, E. 82d-st and Wade Park-av NE: Speakers, Salen, Cassingham, Monaghan and others.

Meinke's hall, 3640 Independence-rd SE.

Fourth ward Tilden club, Lang's hall, Lorain-av, near W. 25th-st.

Hall, 1127 E. 118th.

REPUBLICAN.

First ward republican club, Madison-av and W. 83d-st: Speakers, Hogen, Norton and others.

Third ward republican club, W. 58th-st and Wakefield-av: Speakers, Hogen, Norton and others.

Twenty-fourth ward club: Speakers, Norton and candidates.

The spirit of Tom L. Johnson pervaded the Baker meeting in the old tent at Payne-av and E. 19th-st Monday night. Just a year ago, on the same spot, Tom Johnson received one of the greatest ovations of his life. The crowd, the enthusiasm, the speeches were much the same Monday night as at that previous meeting. Monday night's meeting marked the beginning of the end of the preprimary campaign.

Peter Witt gridironed Charles P. Salen. Rev. Harris R. Cooley and Newton D. Baker also spoke. It was Witt's speech, however, that aroused enthusiasm. Witt decided to speak only late in the day when he was told that his remaining out of the campaign was being interpreted as a refusal to support Baker.

"What Charlie Salen Has Done," a pamphlet issued by the Salen literary bureau, was Witt's text. It recited claims of the mayoralty candidate to municipal achievements of a wide, varied and important character, but under Witt's treatment their identity as achievements became somewhat confused.

Witt Flays Charles Salen.

Witt attacked Salen's claim of credit for building University circle. He declared that Mayor McKisson and not Salen constructed the intercepting sewer.

"Baehr said he was going to straighten the river, but judging from this Charlie beat him to it," Witt said. "He says, too, that he secured the donation of Rockefeller park and the bridge over it. Rockefeller park was paid for by John D. after raising the price of oil.

"Salen says he was the first democrat elected county clerk. Previous to Tom L.'s time no democrat was ever elected to anything. He boasts of 30,000 majority. Why did he get it? Because the republicans had a weak candidate and Madison 'Wobbler' Beacom, member of the Onion club, who turns up his trousers every time there's a fog in London, got the members of the Onion club to work for him because 'Wobbler' told them Salen's election would be the worst possible blow to Tom L."

Denies Salen Credit.

Witt ridiculed the claim that Salen made 3-cent fares possible by putting up a note for $10,000 to insure the Denison-av line, declaring that Salen accepted no possible risk, that the money was up less than an hour, and that Ben Cable of Illinois, next to Tom L., was responsible for 3-cent fares.

Witt charged that Standard oil methods were used in the council to pass the East Ohio Gas Co.'s franchise, and that Salen had begged Councilmen Harry French and Joe Menning to vote for it.

Witt read an affidavit from H. H. Cline, to whom, it said, Salen refused to sign a Johnson nominating petition in 1909. Another affidavit, by Peter Henry, was read, which said that Salen told Herman Baehr in the last mayoralty campaign: "I am doing all I can for you, but you know I can't come out into the open."

Baker declared for municipal ownership of the street railway system, for the initiative, referendum and recall, and promised he would exert every effort toward sending a progressive delegation from Cuyahoga-co to the constitutional convention.

MORGAN SHAKES HANDS—OUCH!

Frank E. Stevens, assistant city solicitor and democratic candidate for municipal court judge, is nursing a badly swollen right hand. Stevens exchanged hand shakes with Councilman D. E. Morgan, republican candidate for city solicitor. Morgan recently spent two weeks whipping trout streams in northern Michigan and has a bear-like grip.

Stevens will not use the hand shake as part of his political program for some time.

NORTON AGAIN SPEAKS WITHOUT INVITATION

Miner G. Norton again Monday night assumed the role of uninvited guest, invading a meeting at W. 96th-st and Madison-av, planned to be Frank G. Hogen's very own. Mrs. Ella T. Webster, school board candidate, and four aspirants for municipal judgeships spoke.

Hogen elaborated on his platform, explaining it by paragraphs. He said he would go as far financially and in making improvements as the people would let him, if elected mayor.

Norton characterized city administrations for the last 14 years as dilatory, saying the West-side had been the especial victim of municipal government failures. He declared the West-side market house inadequate, and the Edgewater park boulevard a monument to bad government.

Hogen also spoke to the John C. Fremont club, Lorain-av and W. 59th-st.

SUES GAS COMPANY FOR CITY TO FORCE OBEDIENCE TO LAW

Solicitor Baker Asks Court to Interfere With Sales of East Ohio Concern.

Demands That Any Overcharge be Refunded to 28,000 Consumers.

Reasserts Charges of Mixed Product Made After Recent Raid.

HAS MANY ALLEGATIONS

Complains East Ohio Has Refused to Sell Natural Gas, Claiming it Had None to Sell, but Sold Mixture of 30-Cent and 80-Cent Product at Top Notch Price—Asks That Sale of Water Gas be Stopped at Once—Requests Restraining Order Permanently Prohibiting Continuance of Mixing He Charges.

CITY SOLICITOR'S CHARGES.

Artificial gas means gas made from coal and the gas ordinance calls for gas so made. Asks that company be compelled to make and sell it.

Water gas contains poisonous chemical properties; its use is a menace to life. Asks that its use be stopped by the court.

Claims East Ohio Gas Co. has refused to sell natural gas to consumers, claiming it had none to sell, and then diverted large quantities to the artificial gas plant, mixed it and sold the 30-cent gas to users at 80 cents.

Change from coal to water gas was made without the knowledge or consent of the city and without notice to users.

That the natural gas now being sold is first treated, mixed with air and other ingredients, all contrary to the franchise provisions that call for natural gas as it comes from the wells.

Sale of water gas, mixed with oil and natural gas, at 80 cents constitutes a great wrong upon the city and the gas users; asks that an accounting be made and that the overcharge for the natural gas, if any there be, be refunded each of the 28,000 gas users.

Asks court temporarily, and after hearing, permanently to restrain East Ohio from doing what is charged, and compel a specific compliance with franchise provisions.

Complaining that the East Ohio Gas Co. was not complying with the provisions of the franchise granted it by the city, City Solicitor Baker yesterday filed suit in the court of common pleas asking that the court interfere and compel the East Ohio to give a specific performance of the provisions of the franchise.

The suit grows out of the developments of the raid on the gas housue of the East Ohio a month ago by Public Service Director Lea and City Chemist Taussig, when they were hunting for proof that the artificial gas being sold in the city was being made of a compound that was not contemplated in the franchise, and that a considerable portion of the artificial gas, being sold to gas users in the city at 80 cents per thousand, was, in reality, natural gas, that should have been sold at 30 cents per thousand.

Charges Are Sweeping.

In drawing his petition, alleging serious failure on the part of the East Ohio to respect the provisions of the franchise, Solicitor Baker has gone further than the mere mixing of natural gas with the artificial, and has raised the question of the present artificial gas as a whole, claiming it is not in harmony with the ordinary provisions of the franchise.

So important and vital are the questions he has raised, leading attorneys do not doubt for a minute that the Standard Oil interests, which own the East Ohio, will put up a mighty legal battle over the questions raised. If the city secures the relief it is seeking in court, it will upset some of the established customs in gas production. In the local field it would compel the East Ohio to change entirely the production of gas and rehabilitate one section of its plant which is now closed and idle.

Solicitor Baker contends that, from the inception of artificial gas, that term has been understood to mean gas produced from coal. The establishment of that understanding, he contends, has been secured by a long period of use so that the real meaning, commonly accepted, of the term has become well fixed and definitely understood.

In view of the fact that the entire negotiations of the city of Cleveland with the artificial gas companies, from the establishment of the plant here, has been based on the production and sale of coal gas, he asks the court to compel the East Ohio to cease manufacturing and selling water gas as artificial gas.

He also asks that the court compel the East Ohio to manufacture coal gas and distribute it to the users of the city, as he claims the provisions of the franchise demand.

He also contends that the words "natural gas" always have been understood to mean gas that came from the earth in the coal and oil territory of Pennsylvania and West Virginia; that the franchise of the city calls for that gas in its natural state, and not after it has been mixed with air and given other treatment. He contends the natural gas now being sold to the users in the city is not the product that comes from the earth, distributed just as it comes from the gas wells, but that it is treated and adulterated and then distributed.

Baker contends that water gas is a menace to life, that its use is hazardous and that it contains poisonous compounds that make its use a menace to the safety of the user.

The petition is one broadside after another, each definite and specific, and the city prays the court to interpose and compel the removal of the menace and secure to the city and the gas users the gas for which it has contracted and which can be used with safety and free from peril.

But he did not overlook the "doped" gas question that was raised at the outset. He contends that the East Ohio instead of complying with its contract, to supply natural gas to the people of the city as long as its supply lasted, and, as greatly as its supply would warrant, has been refusing to extend its natural gas mains and give the people the gas they wanted, but has been diverting a large portion of its supply to its artificial gas plant, and there used it as a part of the compound production of the artificial gas, selling that supply of 30-cent natural gas to the people of the city at the rate of 80 cents.

To protect the city from the continuance of this so-called injustice he asks the court to compel the East Ohio to stop the mixing of gases, to produce its books and records in court, render to the court a full accounting of the amount of natural gas it has so used, and then refund to the users the amount they have been overcharged in the misuse of the natural gas and its sale at the high price.

As there are about 28,000 users of artificial gas in the city the prayer of the petition hits hard at the East Ohio as it would compel, if the court grants the order, the adjustment of the 28,000 accounts for the time that natural gas has been so used in the production of mixed gas.

The suit raises the question of the good faith and intent of the East Ohio in its dealing with the city and the gas consumers. A verdict for the city in the suit would be understood as discrediting the East Ohio in the the eyes of its patrons, and would compel a refund, that would attest the financial advantage it has been enjoying because of the failure to observe the provisions of the franchise. The suit says the city had no notice or information that the East Ohio contemplated or had changed its course in the manufacture of gas from real artificial to water gas, that the change was made without securing the approval of the city, without the knowledge of the gas user, that it is a gross failure to observe the conditions of the franchise and that it constitutes a wrong upon the city and upon all of the people who use gas.

If the prayer of the petition is granted the East Ohio will have to grant the numerous request it has on hand for extensions of its natural gas mains, or come into court and establish the fact that the use of the present time is as great as may safely be undertaken with the present source of supply.

The petition in the case is voluminous, containing twenty-four typewritten pages. It tells the complete story of gas franchises from the introduction of artificial gas as an illuminant in this country, explains in a general way the manufacture of artificial gas by both the coal and water process, and gives the principal chemical ingredients. It points out the chemical elements in water gas that are dangerous and charges that a continuance of the manufacture, distribution and sale of water gas constitutes a real hazard to life and ought to be stopped.

It asks the court to issue a temporary restraining order to prevent the abuses of which it complains and the wrongs it claims are being done the gas users of the city, and then, on final hearing, to make permanent the injunction of the court against the practices that are not contemplated by the provisions of the franchise. The two gas franchises are set out in full for the information of the court.

Just before the suit was filed S. H. Tolles, attorney for the East Ohio Gas Co., visited the city hall and was for a time in consultation with Solicitor Baker. That conference caused a rumor to be circulated that Tolles was endeavoring to have the suit withheld, that he had promised the faith of the East Ohio and its credit that any practices of mixing the gases, if any such had been in vogue, would be stopped and not again attempted.

Last evening Tolles denied any such course. He was emphatic in saying he had made no such offer. He said he had talked over the probable litigation with Solicitor Baker and had concluded the best way to have the questions settled was to file the suit and have the issues heard in court. He declined to make any comment on the situation, saying he had not seen the petition, did not know its contents, what it charged and what it asked, and could not, therefore, make any statement of the position of the East Ohio.

Says He's Denied Natural.

Complaint was made to Public Service Director Lea yesterday by Col. Evans of the Salvation army that President Daly of the East Ohio Gas Co. had refused to furnish the Salvation army with natural gas at the army girls' home. The claim was made that some weeks ago Vice President Beardslee had agreed to substitute natural gas for artificial gas, but that yesterday, when President Daly was called upon, he refused to furnish the gas.

Director Lea said that he would write a letter to President Daly, asking him to furnish the gas.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Marvin-av S. W. and Fulton-rd; speakers, Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley and others.

West Side Democracy, Lang's Hall, Lorain-av near W. 25th-st; Speakers, Charles P. Salen and others.

Dunleavy's hall, E. 73d-st and St. Clair-av N. E.

Arch hall, 2358 Ontario-st.

Hrdlicka's hall, Praha-st and 50th-st S. E.

Second Ward club, Clark-av S. W. and W. 52d-st.

Fifth Ward club, Herman's hall, 3021 Vega-av S. W.

Seventh Ward club, Finkbeiner's hall, Starkweather-av S. W. and W. 10th-st.

Eighteenth Ward club, Wachalec's hall, E. 77th-st and Central av S. E.

REPUBLICAN.

Fifth Ward Republican club, 3226 W. 31st-st; speakers, Frank G. Hogen, Miner G. Norton, D. E. Morgan and candidates.

Eleventh Ward Republican club, 3223 Central-av S. E.; speakers, Miner G. Norton and others.

CANDIDATES HURRY IN HUNT FOR VOTES

Rush From Meeting to Meeting to Tell Ward Clubs Their Qualifications.

Salen Christens Peter Witt 'The Original Scold.'

All five of the men seeking the two mayoralty nominations to be bestowed by the major parties were on the stump last night, speaking to the electors in all sections of the city. Frank G. Hogen and Miner G. Norton, Republican candidates, each made three or four speeches. Newton D. Baker, Charles P. Salen and L. W. Tilden, the Democratic candidates, each spoke before two meetings.

Baker was aided by Harris R. Cooley, Thomas Coughlin and John Krause Salen had as a second at his meetings Charles L. Cassingham. Hogen was supported by D. E. Morgan, Republican candidate for city solicitor, and Norton and Tilden had no help.

Salen's chief meeting was at Wade Park-av N. E. and E. 82d-st. There he called Peter Witt, who attacked him Monday night, "that original scold."

"It's a mighty weak cause that has to depend upon falsehood and slander for its argument," said Salen. "When Mr. Baker began his campaign, it was with the slogan: 'Anything to beat Salen.' He started out with quotations from the Scriptures, Shakespeare and Aesop's fables. Public sentiment showed so strongly against such tactics that he had to abandon the course. Then there was silence. When Baker next came into the limelight, the burden of misrepresentation had been shifted on the broad shoulders of Tim McDonough. Again it wouldn't work.

"So last night they trot out that original scold, a man whose every knock is a boost. He engages himself in a continuation of his clique's abuse in spite of the fact that a year ago he openly advocated the election of another party and is not entitled to vote at the Democratic primary this fall.

Before appearing at the Twenty-first Ward club meeting, Salen spoke before the Cleveland Powerboat club in Glenville Center hall at St. Clair-av N. E. and E. 105th-st.

Baker's first meeting of the evening was at the Fourth Ward Tilden club, Lang's hall, Lorain-av near W. 25th-st. From there he went to the tent, pitched at W. 58th-st and Franklin-av N. W. He closed the meeting.

"I want to be mayor of Cleveland," said Baker there. "It is an honor that a man of twice my years might wish for. I want to be mayor that the city may be honestly and efficiently served; that I may speak with a larger and fuller voice to members of the constitutional convention and legislature so that laws may be enacted that will give to Cleveland greater freedom in working out its destiny and, finally, so that we may continue to make Cleveland the center and pivotal point of progressives in the United States."

Hogen's first meeting of the evening was at the Twenty-fourth Ward club, E. 72d-st and St. Clair-av N. E. Jonathan Evans presided.

"I want you to understand," said Evans, who a powerful Welshman, "that this club is impartial toward candidates and you will positively refraint from showing preference."

Miner G. Norton was the first speaker. He wanted to know what has become of the W. 3d-st bridge over the Lake Shore tracks, which he charged has been torn down during the past three weeks without any explanation being vouchsafed by the present administration. As on Monday night the burden of his speech was the "fumbling of the past fourteen years."

Joseph Moore, candidate for municipal judge, took a rap at the present police court by declaring that its policy "cowed the police force and encouraged crooks."

Leaving behind the news clippings from which he read on the previous night, Mr. Hogen went straight to the point in arguing that Cleveland is the biggest business prosposition in the city and needs a business administration. He made no reference or reply to Norton's question as to what had become of the old Seneca-st bridge.

"I am not asking votes under false pretenses," Hogen said. "I have given my present position as director the best that is in me and I am now asking for a promotion."

Accompanied by D. E. Morgan, candidate for City Solicitor, Mr. Hogen then crossed the city in an auto to the room of the Third Ward Republican club at Wakefield-av N. W. and W. 58th-st.

"If I am elected," Hogen said, "I expect to give the city a sane and sound administration and not a spectacular one. I believe a mayor should stay at home and govern the city and not spend his time chasing to Columbus and Washington on other business."

Tilden spoke at a meeting in White Eagle hall in the twenty-fourth ward and before the portable engineers in the Atwater building. He expects to debate with Baker and Salen before the Thirteenth Ward club tonight.

CITY SUES EAST OHIO TO HALT MIXING OF GAS

City Solicitor Baker late Tuesday entere suit to compel the East Ohio Gas Co. to live up to the terms of its artificial and natural gas franchises. Hearing of a request for temporary injunction to prevent gas mixing will begin before Judge Estep Monday.

Baker not only demands that the East Ohio be compelled to stop mixing natural gas with the artificial, but he demands that the company

Ads and Notions

13.75

utiful dark materials, plain
ntted silk linings, mostly
erges. The jackets are
backs or inverted plaits.
s—on sale in each depart-

CROWD CHEERS BAKER'S PLEA FOR RECALL, INCLUDING JUDGES

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

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Seventh ward club, Finkbeiner's hall, Starkweather-av SW and W. 10th-st: Speakers, Salen and others.

Eighteenth ward club, Wachalec's hall, E. 77th-st and Central-av SE: Speakers, Salen, Excell and others.

W. 52d-st and Clark-av: Speakers, Salen, Cassingham and others.

3021 Vega-av: Speakers, Salen and others.

REPUBLICAN.

Fifth ward republican club, 3226 W. 31st-st: Speakers, Hogen, Norton, Morgan and candidates.

Eleventh ward republican club, 3223 Central-av SE: Speakers, Norton and others.

Newton D. Baker spoke before a crowd that overflowed the old Johnson tent at Franklin-av NW and W. 58th-st Tuesday night. Baker espoused a non-partisan, progressive delegation to the state constitutional convention, and declared himself in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall, including judges.

"Laws the people have demanded to assist them in building up a metropolis are prohibited by the constitution we have been told by long-whiskered legislators and antiquated judges," Baker said. "They, in their superior wisdom, have said to us that inasmuch as Cincinnati seems to be satisfied with the worst form of government, we in Cleveland also should be satisfied.

"What do legislators from Pike and Adams counties know about the needs of Cleveland?

Wants Progressive Delegates.

"It is my firm intention to do my best between the September primary and the November election towards sending 10 progressive delegates from Cuyahoga-co to the constitutional convention, every one of them pledged for the initiative, referendum, recall, including judges, home rule, the short ballot, and all other modern day governmental reforms which restore government to the governed. I'm going to oppose the constitutional provision by which real and personal property are taxed alike without distinction.

In discussing the recall, Baker cited the case of a man hired to work for a private employer for two years at $2000 a year, the employe denying the right of his employer to discharge him in that time, no matter what the provocation.

Should be Able to Fire 'Em.

"The hand that puts a man in public office should be permitted to pull him down if he prove faithless to his trust," Baker said. A cheer greeted this utterance. "I expect to be mayor, but I shall also expect to be removed should I prove faithless.

"Home rule and the short ballot? Of course I'm for them. There are 400 unhappy candidates in the city right now. But I'm not one of them," he hastened to add.

"I'm a happy candidate. We ought to have the right to put the responsibility of government on a few men."

Baker spoke first before the fourth ward Tilden club, in Lang's hall, Lorain-av near W. 25th-st.

Salen Calls Witt a Scold.

Charles P. Salen, candidate for the democratic nomination for mayor, Tuesday night in a speech characterized Peter Witt, who assailed him in a Baker meeting Monday night, as the "original scold, whose every knock is a boost." Salen's chief meeting was at Wade Park-av and E. 82d.

Salen charged that Baker began his campaign with the slogan, "Anything to beat Salen," and invoked the Scriptures, Shakespeare and Aesop's fables to that end. Then, Salen said, the burden of misrepresentation was shifted to Tim McDonough's shoulders, and lastly to Peter Witt's.

"Witt abused Harmon in the last campaign just as he abused me Monday night," said Salen. "He did not vote for Harmon and is not entitled to vote in the democratic primaries."

The Cleveland federation of labor will meet next Wednesday night to decide on its slate for constitutional delegates. Labor may indorse the slate of the Cuyahoga branch of the Ohio progressive constitution league. The federation has consistently fought for the initiative, referendum, recall and other reforms demanded by the league.

* * *

WITT TO SPEAK AT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING

City Solicitor Baker's big tent will be pitched Wednesday night at Fulton-rd and Marvin-av. Peter Witt will make his second appearance of the campaign, speaking between Rev. Harris R. Cooley and Baker. Former Vice Mayor Lapp will preside.

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NORTON ALSO THERE AT FOUR HOGEN MEETINGS

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER AUGUST 23, 1911.

CANDIDATES HURRY IN HUNT FOR VOTES

Rush From Meeting to Meeting to Tell Ward Clubs Their Qualifications.

Salen Christens Peter Witt 'The Original Scold.'

All five of the men seeking the two mayoralty nominations to be bestowed by the major parties were on the stump last night, speaking to the electors in all sections of the city. Frank G. Hogen and Miner G. Norton, Republican candidates, each made three or four speeches. Newton D. Baker, Charles P. Salen and L. W. Tilden, the Democratic candidates, each spoke before two meetings.

Baker was aided by Harris R. Cooley, Thomas Coughlin and John Krause Salen had as a second at his meetings Charles L. Cassingham. Hogen was supported by D. E. Morgan, Republican candidate for city solicitor, and Norton and Tilden had no help.

Salen's chief meeting was at Wade Park-av N. E. and E. 82d-st. There he called Peter Witt, who attacked him Monday night, "that original scold."

"It's a mighty weak cause that has to depend upon falsehood and slander for its argument," said Salen. "When Mr. Baker began his campaign, it was with the slogan: 'Anything to beat Salen.' He started out with quotations from the Scriptures, Shakespeare and Aesop's fables. Public sentiment showed so strongly against such tactics that he had to abandon the course. Then there was silence. When Baker next came into the limelight, the burden of misrepresentation had been shifted on the broad shoulders of Tim McDonough. Again it wouldn't work.

"So last night they trot out that original scold, a man whose every knock is a boost. He engages himself in a continuation of his clique's abuse in spite of the fact that a year ago he openly advocated the election of another party and is not entitled to vote at the Democratic primary this fall.

Before appearing at the Twenty-first Ward club meeting, Salen spoke before the Cleveland Powerboat club in Glenville Center hall at St. Clair-av N. E. and E. 105th-st.

Baker's first meeting of the evening was at the Fourth Ward Tilden club, Lang's hall, Lorain-av near W. 25th-st. From there he went to the tent, pitched at W. 58th-st and Franklin-av N. W. He closed the meeting.

"I want to be mayor of Cleveland," said Baker there. "It is an honor that a man of twice my years might wish for. I want to be mayor that the city may be honestly and efficiently served; that I may speak with a larger and fuller voice to members of the constitutional convention and legislature so that laws may be enacted that will give to Cleveland greater freedom in working out its destiny and, finally, so that we may continue to make Cleveland the center and pivotal point of progressives in the United States."

Hogen's first meeting of the evening was at the Twenty-fourth Ward club, E. 72d-st and St. Clair-av N. E. Jonathan Evans presided.

"I want you to understand," said Evans, who a powerful Welshman, "that this club is impartial toward candidates and you will positively refraint from showing preference."

Miner G. Norton was the first speaker. He wanted to know what has become of the W. 3d-st bridge over the Lake Shore tracks, which he charged has been torn down during the past three weeks without any explanation being vouchsafed by the present administration. As on Monday night the burden of his speech was the "fumbling of the past fourteen years."

Joseph Moore, candidate for municipal judge, took a rap at the present police court by declaring that its policy "cowed the police force and encouraged crooks."

Leaving behind the news clippings from which he read on the previous night, Mr. Hogen went straight to the point in arguing that Cleveland is the biggest business prosposition in the city and needs a business administration. He made no reference or reply to Norton's question as to what had become of the old Seneca-st bridge.

"I am not asking votes under false pretenses," Hogen said. "I have given my present position as director the best that is in me and I am now asking for a promotion."

Accompanied by D. E. Morgan, candidate for City Solicitor, Mr. Hogen then crossed the city in an auto to the room of the Third Ward Republican club at Wakefield-av N. W. and W. 58th-st.

"If I am elected," Hogen said, "I expect to give the city a sane and sound administration and not a spectacular one. I believe a mayor should stay at home and govern the city and not spend his time chasing to Columbus and Washington on other business."

Tilden spoke at a meeting in White Eagle hall in the twenty-fourth ward and before the portable engineers in the Atwater building. He expects to debate with Baker and Salen before the Thirteenth Ward club tonight.

PRESS, AUGUST 23, 1911.-

CITY SUES EAST OHIO TO HALT MIXING OF GAS

City Solicitor Baker late Tuesday entere' suit to compel the East Ohio Gas Co. 'o live up to the terms of its artificial and natural gas franchises. Hearing of a request for temporary injunction to prevent gas mixing will begin before Judge Estep Monday.

Baker not only demands that the East Ohio be compelled to stop mixing natural gas with the artificial, but he demands that the company resume the manufacture of coal gas, on the ground that the water gas now made is poisonous, and that the "treating" of natural gas before distribution be discontinued. Here, in brief, is what the petition contains:

City believed it was contracting for artificial gas made from coal; court asked to compel resumption of coal gas manufacture.

Water gas now made contains carbon monoxide in proportions dangerous to human life.

East Ohio has refused natural gas service to consumers, claiming it had none to sell, and then diverted large quantities to artificial gas plant to mix with 80-cent product.

Natural gas now being sold is mixed with air and other ingredients, contrary to franchise terms.

Asks court to order refund of overcharge for natural-artificial gas mixture to 28,000 consumers.

Asks permanent injunction to compel specific compliance with franchises.

Attorney S. H. Tolles of the Standard oil forces conferred with Baker before the petition was filed. He declared afterward that he had agreed with Baker that the best way to settle the dispute was to take it into court.

CLEVELAND PRESS, AUGUST 23, 1911.-

CROWD CHEERS BAKER'S PLEA FOR RECALL, INCLUDING JUDGES

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Marvin-av SW and Fulton-rd: Speakers, Baker, Cooley, Witt and others.

West-side democracy, Lang's hall, Lorain-av near W. 25th-st: Speakers, Salen and others.

Dunleavey's hall, E. 73d-st and St. Clair-av NE.

Arch hall, 2358 Ontario-st.

Hrdlicka's hall, Praha-st and 50th-st SE.

Seventh ward club, Finkbeiner's hall, Starkweather-av SW and W. 10th-st: Speakers, Salen and others.

Eighteenth ward club, Wachalec's hall, E. 77th-st and Central-av SE: Speakers, Salen, Excell and others.

W. 52d-st and Clark-av: Speakers, Salen, Cassingham and others.

3021 Vega-av: Speakers, Salen and others.

REPUBLICAN.

Fifth ward republican club, 3226 W. 31st-st: Speakers, Hogen, Norton, Morgan and candidates.

Eleventh ward republican club, 3223 Central-av SE: Speakers, Norton and others.

Newton D. Baker spoke before a crowd that overflowed the old Johnson tent at Franklin-av NW and W. 58th-st Tuesday night. Baker espoused a non-partisan, progressive delegation to the state constitutional convention, and declared himself in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall, including judges.

"Laws the people have demanded to assist them in building up a metropolis are prohibited by the constitution we have been told by long-whiskered legislators and antiquated judges," Baker said. "They, in their superior wisdom, have said to us that inasmuch as Cincinnati seems to be satisfied with the worst form of government, we in Cleveland also should be satisfied.

"What do legislators from Pike and Adams counties know about the needs of Cleveland?

Wants Progressive Delegates.

"It is my firm intention to do my best between the September primary and the November election towards sending 10 progressive delegates from Cuyahoga-co to the constitutional convention, every one of them pledged for the initiative, referendum, recall, including judges, home rule, the short ballot, and all other modern day governmental reforms which restore government to the governed. I'm going to oppose the constitutional provision by which real and personal property are taxed alike without distinction.

In discussing the recall, Baker cited the case of a man hired to work for a private employer for two years at $2000 a year, the employe denying the right of his employer to discharge him in that time, no matter what the provocation.

Should be Able to Fire 'Em.

"The hand that puts a man in public office should be permitted to pull him down if he prove faithless to his trust," Baker said. A cheer greeted this utterance. "I expect to be mayor, but I shall also expect to be removed should I prove faithless.

"Home rule and the short ballot? Of course I'm for them. There are 400 unhappy candidates in the city right now. But I'm not one of them," he hastened to add.

"I'm a happy candidate. We ought to have the right to put the responsibility of government on a few men."

Baker spoke first before the fourth ward Tilden club, in Lang's hall, Lorain-av near W. 25th-st.

Salen Calls Witt a Scold.

Charles P. Salen, candidate for the democratic nomination for mayor, Tuesday night in a speech characterized Peter Witt, who assailed him in a Baker meeting Monday night, as the "original scold, whose every knock is a boost." Salen's chief meeting was at Wade Park-av and E. 82d.

Salen charged that Baker began his campaign with the slogan, "Anything to beat Salen," and invoked the Scriptures, Shakespeare and Aesop's fables to that end. Then, Salen said, the burden of misrepresentation was shifted to Tim McDonough's shoulders, and lastly to Peter Witt's.

"Witt abused Harmon in the last campaign just as he abused me Monday night," said Salen. "He did not vote for Harmon and is not entitled to vote in the democratic primaries."

The Cleveland federation of labor will meet next Wednesday night to decide on its slate for constitutional delegates. Labor may indorse the slate of the Cuyahoga branch of the Ohio progressive constitution league. The federation has consistently fought for the initiative, referendum, recall and other reforms demanded by the league.

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WITT TO SPEAK AT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING

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Hogen took a veiled rap at Baker, saying if elected he would stay at home and stick to mayoring, instead of rushing to Columbus and Washington. D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, accompanied Hogen.

WITT SAYS HE SNUBBED SALEN

TRYING TO TRADE SUPPORT FOR BAKER FOR COUNTY CLERKSHIP

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Cuyahoga democracy at Weber's hall, Superior-av.

REPUBLICAN.

Arnett republican club, corner Woodhill-rd and Fairmount-av.

Second ward republican club, 4610 Clark-av.

Malasca hall, Central-av and Hill-st.

Peter Witt, dubbed "the original scold" by Charles P. Salen, again assailed Salen in a Baker tent meeting at Marvin-av and Fulton-rd Wednesday night.

"Tom Schmidt came to me before the campaign opened and said: 'Charlie wants to be good; he wants to support Newton D. Baker,'" Witt said. "I told Tom Charlie could go ahead and be good if he wanted to, that I wouldn't stop him.

"'But he wants to support Baker,' Tom insisted. I demanded to know what was the game. 'Silence on your part, absolute silence,' Tom answered.

Something Up His Sleeve.

"'What else?' I asked, because I knew Charlie had something up his sleeve, as always.

"'He wants W. B. Agnew put on the democratic slate for county clerk,' Tom answered.

"'No!' I yelled to him. 'Charlie Salen and I can never enter into a deal to support any man. I have too much respect for myself to be associated with him. If Salen wants to support Baker, let him go ahead and support him, but I'll not. I care more for Pete Witt than for all the Bakers that ever lived, and I wouldn't besmirch Pete Witt by being for the same man that Salen was for.' Then Salen, not to be denied his fling at the pie counter, became a candidate himself.

Baker's Bad Dreams.

"Salen said tonight in a speech that Baker was having a bad dream, but that he would wake up Sept. 5," yelled a man in the crowd.

"Bad dream, eh?" retorted Witt. "Well, then he must have dreamed about Salen."

"Salen's general in this campaign is Charles Cassingham, president of the Ohio coal operators association, an organization formed to beat down the underpaid soft coal miners of Ohio," Witt continued.

Witt dared Salen to explain what he was lobbying for and with whom he was associated at Columbus during the session of the last legislature.

"I won't say," Witt said, "but before this campaign is over there is a man who is going to tell the whole story and it won't be Pete Witt."

"There was an attempt to harmonize the two factions in the party early in the campaign," Schmidt said Thursday in answer to Witt's statements, "and I was asked to help try to bring it about. I did see Peter at that time, and what he says is his version of what took place."

Concon Fighting Baker.

Newton D. Baker was cheered as he arose to speak. He declared for municipal ownership of public service corporations, for a progressive constitution, better garbage and ash collection, and better street railway service.

"I have reliable information that Al Behner, under John J. Stanley's orders, is trying to organize the street railway employes against me. I believe these men will vote as they see fit regardless of Behner and Stanley. I was called upon by a man, who said he came from Behner and Stanley, with an offer to marshal the company's employes for me under certain conditions. I rejected his offer.

HOGEN WILL RUSH DEPOT IF SUITS DON'T PREVENT

Frank G. Hogen, republican candidate for the nomination for mayor, avoided radical promises for the erection of a new union depot if he is elected, in addressing the fifth ward republican club Wednesday night.

"Cleveland should have an appropriate front door, through which to welcome our visitors," said Hogen. "It is impossible to proceed with the building of a new union depot now, because the land is tied up in courts. If elected mayor, it will be my duty and my privilege to rush the work of building a new union depot when these suits are settled."

Miner G. Norton, republican candidate for mayor, preceded Hogen. He attacked the Baehr administration.

* * *

SALEN, BY HIS NERVE, WINS HOSTILE HEARERS

Nerve in facing a jeering audience in the end won attention for Charles P. Salen, democratic candidate for mayor, in a meeting of the thirteenth ward Harmon club at E. 77th-st and St. Clair-av Wednesday night. Friends of Laurin W. Tilden, Salen's opponent, packed the meeting.

* * *

LABOR FORMS TO TAKE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN

Labor representatives met Wednesday night at Simms' hall, E. Ninth-st and Superior-av, and organized the union labor democratic league, which intends entering actively into local politics. Fred Lange, superintendent of the state free employment bureau, president of the organization, said Thursday the members would take an active interest in advancing the interests of one of the democratic candidates, but refused to say which one would receive the organization's support. An open meeting is planned in two weeks.

BOOK BATTLE ENDS IN HASEROT DEFEAT

Text Publishers Win Fight to Force School Board to Pay Freight Rate.

New Lists Submitted and Approved Without Delay.

The Cleveland school textbook war is at an end. After six months of debate, which resulted in interference by the courts, the board of education in two sessions yesterday, passed a new contract which was declared to be legal by City Solicitor Baker. A new list of books was promptly submitted by Supt. Elson and adopted by the board.

By yesterday's settlement of the long drawn out book fight, which has been watched by book men and educational leaders all over the country, the firm of Ginn & Co. won a decisive victory. The forces of President F. H. Haserot were finally routed through a legal opinion rendered by City Solicitor Baker, which had been sustained by the circuit court in a restraining order.

It was stated by school officials that textbooks will arrive in Cleveland in season for the beginning of school, Sept. 5.

Not only did Ginn & Co. win a victory for itself, but also for Heath & Co., Holt & Co., Silver, Burdette & Co., and several other large school book publishing houses. The fight all along has been on whether the board of education or the publishing houses should pay the transportation charges. In an opinion rendered yesterday, City Solicitor Baker told the board that previous book contracts by the board were void and that they would have to start all over again. The city solicitor also stated that any contract which compelled the book companies to pay freight, was inadmissible.

This is the point on which J. W. Swartz, representing Ginn & Co., has stood for all along and upon which he scored a signal victory yesterday. It was upon the Ohio school law that he and his attorneys had based their position and the circuit court approved it.

Not only did Ginn & Co. come off victorious, but the firm did not suffer the loss of a single text in the newly adopted list yesterday. In fact, there were only a few minor changes in the new list passed upon for adoption.

"I am relieved that the book war is ended," said Haserot after the meeting. "Why should I not be pleased at the outcome? I drew the resolution. It's time the whole business was settled. I have nothing against Ginn & Co."

There were two board sessions, one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at 6 o'clock. At the early session the legal opinion of Baker was read. Previously there had been a conference between Haserot and Baker on the subject of book contracts.

"In the opinion of this office," wrote the city solicitor, "any provision directly or indirectly incorporating into the terms upon which books are to be ordered from publishers the substance or effect of a requirement that the freight charge shall be otherwise met than out of the contingent fund, is inadmissable.

"The book adoption made in April is void and the board is now free to adopt books as though no adoption ever had been attempted. In the making of such adoption there is, in my opinion, no legal reason why provision should not be made securing for Cleveland the advantages of any reduction in price subsequently made by the publishers in other places."

In accordance with this opinion the board passed a resolution later amended on motion of Mrs. Hyre by which the cost of transportation of books should be defrayed out of the contingent fund of the board of education and shipment of books should be made from the nearest shipping point of the publishers.

Mrs. Hyre and Dr. Ashmun contended that the previous list adopted last spring should again be passed upon but this resolution was lost. By a 4 to 3 vote the Haserot contingent then asked Supt. Elson to submit an entirely new list of books. Elson was given two hours to make out the list.

At 6 o'clock the board reassembled and heard the new list of books read off by Elson. There were no material changes in the list adopted in February and April. Scott, Forseman & Co., was the only firm that really benefited by the change.

The board session concluded with a discussion of teachers and school politics during which the Haserot faction again resorted to the 4 to 3 vote and adopted new rules. The rule forbidding political activity among school employes was eliminated. This caused warm discussion among the members.

The Gas Company Sued.

The people of Cleveland stand back of the city administration and of Solicitor Baker in the suit filed against the East Ohio Gas Co. They insist that the company shall perform its obligations and look to the courts of this county to compel it to do so.

In absolute good faith the city council entered into contractual relations with the gas company. The administration now demands that the company shall do as it solemnly agreed to do. It demands that trickery be barred, that the consumers of gas be given an unadulterated product, that the rights of the public be not contemptuously trampled under foot.

The issue is clear cut and cannot be evaded. The East Ohio Gas Co. is summoned to court. Its practices are challenged. Its right to be considered a law abiding public utility is questioned.

That the company will offer a tremendous fight, backed by the millions of capital represented in its ultimate ownership, is not to be doubted. Nor is it to be doubted that the city is prepared for the legal battle. It cannot afford even to contemplate the possibility of failure. It cannot be willing to acknowledge that a creature of the law is mightier than the law itself.

Mr. Baker's suit opens a broad question. Not only will a victory for the city compel the East Ohio Gas Co. to abstain from selling doped gas for pure and to live up to the spirit and letter of its pledge to the public, but it will bring the company into the position of a municipally controlled utility.

It is unfortunate that this controversy has arisen, but the company has invited the contest and must abide the consequences. Ordinary fair play on the company's part would have avoided the present crisis. Ordinary square dealing, to have been expected under the circumstances, would have insured to President Daly and his associates that continued public support which means much to a corporation which deals with well over half a million people.

The legal contest now to be anticipated will be watched the country over. It strikes at the heart of the problem of municipal utilities. The fact that the Standard Oil Co. controls the East Ohio will add to the public interest, as it adds to the resources of the city's antagonist. Cleveland has been a leader in the effort to solve the problem of controlling public utilities in the interests of the people. Here is an opportunity to do further pioneer work.

SALEN BATTLES TILDEN BACKERS

Speaks With Difficulty When Labor Candidate's Friends Start Disturbance.

Hogen Promises Haste in Obtaining New Union Depot.

Efforts to stampede the Thirteenth Ward Harmon Club meeting at E. 77th-st and Central-av, S. E., by a handful of L. W. Tilden's followers, while Charles P. Salen was speaking, the re-entrance into the campaign of Peter Witt, and a promise by Director Hogen to reopen negotiations for a new union depot as soon as the courts settle the question of land titles, featured last night's political meetings.

All political meetings, in the eyes of partisans, are large. But a remarkable feature of this campaign is the fact that the meetings are big ones. The Democratic meetings in particular are a subject of wonder to the politicians. People were turned away from some of the meetings last night.

Newton D. Baker spoke at three meetings. Salen addressed five. Hogen and Norton appeared before two. L. W. Tilden and Salen met at the eighteenth ward meeting. Tilden had finished speaking when Salen arrived. Salen progressed about five minutes in his talk when someone inquired why Salen did not mention Tilden as an opponent along with Salen's frequent reference to Baker.

"Gentlemen, Mr. Tilden's nomination is utterly impossible," shot back Salen.

Then the storm broke.

"It's between a labor candidate and a professional politician," a voice yelled.

"The fight for the Democratic nomination is between Mr. Baker and myself," insisted Salen. "The issue in this campaign is not a labor question, but one between extreme bossism on Mr. Baker's side and the opposition I represent, which resents and objects to control by a slate-making clique which seeks absolute control and takes away our democratic right to choose as candidates for office those whom we see fit."

Salen was constantly interrupted in his reply, and, finally, the chairman stopped interruptions by offering the floor to any one desiring to speak.

Salen said Baker was a dreamer and that dreams offer a flimsy foundation upon which to build the future greatness of a city. The fact that Salen called Baker a dreamer was brought to the tent meeting at Fulton-rd and Marvin-av S. W., while Witt was talking. Witt promptly sought to turn the talk.

"I said many things Monday night and every word I uttered was the truth," began Witt. "The only reply Charley Salen made was that I was 'the original scold.' That is the only thing he has to say in answer to all I told. I shall try to repeat that speech tonight and when I am through I will leave it to you whether I abused or slandered him or told the truth.

"I'll tell you why he calls me the original scold. He's steered by Matt Excell. I like Matt. He's wise. He tells Charley to let me alone, else I'll skin him alive, so all Charley says is that I'm the original scold."

Baker in his speech urged the nomination and election of men in sympathy with him, and Samuel Doerfler, the first speaker, urged concentration on the organization ticket, naming each man that the Cuyahoga Democracy has chosen on its ticket. Harris R. Cooley was a fourth speaker. Charles W. Lapp presided.

Hogen and Norton met at the Fifth Ward club, 3226 W. 31st-st. Norton urged the necessity for West Side improvements, declaring the Nickel Plate grade elimination work as not worthy of a place on the West Side. Hogen advocated enlargement of the fire and police departments.

The Union Labor Democratic league was organized last night at a hall at E. 9th and Superior-av N. E. Those eligible to membership must be Democrats with a union card. Baker was indorsed for mayor and officers were elected. There will be another meeting Saturday night and a big open meeting one week from that night.

The Cuyahoga Democracy meets tonight at Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E. There will be no general meetings about the city, the leaders in all camps devoting themselves to organization and getting out the registration. A few Republican meetings will be held.

Witt charged Salen with being in the contest to break up the Baker alignment, to disintegrate the Democratic party so that Frank G. Hogen may be elected mayor and referred to the fact that Salen had accused Witt, by intimation, of being against Harmon.

"I was against Harmon in 1908 and in 1910," said Witt, "And I'm for Woodrow Wilson for president in 1912."

Later on Witt challenged Salen to tell what he was lobbying for in Columbus last winter.

Instructs Election Officers.

Ed Horn, clerk of the board of elections, instructed registrars in their duties for the special registration for the primaries that begins today at the city hall. All persons desiring to register for the election Sept. 3, or who have moved, must appear in the council chamber today, tomorrow or Saturday.

Special registration for Lakewood will be provided in Lakewood tomorrow and Saturday. Member Dan Miller of the board of elections will be in charge. Registrars will be on duty at the town hall from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Registration Starts Today.

Arrangements for the registration to be conducted at the city hall today were completed yesterday at board of elections headquarters. There will be registration today, tomorrow and Saturday from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

Those who did not register last year on the regular registration days must register this week if they wish to vote at the primaries. New voters and newly naturalized voters must also register in order to vote at the primaries.

HAS RIPPING TIME, BAKER TELLS AIDS

Talks to Workers While Salen Rests From Activities of Campaign.

Hogen Keeps on Talking, but Norton, His Opponent, Also Rests.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

BAKER.

Knights of Columbus hall, 1762 W. 25th-st.

Jastis' hall, 509 Literary-rd S. W.

Royal hall, E. 55th-st and Woodland-av S. E.

Jira's hall, Fleet-av S. E. and E. 60th-st.

Brom's hall, Hamm-av S. E.

SALEN.

Third Ward Salen club, McNess' hall, Madison-av N. W. and W. 72d-st.

Ninth Ward Salen club, Reye's hall, 1055 Front-av N. W.

HOGEN.

Second Ward Roosevelt club, 3191 W. 71st-st.

Twenty-Second Ward club, White-av N. E., opposite E. 65th-st.

Twentieth Ward club, E. 88th-pl, opposite Crawford-rd N. E.

NORTON.

Second Ward Roosevelt club, 3191 W. 71st-st.

Newton D. Baker, speaking before the Democratic organization last night, told the workers at Weber's hall that he is having a "perfectly ripping time in this campaign." The meeting was held for the purpose of giving final instructions to the organization as a body by the leaders. Charles W. Lapp presided and D. J. Zinner, Tim McDonough and Baker were the speakers.

"I am having a perfectly ripping time," said Baker. "Early in the year I held off becoming a candidate. Some times I felt I wanted to run; sometimes I felt I didn't. A large part of my disinclination was due to the fact that I felt I was a babe in the woods in politics. I was told that running for mayor meant making deals and shrewd moves.

"Now, almost at the end of the primary fight, I haven't made a deal with anybody. I've promised no jobs, made no trades, made no deals and made no promises. I have no secrets. Anything I've said to anybody in this campaign they are at liberty to report in public. When I'm mayor of Cleveland I'll be bound by no promises and will be just as free as any man in this room.

"I have no secrets to guard. I am saying exactly what I think. I am not keeping anything back. I am having a perfectly good time. The primary is the central pivotal point at this time. The important work before us is to get the voters out and to the polls a week from next Tuesday.

"The number of thousands of majority we get at the primaries will indicate to the opposition how sharp the teeth of the buzz saw is that they will have to bump up against in November. Our work is to get the Democrats to the polls. It is your work and mine. There are only two Democrats in my precinct, but I expect to get both of them to the polls. Your work will be heavier than mine. Let us all keep our eye on the thought that our fight is to make Cleveland a free city. Let our motto be, if we have any, 'Come on fellows, let's make a better city out of Cleveland.' Go on just as you have been going on and our work will come out all right."

Baker then expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the workers for what has already been done and what is being done all over the city.

Lapp explained that the committee, in calling the workers together, felt that there were a number of things to talk to the organization about. He said there was no complaint to make, things were running smoothly, the meetings had been well attended, but that there ought to be a final word with the workers. He presented Zinzer as the first speaker.

"Now we have to get down to brass tacks," said Zinner. "From now on it means steady, honest, loyal effort."

"We want our ticket nominated by Democrats," he said. "If Republicans vote you can gamble on it they will not vote for Mr. Baker because he is too strong on election day."

McDonough urged that the organization ticket "be nominated without a scratch on the slate."

Charles P. Salen last night took a rest. He spoke only at one meeting. It was at the home of George Lawrence, 8505 Hough-av N. E. The gathering was composed of street railway men.

"There is no more intelligent, independent and discerning class of toilers than those who spend their days on the street cars," Salen said. "Coming constantly in contact with the public, their perspective is broadened and their grasp of public questions quickened. Of all men they have the rarest opportunity to feel the public pulse and if it's so that the sentiment among these men is overwhelmingly in my favor, as my opponent has complained, I take it as a positive evidence that I have the battle won."

"I am seeking promotion at the hands of the citizens of Cleveland, from the position of director to the mayor's chair and I base my appeal for such promotion upon my record at city hall," said Frank G. Hogen at three meetings last night.

"I don't want the nomination of mayor on false pretenses. "All I ask is that you indorse my record under Mayor Baehr at the polls Sept. 5 and Nov. 7. I have had a special training for the post of mayor in the office of safety director.

"I am perfectly willing to stand or fall on my service to the people of Cleveland while in public office during the past eighteen months. Many public projects are under way—projects that should be finished if Cleveland is to become the city that is hoped for in the future. Already we have started the abolition of grade crossings, the erection of a tuberculosis hospital, a West Side water tunnel, and three fire engine houses. Does not that denote progress on the part of Republicans?

"If you would sanction that progress, then cast your ballots for the Republican candidates at the polls this fall. So many undertakings mean the employment of hundreds of men in Cleveland. It means employment for all you men and that certainly should bring satisfaction."

Miner G. Norton, Hogen's opponent, devoted himself to registration work. Like Salen he took a rest in his speaking campaign.

Replies to Opponent.

I. E. Seiple, candidate for council in the twenty-second ward, has replied to the challenge of Charles B. Bayly, an opponent, to debate the issues in the ward. Seiple says he doesn't believe the question of the fitness of the candidates is a proper one for candidates to debate, and without further explanation of the idea he will not debate. There are half a dozen candidates in the ward and the fight has become extremely interesting.

TALK CITY HEALTH IN SEEKING VOTES

Hogen and Norton Use Same Topic, but Latter Charges Neglect.

Baker Speaks Three Times, Salen Addressing Two Meetings.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS

SALEN.

Twenty-second Ward club, 1490 E. 66th-st.

Polish meeting at 8313 Hoffman-av N. E.

Fifth Ward club, Jundra's hall, Clark-av S. W. and W. 41st-st.

BAKER.

Bunjak's hall, 2781 E. 92d-st.

Resac's hall, Douse-av S. E. and Broadway.

Miner G. Norton, Republican candidate for mayor, furnished most of the fireworks in last night's campaigning of all the mayoralty candidates. Norton charged that instead of the city administration doing what it can to prevent the contamination of the city's water supply it is dumping refuse into sewers opening into Kingsbury run, an open sewer, and it is then carried into the lake.

Norton made his charge before a meeting of the Second Ward Roosevelt club, speaking almost immediately after Frank G. Hogen, Norton's opponent, had completed his speech. Hogen, too, dealt largely on the importance of safeguarding the health of the people in every way.

Newton D. Baker spoke at three meetings. Charles P. Salen addressed two gatherings. Baker's first speech was at Royal hall, Woodland-av S. E., near E. 55th-st.

There were many women in the hall and at the end of his speech Mrs. V. M. Bloomberg, who said she was a Socialist, asked permission to put a question.

"Mr. Baker," she said, "is there any connection between the recent order to disarm the strike breaker guards and your desire to become mayor?"

"In answering that question," replied Baker, "I can only say that I do not believe and never have believed that guards or any other men or women should be allowed to carry weapons. The city should never be allowed to get into the condition of armed warfare. I do not even believe that the police should carry weapons except when on night duty or in positions of danger."

Baker talked first on the question of good housekeeping for the city and then declared the real issue in the campaign to be that on which Tom Johnson fought his battles—the municipal control of all municipal monopolies.

Charles P. Salen had two meetings.

"The real issue in this campaign is," he said, "shall the people rule? You voters are to decide whether you will select your own candidates or whether you will be dictated to by a clique of three men—Burr Gongwer, Tim McDonough and Baker."

Frank G. Hogen, following the line of talks he has previously made, was more vigorous than he has yet been in the campaign in his three speeches. He said city officials, in performing their duties, should give attention solely to receipts and expenditures, but should devote close study to things that make for a better, more healthful and bigger city. He said he had studied all questions in his department and planned to build for decades rather than the morrow.

Concluding his speech at the Roosevelt club, the last meeting where he appeared, Hogen immediately departed. Norton heard the address and within a few minutes was given the floor.

"The gentleman who preceded me, and who is a candidate for mayor, laid great stress on the importance of safeguarding the health of the people of this community. He told you of what is being done. As director of public safety he is charged with many responsibilities in this direction. He told you of the tuberculosis situation. He also talked about smallpox, claiming great credit for the manner in which the cases of last year were handled. In recent speeches I charged that the intercepting sewer, designed to take up all the sewage in the city, thus preventing it contaminating the water supply, had remained in practically the same condition it was fourteen years ago.

"I charged nothing had been done to prevent sickness that it causes. Immediately we find the administration getting busy. Through the board of health it asked the state to get busy. A commission was suggested to prevent the emptying of sewage into the lake from lake cities. Now what do we actually find here? Is this administration doing what it can to prevent contamination of drinking water? I say no!

"No longer than last Wednesday night five wagons, drawn by three horses each, left the garbage station under the east end of the Central viaduct at about 7:30 p. m., drove out Jefferson-av to Broadway, to Miles-av, to E. 93d-st, to Gorham-av, S. E., to E. 94th-st. The wagons took refuse from eleven residences. So heavy was each wagon loaded that it required six horses to pull each wagon from the gutter where they were standing, to the paved street, one block away. They returned over the same route they came, but stopped on Broadway, near E. 33d-st, raised the manhole to the sewer and unloaded the contents of the wagons into the sewer, which carried the filth into Kingsbury run.

"The responsibility for this terrible action rests with the mayor, the safety director and the board of health. I say without fear or favor that whoever is responsible for this action is guilty of an offense that not only renders him unfit for office, but it would be better for him, when the people learn the facts, were he outside the city limits. I am not charging Mr. Hogen with knowledge of these facts, but I do say that he has been negligent in conducting his office if he does not know it. The people often overlook many things, but they will not overlook the fact that this action is endangering their lives."

Dramatically Norton displayed a flash light portrait of workmen dumping refuse into the sewer.

Lea Explains Situation.

A. B. Lea, public service director, commenting on Norton's charges last night, said that the city's practice is to dump house refuse into the sewers.

"Originally the city had a contract for disposing of this material," he said. "The stuff was dumped on barges and hauled out into the lake, where the barges were dumped. Complaint was made against this. The city then took charge of the work itself.

"Means of incinerating at the garbage plant were considered. Under previous administrations this was tried. I tried it. It would work. The best practical method seemed to be to dump it into the sewers, where the material would be diluted before reaching the lake. It was the practice in vogue when I took office, and is the only system that has been used since this administration has been in office.

"I do not know that refuse was dumped into the sewer on Broadway. Neither do I know that the sewer opens into Kingsbury run. There have been complaints of the stuff being dumped into sewers emptying into the river and we try to prevent this, but occasionally orders may be disobeyed."

PRESS, AUGUST 26, 1911.

BAKER OUT FOR LIGHT CO. SCALP

Newton D. Baker, democratic candidate for mayor, came out for municipal ownership at Royal hall, E. 55th-st and Woodland-av, Friday night.

Baker declared he favored war on the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. by an extension of the municipal light plant. He also declared the Concon should be bought by the city when the transaction is made legally possible under the Tayler grant.

He repeated his intention of going to Columbus to work for the initiative and referendum and recall in the new constitution, and called upon voters to cast their ballots for organization democrats.

"When I get in the city hall I will need the support of these progressive candidates who are on my slate," said Baker.

PRESS, AUGUST 28, 1911.

VOTE ON LIGHT PLANT MAY BE GIVEN PEOPLE

Democrats Plan to Open Fight on Public Service Corporations in Council.

REPUBLICANS TO OPPOSE

If Measure Passes, City Can Vote Bonds and Furnish Power at Reduction.

Newton D. Baker's opening gun in the fight he plans to wage as mayor against the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. and the East Ohio Gas Co. will be fired in city council Monday night.

It will be an ordinance introduced by Councilman Pelcinski calling for a vote at the coming November election on the issuance of $2,000,000 of 2½ per cent bonds for the extension of the municipal lighting plant.

It is generally believed, however, that republicans in the council will make a party question of the issue and will vote it down, although it merely puts up to the people of Cleveland the question of whether they want to extend the municipal lighting plant.

Should republican councilmen decide to let Cleveland voters decide for themselves whether bonds shall be issued for the extension of the city's heating and lighting service, and they should approve the issue, the new administration elected in November, whether democratic or republican, would have an effective lever with which to pry loose the grip of the two public service corporations controlling the lighting and heating service.

Weapon for Baker.

Should Baker be elected, he would have this weapon ready at hand with which to wage the war he has declared on private control of these public utilities.

The plan of warfare as mapped out by Baker would involve the erection of a new central lighting plant to be located near the present Kirkland-st pumping station, and the enlargement and extension of the service from the two municipal plants in Brooklyn and Collinwood.

Not only lighting current, but heat and power would be furnished. The advantage of having the new central lighting plant near the Kirtland-st pumping station would be that the exhaust steam from the pumping engines also could be utilized for heating, thus practically doubling the heating capacity of the city's plant.

City Makes Profit.

The same equipment used for

lighting at night could be used for a limited power service during daylight hours.

The advantage to the city of the extension of the municipal plant as proposed by Baker is admitted by present republican administration officials. The present administration, however, says extensions should be made only from surplus earnings, which means comparatively slow development.

Server Lea, only last Friday, declared the city could make and sell electric current at 2 cents a unit, while the rate of the illuminating company is 5 and 10 cents per unit.

"We will show a profit of about $50,000 at the municipal plant for this year," Lea said. "It costs us but three-fourths of a cent a unit to generate current. We are selling it at a trifle over 1½ cents a unit, wholesale."

* * *

ILLUMINATING CO. TAX VALUE RAISED 350 PCT

The state tax commission at Columbus Monday fixed a final valuation of $11,373,895 on the property of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. This is an increase of $7,584,105 over the valuation of $3,789,780 at which the property was assessed in 1910, or an increase of about 350 per cent.

Other big increases in public service corporation values were: Canton Electric Co., $1,566,820, an increase of $1,412,870; Coshocton Light & Heating Co., $231,700, increase $198,540; Warren Hydro Gas & Electric $257,000, increase $186,220; Massillon Electric & Gas, $200,000, increase $159,000; Sandusky Gas & Electric, $500,000, increase $425,000; Tuscarawas Electric Light & Power Co., $244,000, increase $202,000; Wooster Electric, $75,000, increase $67,000; Youngstown Consolidated Gas & Electric, $2,817,920, an increase of $2,472,920.

The total valuation placed on all electric light plants in the state is $27,745,130, which is an increase of $21,256,433 over last year.

COUNCIL AGAIN AT WORK; MUCH LEGISLATION UP

City council, convening Monday night after a six-weeks vacation, faces a mass of proposed legislation.

City Solicitor Baker's ruling on tre Crosser initiative and referendum bill may be thrashed out and legislation thereby delayed. Baker informed Mayor Baehr that the bill provides for a referendum election on all legislation passed by the council in which the expenditure of money is authorized. Such legislation already passed, however, is legal, Baker said.

Several health measures may be introduced. Cleveland yacht club members will attend the meeting to urge the granting of a 25-year lease on city grounds at the Kirtland-st pumping station.

Councilman Burke has ordinances prepared for the extension of the Woodland-av market district to E. 30th-st, and the pensioning of street railway employees; Fleming will ask $1,000,000 bond issue for street extensions; Caldwell has an amendment to the ordinance governing the sale of obscene literature; Pelcinski will ask for a $2,000,000 bond issue for the building of a municipal electric light, power and heat plant; French wants Commissioner Dahl to report on the cost and feasibility of an E. 79th-st crosstown line; Newell wants a tree at Fulton-rd and Library square cut down; Laferty would license restaurants and public eating houses.

Mayor Baehr, Monday, expected to ask council to provide for the appointment of a woman sanitary officer.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
MONDAY, AUGUST 28,

CANDIDATES REST FOR FINAL WEEK

Prepare for Last Lap of Pre-Primary Campaign, Consulting Backers.

Salen Speaks From Pulpit of New Jewish Synagogue.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS

SALEN.

Fourteenth and fifteenth wards, at Polish National hall, Broadway and E. 71st-st. Speakers, Charles P. Salen, George Palda, William Agnew, M. B. Excell, S. A. Dangel, A. H. Weed and others.

Sixteenth ward—Ivan's hall, Buckeye-rd S. E., and E. 92d-st. Speakers, Charles P. Salen, George Palda and others.

Fifteenth ward—Corlett's picture theater, Miles-av S. E., and E. 131st-st. Speakers, Charles P. Salen, William Agnew, Samuel Burgert, Frank E. Ring and others.

Ninth ward—Bowery hall, E. 9th-st and Hill-av S. E. Speakers, Charles P. Salen, M. B. Excell, John Graulty, A. H. Weed and others.

BAKER.

Tent, Washington-av N. W., and W. 25th-st; Popovic's hall, 2537 St. Clair-av N. E.; Malaska's hall, 416 Central-av S. E.

TILDEN.

Hall, 5302 Fleet-av S. E. Speakers, L. W. Tilden, J. J. Casey and others.

Hall 5284 Broadway, Speakers, L. W. Tilden, J. J. Casey and others.

HOGEN.

House meeting, 2683 W. 98th-st. Speakers, F. G. Hogen and others.

While the candidates for municipal offices spent yesterday gathering energy for the whirl of the final week, most of their campaign managers and workers spent the day scheming and consulting in order that no possible point of vantage might be overlooked during the remainder of the fight.

One exception to the resting brigade was Charles P. Salen, candidate for mayor. Although called upon to make an address, he abstained from political activity. In response to an invitation he occupied the pulpit yesterday at the dedication of the Ele Chadosh Becheth Jacob Anshe Spaed synagog on E. 38th-st, near Woodland-av S. E. The new building was packed to the doors while Salen from the pulpit delivered the principal address.

Lauren W. Tilden, labor Democratic candidate for mayor, has been joined in his fight by Hon. J. J. Casey of Wilkesbarre, Pa., author of the Pennsylvania workmen's liability law. Mr. Casey will take part in the Tilden meetings from this evening on to the end of the campaign. Some night during the present week a large mass meeting with Hilden and Casey as speakers will be held in the Public square. Up to last night neither Salen or Newton D. Baker had replied to Tilden's challenge to debate, which was issued Friday.

Newton D. Baker spent yesterday at his summer home west of Rocky River. Frank G. Hogen and Miner G. Norton, candidates for mayor on the Republican ticket, spent the day away from their city homes.

The work of uncovering the suspected lodging house colonizers will be begun today by the board of elections. The city detectives may be called upon to assist. In cases where evidence is obtained warrants will be issued and kept at the election booths to be served in event the colonizers appear to cast their ballots. The board of elections will not, it is thought, hold any more registration days before the primaries. The work now on hand, it was said yesterday, will keep the board busy most of the week.

GAS HEARING UP TODAY.

City's Charges Against East Ohio to be Aired in Common Pleas Court.

This morning in common pleas court the petition filed last week by City Solicitor Baker on behalf of the city of Cleveland, to prevent the East Ohio Gas Co. from adulterating artificial gas with the natural product will come up for hearing. The city will be represented by City Solicitor Baker, and the East Ohio Gas Co. by S. H. Tolles or one of his assistants.

The city claims the company has no moral right to mix the two gases, and asks the court to grant a permanent injunction against such practices.

It is possible that the attorneys for the gas company may seek a delay. The city officials, however, are ready to proceed with their arguments, and wish to have the case disposed of at once.

REPUBLICANS TO GRAB LIGHT FIGHT OF DEMS

Action of republican members of the city council Monday night in burying in committee the Pelcinski ordinance, intended to give the city a club over the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. and the East Ohio Gas Co., is to be made a campaign issue by Newton D. Baker, democratic candidate for mayor, and by democratic candidates for election to council.

At Tuesday's meeting between Server Lea, Superintendents Smith and Beckwith, and Councilman Morgan, a plan to introduce a substitute ordinance for the Pelcinski ordinance was discussed. The substitute probably will call for a $250,000 or $350,000 bond issue for the extension of the present lighting plant. The ordinance, if introduced, will be presented by a republican member of the council.

The ordinance provides for a vote at the coming November election on the question of issuing $2,000,000 of 2½ per cent bonds for the extension of the municipal lighting plants to a point where they could break the grip of the Illuminating company and the East Ohio in lighting, heating and power service. It would have given the people themselves the chance to say whether or not they wanted to make the improvement.

The ordinance, however, as was decided in republican caucus late Monday, was referred to the committees on finance, appropriations and public works, and the city solicitor.

The fight on the Illuminating company was the next public service war planned by Mayor Johnson.

The first act of the new administration, if Baker is elected mayor and is supported by a democratic council, democrats declared Tuesday, will be the disinterring of the ordinance with the request that a special election be held to approve the bonds.

Suffragists Question Nominees

The woman suffrage party has addressed the following letter to each of the mayoralty candidates with the exception of Mr. Baker, whose position on the question it raises is too well known to require reiteration:

"My dear sir: While we are perfectly aware that votes for women is in no sense an issue in the present municipal campaign, the woman suffrage party of Cleveland would be derelict in its duty if it did not attempt to ascertain for the benefit of hundreds of interested women in this community the position on this important question of the candidates for the high office of mayor

of this city. Will you kindly answer the following question: Are you in favor of the political enfranchisement of the women of Cleveland and the state of Ohio?"

Hogen is Silent.

Miner G. Norton answers "Yes."

No reply has been received from the other republican candidate, Frank S. Hogen.

C. E. Ruthenberg, the socialist candidate, replies that he stands squarely on the sections of the national and state platforms of his party which demand equal and unqualified suffrage for men and women.

L. W. Tilden, the democratic labor candidate, answers the questions thus: "I beg to say that I am, but with the understanding that a woman's first duty is with her home. This matter not being an issue now I would much rather go into details at some other time."

Charles P. Salen answers at some length: "Permit me to say that in public office it has been my invariable rule to give to the ladies equal consideration with men in respect to employment and in respect to complaints and suggestions, which I have always welcomed from them.

She's Against It.

"I do not see how any man as mayor of Cleveland could officially do more for the equality of women or more for the interest of women and children than my record gives me the right to claim I would do.

"I have never taken any part on either side of the controversy for women's suffrage, nor have I given the subject the careful consideration necessary before one should declare his position unalterably.

"Nevertheless, that I may not merit the charge of a lack of frankness, I do not hesitate to say that my attitude on the question is such that I would not now vote to extend to the ladies any further right of suffrage than they now have."

BAKER SURE OF 'DOUBTFUL 8TH'

TUESDAY NIGHT'S MEETINGS.

BAKER: Tent, Buckeye-rd and E. 88th-st; E. 73d-st and St. Clair-av; Orange-av and E. 22d-st; Superior-av and E. 107th-st; Pearl-rd and Broadview-av SW; and W. 25th-st and Clark-av.

HOGEN: 1609 Scovill-av; Starkweather-av and W. Tenth-st; 3130 Lorain-av.

SALEN: Madison-av and W. 96th-st; W. 20th-st and Abbey-rd; St. Clair-av and E. 65th-st; Stanard-av and E. 55th-st; 2714 Cedar-av.

"Some of my friends told me I was going to lose ward eight, but after attending this meeting I defy any candidate to get on the same platform with me in the ward. I would carry the meeting because the people of the ward believe in the same things in municipal government that I do," Newton D. Baker told an audience in his tent at W. 25th-st and Washington-av Monday night.

Baker promised, if elected, to make Cleveland "Spotless Town," to have the charities and corrections administered as Dr. Cooley conducted them, to enlarge the police and fire departments, get better ash and garbage collection, and to labor, whether elected or not, for inclusion of the initiative, referendum and recall in the new constitution.

ACCUSES BAKER OF ASSAILING HARMON

Salen Backer Charges Solicitor Called Governor Reactionary—Opportunist.

Organization Candidate Goes Again to Classics for Similes.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS

BAKER.

Tent—Buckeye-rd S. E. and E. 88th-st.

Dunleavy's hall—E. 73d-st and St. Clair-av N. E.

Liberty hall—Orange-av S. E. and E. 22d-st.

Virginia hall—Superior-av N. E. opposite E. 107th-st.

Johnson's hall—Pearl-rd and Broadview-av S. W.

SALEN.

First Ward Salen club, Anderson's hall, Madison-av N. W. and W. 96th-street.

Fourth Ward Democratic club, Stac's hall, Abbey-rd N. W. and W. 20th-st.

Twenty-third Ward Greiner club, St. Clair-av N. E. and E. 65th-st.

Twenty-third Ward Salen club, Ulman's hall, Standard-av N. E. and E. 55th-st.

Eleventh Ward Salen club, 2714 Cedar-av S. E.

HOGEN.

Twelfth Ward Republican club, 1604 Scovill-av S. E.

Seventh Ward Republican club, Starkweather-av S. W. and W. 10th-st.

The three Democratic candidates for mayor had the stump all to themselves last night. Frank G. Hogen's meetings were called off because of inclement weather, and Miner G. Norton, Hogen's opponent, decided that he wouldn't get on the stump again until tonight.

Charles P. Salen addressed four meetings. Newton D. Baker spoke to three audiences, one being in the tent at W. 25th-st and Washington-av N. W. This meeting had been called off twice, but in spite of this the tent was so crowded it was necessary to take down the side canvases. Laurin W. Tilden had two meetings.

Incidentally Tilden expected to appear at the Baker tent meeting. Tilden had planned to demand an audience at this meeting. He expected to ask the city solicitor, so his adherents say, whether the rumor that he, Tilden, was working for Baker, had emanated from the Baker camp to prejudice voters. Tilden, however, did not arrive until after the tent meeting had adjourned.

Charles L. Cassingham, Salen's backer, was the chief drawing card at Salen's meetings. Cassingham retold the story of his conference with Baker last winter when Salen organized the Harmon club and he asserted Baker told him at that time that he believed Gov. Harmon was a reactionary and a political opportunist. Baker, months ago, refused to discuss the matter.

Baker charged that certain candidates for mayor are attempting to buy votes. He also touched on the classics in literature last night when he referred to Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" and likened Cleveland to the position Gulliver once found himself in, when on visiting the land of the Lilliputians he was bound round and round by the little people, using twine like thread, held down by millions of small pegs.

"That's the position a city like Cleveland finds itself in," said Baker. "It is bound down by constitutional restrictions. This twine that ties it down prevents home rule, just taxation, the right of initiative and referendum. It can't have these things until the constitution is revised and we want ten progressive men pledged to give us things that will give us greater freedom."

Aside from Cassingham's attack on Baker, the indorsement of Salen by the Eighteenth Ward Democratic club, before which Salen spoke in an open meeting last Wednesday night, marked last night's meetings. Baker was invited on the same night Salen spoke before the club to appear, but refused. At this meeting friends of L. W. Tilden tried to stampede the meeting, but were unsuccessful.

Salen, at the South End Democratic club meeting, advocated the building of a new cross-town line on some convenient street between E. 55th and E. 105th-sts.

Before the Corlett Democratic club in a meeting at 12903 Miles-av S. E., he advocated better street car service.

Salen's other meetings were on W. 69th-st and at Hill-st S. E. and Central-av.

Tilden's meetings were at 5203 Fleet-av S. E. and 5284 Broadway. Tilden spoke strongly in favor of the initiative and referendum and recall, including the recall of judges. He urged the prevention of the pollution of the water supply, the opening of all streets to the business section, the installation of more bath houses and playgrounds in the congested districts and eight-hour shifts for the police, with the double platoon system for the firemen.

Nonpartisan Ticket Urged.

Newton D. Baker, chairman of the Democratic committee, was visited yesterday by Mayo Fesler, Emil Joseph and R. A. Koch, a committee from the conference of civic and business organizations, having in view the placing of a qualified nonpartisan constitutional convention delegation in the field this fall. They asked Democratic support for the plan.

Baker said he would have to talk with the committee before he could answer. The committee that called on him said the matter had been submitted to Republican leaders, who promised an answer Friday. Baker said he would respond the same day.

POSTPONES GAS HEARING.

Judge Grants Continuance to Motion Asking Temporary Injunction Against Company.

Hearing in City Solicitor Baker's suit against the East Ohio Gas Co. to prevent that company from manufacturing water gas and selling it as coal gas at the ordinance price of 80 cents per thousand, will not be reached for three or four weeks.

By agreement between Solicitor Baker and Kline, Tolles & Morley, attorneys for the East Ohio, Common Pleas Judge Estep yesterday granted an indefinite continuance to the motion filed last week by the city for a temporary injunction against the gas company.

The gas company's attorneys will file an answer to the city's suit some time this week. The hearing of the question, therefore, can be made a final one.

REDOUBLE EFFORTS AS PRIMARY NEARS

Mayoralty Candidates Address Many Meetings as Fight Grows Warm.

McKisson Enters as Norton Aid at Tent Gathering Tonight.

BAKER DISCUSSES SCHOOL

Criticises Educational Management, Urging Care in Nominating Men for School Board—Salen Backers Clash With Solicitor's Followers—Hogen Pleads for Improvements Befitting Growing City and Norton Assails Baehr Administration's Methods.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

NORTON.

Tent—Lorain-av and W. 85th-st; chairman, M. W. Harvey; speakers; Robert E. McKisson, James W. Holcomb, Minor G. Norton, T. A. McCaslin, Joseph Bloch, C. W. Tolan, Dr. J. C. Simon and C. W. Broadwell.

HOGEN.

Virginia hall—Superior-av N. E., opposite E. 107th-st.

Eighteenth ward club—E. 83d-st and Central-av S. E.

Sixteenth Ward club—8806 Buckeye-rd S. E.

New Twelfth Ward Republican club—Woodland-av S. E. and E. 39th-st.

BAKER.

Tent—Broadway and Forman-av S. E.

Oriole hall—3223 Central-av S. E.

Simkola hall—Humboldt and Croton-av S. E.

Hyducek's hall—E. 9th-st S. E. and W. Hill-av S. E.

Corlett theater—Miles-av S. E. and E. 131st-st.

Meinke's hall—4036 Independence-rd S. E.

Kobl hall—5010 McBride-av S. E.

House meeting—560 E. 124th-st.

SALEN.

Eighth Ward Salen club, Dunn's hall—2616 Detroit-av N. W.

Sixth Ward Salen club, W. O. W. hall—Denison-av S. W., near W. 25th-st.

Seventh Ward Democratic club, Carroll's hall—Clark-av S. W. and W. 25th-st.

Sixteenth Ward Salen club, Ivan's hall—Buckeye-rd S. E. and E. 92d-st.

TILDEN.

Peck's hall—E. 82d-st and Wade Park-av N. E.

1042 Ansel-rd N. E.

E. 41st-st and Payne-av. Open air meeting.

The preprimary campaign took on signs of a real political battle last night. Newton D. Baker addressed six meetings. Charles P. Salen covered five and Frank G. Hogen and

Miner G. Norton, the Republican candidates, three each. Laurin W. Tilden spoke at three meetings.

Tonight Miner G. Norton will put the second tent in use in the campaign. Norton has arranged a tent meeting at Lorain-av and W. 35th-st and has secured as his array of orators Robert E. McKisson, the only Republican who held the office of mayor two consecutive terms in the memory of modern day Republicans, T. A. McCaslin, James W. Holcomb, Joseph Bloch, C. W. Toland, Dr. J. C. Simon and O. W. Broadwell. M. W. Harvey, former state senator, will preside at the meeting which will be held at Lorain-av and W. 85th-st.

Announcement of Norton's plans and speakers last night caused a sensation and gives Norton greater strength than he has had at any time in this campaign. Norton promises to furnish sensation after sensation from now until the campaign closes next Monday night.

Promises Much Excitement.

"I have repeatedly said that before this campaign closes I would be heard from," said Norton last night. "The Republicans of Cleveland are going to unite behind a man that can be elected. They will nominate a man behind whom all factions can unite and the fight will be most interesting now."

The fact that McKisson will speak at Norton's meetings furnishes the biggest surprise. McKisson, heretofore, has kept out of the campaign, but his appearance tonight is expected to throw the full McKisson strength into the scales in behalf of Norton.

Newton D. Baker in his six meetings declared for honest, efficient and progressive government at the city hall. He, too, for the first time in this campaign referred to the school fight last night.

"Don't forget the school situation," he said to the members of the Sycamore club. "We have a grave situation in the schools. The work of making good citizens is begun in the public schools of the city. Conditions are now such that every thoughtful man must give the election of members of the board of education serious, earnest and careful thought."

The Sycamore club meeting was also the scene of a more or less sensational encounter in Baker's presence, between Charles L. Selzer, candidate for municipal judge and member of the club, and Walter Gibbons, sewer contractor and adherent of Charles P. Salen.

The chairman ended further disturbance by presenting Baker.

At the tent meeting Baker was asked a question as to how he would handle the tenement problem, if elected. He replied that he would ask the legislature to pass restrictive laws, that unsafe and unsanitary buildings would be torn down and the city council called upon to pass drastic ordinances covering the situation.

Salen in his five meetings said he would extend the Edgewater boulevard, if elected, from W. 45th-st to the bridge and that he would extend West boulevard to Brookside park. He also promised the completion of the long delayed Walworth run sewer and its connection with the main interceptor.

Frank G. Hogen called the attention of the voters to his record as director of public safety. He pointed out that he had made a thorough study of the tuberculosis conditions in the city, and as a result of his investigations, the new sanitarium at Warrensville for tuberculosis patients was about to be built.

He called attention to the needs of the city in the line of fire protection and told of the new engine houses already underway which were started during his term of office.

"I am convinced by the experience that I have already had in public office," said he, "that what the Cleveland people want is a man for mayor who will be on the job every minute of the time and who has no fads for the public to pay for."

He spoke at the meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican club, 1608 Scovill-av S. E., at the meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican club, Starkweather and W. 10th-st, and at the meeting of the Wampanoag Indians. In the last named hall Miner G. Norton was speaking when Hogen arrived and, after listening to Norton's speech, Hogen talked very briefly, making no mention of the attacks which Norton had made on the present administration.

Miner G. Norton, had just attacked the present administration for permitting the night soil collectors to dump the night soil in the Kingsbury run at Broadway and Humboldt-st S. E.

"It has been said that I advocated during the McKisson administration the carrying of the sewage and night soil to the lake," said Norton. "That charge is false. I have always advocated the complete destruction of all sewage by plants constructed for that purpose. The present administration is making a great deal of noise over the starting of a few grade crossing elimination jobs—grade crossings where only occasionally people are killed. They should be eliminated. But how about the number of people killed every year by typhoid because of the way in which the sewage in handled?"

Norton also attacked Service Director Lea, ridiculing his idea of manufacturing ice for the poor at the garbage plant, and turning the central armory into a market house.

"The Central armory, located in the midst of the group plan, would be a fine place for squawking geese and smelly cheese," said Norton. "As to the manufacture of ice at the garbage plant, do you think that the people of Cleveland would stand for that?"

Tilden's meetings were at McNess' hall, 6701 Madison-av, N. W., and Barzas' hall, W. 58th-st and Hermann-av, S. W. Tilden announced that Baker had declined to debate with him. He advocated a sewage disposal plant for handling sewage.

WANTS FRIENDLY COUNCIL

Baker Asks Sympathetic Aids and Charges Salen Has Big Campaign Fund.

"I believe and charge that Charles P. Salen is being supplied with a large campaign fund," said Newton D. Baker at the tent meeting last night. "He has lots of money, but the day of winning campaigns with money is gone."

Baker also answered the charge of C. L. Cassingham made with reference to the organization of the Harmon club.

"Mr. Cassingham came to my office and asked to have a private interview," said Baker. "Ever since then he has been repeating in public his version of that private interview. I told him the organization he represented was formed merely for the purpose of furthering Salen's candidacy for mayor."

In all his meetings Baker urged the election of councilmen in sympathy with him. He urged the selection of a government with three characteristics. First, honesty. Honest not only in the matter of dollars and cents, but in protecting the public rights in public property sought by private monopoly.

TILDEN ASSAILS BAKER.

Quotes His Rival's Speeches in Effort to Prove City Solicitor Inconsistent.

"I note in the papers that Mr. Baker defies any of the mayoralty candidates to meet him on the platform in the eighth ward and I want to ask why he hasn't taken advantage of the two challenges I have issued to him. Personally, I am satisfied that he is bluffing. He would rather go over to the Union club, where he can debate with J. J. Stanley at the festive board," said L. W. Tilden, Democratic labor candidate, at two meetings at McNess' hall, 6701 W. Madison-av N. W., and at Barzas' hall, W. 58th-st and Hermann-av S. W.

"At Cedar Point he declared himself a suffragist. At Luna park he was a Personal Liberty leaguer, in favor of saloons open Sundays. We might properly ask which does he mean or are we to judge wrom what he said at Cedar Point and next at Luna park?"

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HOGEN MEETING OFF; BAKER'S DRAWS CROWD

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

BAKER: Tent, Broadway and Forman avenues; 3223 Central-av; Humboldt and Croton avenues; W. Hill-av and E. Ninth-st; Miles-av and E. 131st-st; 4036 Independence-rd; 5010 McBride-av; house meeting, 560 E. 124th-st.

SALEN: Dunn's hall, 2616 Detroit-av; W. O. W. hall, Denison-av near W. 25th-st; Carroll's hall, Clarke-av and W. 25th-st; Ivan's hall, Buckeye-rd and E. 92d-st.

TILDEN: Peck's hall, E. 82d-st and Wade Park-av; 1642 Ansel-rd; open air meeting, Payne-av and E. 41st-st.

HOGEN: 10601 Superior-av; Central-av and E. 83d-st; 8806 Buckeye-rd.

NORTON: Tent, Lorain-av and W. 85th.

Newton D. Baker's tent meeting at Buckeye-rd and E. 82d-st Tuesday night drew so large a crowd that Frank G. Hogen's meeting, scheduled for a hall over a saloon next door to the tent, was postponed until Wednesday night. Hogen was notified by telephone not to come.

"I believe and charge that Salen is being supplied with a large campaign fund," said Baker. "Who is supplying this fund, I do not know."

"Stanley and the Concon," yelled a man in the crowd.

"I do not know that this is true, but I do know that I charged Stanley in Salen's presence with providing Salen's campaign fund and Salen did not deny it. I know, too, that Stanley is doing all he can to elect Salen. But the time has passed when a Cleveland mayoralty election can be greatly influenced with money."

MUNY FAILS TO GET C OF BAKER ON CON

The special committee of the municipal association's citizens committee, named to negotiate an agreement between democratic and republican organizations whereby the two parties could get together on a nonpartisan or bipartisan slate for election as delegates to the constitution, will report at a meeting to be called in the Hollenden assembly room next week, that their efforts have failed.

A tentative proposition made to the democratic organization, whereby each party should name 10 candidates, these lists to be reduced to five each by the rival party organization, and the remaining names put on the official bipartisan slate, was flatly turned down, and the announcement made to the committee that the democratic committee would not join hands in any compromise slate with republicans. To do this, members of the democratic organization declare, would make the approved delegation bipartisan instead of nonpartisan, as intended by law.

Baker May Name Slate.

Instead of approving a bipartisan slate thus chosen, it is understood Newton D. Baker, as candidate for mayor, will endorse the progressive league slate if acceptable. At least three and possibly four of Baker's list, it is said, will be republicans.

Secretary Fesler of the muny, who with Emil Joseph and R. A. Koch, comprise the special committee which was to negotiate the bipartisan agreement, has called a meeting of the larger committee for Friday at the Hollenden. It was decided Wednesday, however, to renew efforts to get the two parties together and the report will be delayed till next week.

Rodway Hasn't Heard.

"No definite proposition has yet been made to the republican county committee," Chairman Rodway said Wednesday. "I understand, however, that they would like the delegates chosen on a bipartisan slate to be made up equally from names presented by both parties. What the attitude of the organization would be, I can't say."

2 POLICE ONLY AT TENT MEETING

Policemen used to be so numerous at political meetings as to assure crowds whether laymen came or not. But that was before the garment makers strike. Now the police are doing long hours of strike duty. But two policemen have attended each of Newton D. Baker's tent meetings. So the office force of the democratic headquarters patrols the outskirts of the tent to prevent damage to the tent by rowdies.

CONSENT
INSTITUTION

SAYS HARMON FUND IS USED FOR BAKER

Salen Charges Organization With Appropriating Cash of Last Campaign.

Ex-County Clerk Called Inconsistent and Lobbyist for Himself.

Charges, counter charges and challenges to debate characterized the meetings of Charles P. Salen and Newton D. Baker in their stumping for votes last night. Each candidate attended four meetings, Salen on the West Side of the river and Baker on the East.

In his opening speech at Dunn's hall, Detroit-av, near W. 25th-st, Salen called attention to the turning over of the streets on Whisky island to the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads by the city. He openly charged Baker with having a hand in the deal. He also asserted that Baker's backers were using money raised last fall for the Harmon campaign.

On the other side of the city Baker at the same time was calling on Salen to explain the business he transacted on his many trips to Columbus. Baker charged Salen with getting elected county clerk on a platform declaring in favor of a salary law and going to Columbus as soon as he was elected to get the legislature to delay the law's going into effect until his term of office was over.

"Mr. Salen has been telling his audiences that Cleveland should not put into office a mayor who will be spending his time at Columbus working to put pet theories through the legislature. He promises you that if he is elected he will stay at home and give Cleveland a business administration.

"Now the fact of the matter is that Mr. Salen is not averse to going to Columbus, as you all know. He has made many more trips to that city than I have. I suggest that he tell his audiences and the people of Cleveland just what he went there for. I can tell you what he did on one trip.

"At the time he was a candidate for county clerk from every stump on which he spoke came the advice to abolish the fee system and adopt a salary law. The people took him at his word and cast their ballots for him. Then he went to Columbus to put through the salary law. Imagine our astonishment when he went before the committee and asked that the law be put through but that time for its going into effect be postponed for two years. We marveled at his wanting the law thus postponed until after his term expired.

"Yes," he replied, "I was for the law and am still for it, but I did not state in my speeches when I wanted it to go into effect. I am still within my promise."

"I expect to go to Columbus," Baker continued, "and I expect to work for the initiative and referendum and the recall. I want the hand that puts me in office to pull me down if I don't do right and to sustain me there if I behave myself and do what the people put me there to do."

The street railway in politics claimed part of Baker's attention in his speech at E. 131st-st and Miles-av S. E. He declared in favor of the city owning the railway and also declared that he was in favor of enlarging the power of the two municipal electric light plants until the service could be supplied to the citizens at just enough to pay the cost of running the plants and the interest on the bonds that might have to be issued to enlarge the plants.

"That Cleveland street railway company," said Baker, "is now in politics up to its neck trying to elect Salen. It could not be more in politics if it were municipally owned. By Tom L. Johnson's word the car riders of Cleveland are saving a million and a half dollars a year. This sum would build a new city hall, and not only one high level bridge, but several other bridges over the river.

"I am surprised that the other candidates in the field have not promised a wax doll to each little girl in the city—they have made so many other promises. When I go into the mayor's office I want a council and other officers back of me who will help me put through my promises, and not a lot of officers that will try to undo everything I undertake."

At the tent meeting at Forman-av S. E. and Broadway a man who gave his name as Donald Blue, 1215 Eagle-av S. E., interrupted Baker to ask what Salen's platform is.

"It is composed mostly of glittering generalities put together by Mat Excell," replied Baker.

Charles P. Salen, before the eighth ward Democratic organization in Dunn's hall on Detroit-av N. W., near W. 25th-st, last night squarely put the Whisky island railway street deal of a year ago up to his opponent, Newton D. Baker.

"Mr. Baker, as city solicitor, drew and personally approved the resolution which vacated all the streets of Whisky island in favor of the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania railroads, with but one exception," declared Salen.

"All those streets, dedicated to the city when Whisky island was allotted, are now the sole property of the railroads. It was a gift of the city council to them, and Newton D. Baker, as the city legal watchdog, instead of raising his voice in a single word of protest, approved and indorsed the grab.

"Mr. Baker has stated that we have a big campaign fund, and with it propose to buy support to secure my nomination," said Salen before an eighth ward meeting in the W. O. W. hall on Denison-av N. W., near W. 25th-st. "This statement is maliciously and deliberately manufactured, like many others which have emanated from his camp. Instead of having a fund to draw on, instead of being able to reimburse our friends for their loss of time and money, we are dependent solely upon volunteers. In this, our campaign is unlike almost any other sharp political contest in the history of the city. But how about Baker?

"If there is an unlimited fund anywhere it is at his command. Why, there was enough held over from the campaign funds of last fall, contributed for the election of Gov. Harmon and the county ticket, to satisfy the workers of his organization and then have some left. This is the fund being used by Mr. Baker to further his primary campaign.

"The whole Baker organization idea hinges upon the getting of a job. There is not a man active in that organization who does not expect back the job he held before, or something better. They prate of ideals, but it's the jobs they are after. The smartest thing Mr. Baker is doing in his entire campaign is the way he is stimulating the patriots of his own organization with the dreams of spoils that can never materialize."

Charles L. Cassingham, one of Salen's backers made reply to Baker's tent meeting speech of night before last, defying Baker to an open discussion of the attempt made by Cassingham last December to win a harmonization of the local Democratic factions through Baker.

"Mr. Baker charges me with giving my version of the conference with him in which he declared that he was not a Democrat and not for the nomination of Gov. Harmon as the next Democratic presidential candidate," said Cassingham. "Mr. Baker is very careful, I notice, not to make a denial of the things I have credited him with saying, and not to challenge any statements I have made about him."

ASSAILS BURTON AS HE PRAISES NORTON

Former Mayor McKisson Takes Stump for Associate in Primary Campaign.

Baker and Salen Exchange Left-Handed Compliments.

HOGEN TALKS OF RECORD

Republican Organization Candidate Tells of Work in Public Safety Department, Pledging Better Things for Police and Firemen—Norton Central Figure in Big Rally — Baker Urges His Recall if He Fails, and Salen Promises Many Improvements.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

BAKER.

Tent—Superior-av N. E. and E. 86th-st. Finkbeiner's hall, Starkweather-av S. W. and W. 10th-st.

Wachalec's hall, 7703 Central-av S. E.

Turn hall, E. 55th-st and Harlem-av N. E.

Diebolt's hall, E. 71st-st and Harvard-av S. E.

Silvestro's hall, Fairmount-rd and Woodhill-rd S. E.

Stas' hall, Abbey-av S. W. and W. 20th-st.

HOGEN.

Twenty-first Ward Republican club, White Eagle hall, Hoffman-av and E. 84th-st.

Western Reserve club, E. 55th-st.

Attucks Republican club, 2828 Central-av S. E.

House meetings.

SALEN.

Open air meeting of twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards at St. Clair-av N. E. and E. 90th-st.

Open air meeting in twenty-sixth ward, Collinwood, at Pepper-av N. E. and E. 52d-st.

NORTON.

Tent, E. 79th-st and St. Clair-av N. E.

Star Turn hall, Starkweather-av S. W., near W. 14th-st.

TILDEN.

Theater, 750 E. 152d-st.

Open air meeting, St. Clair-av N. E. and Eddy-rd.

Reiterating the charge that Charles P. Salen has a big campaign fund at his disposal, Newton D. Baker last night further suggested that Salen tell his audiences and the people of Cleveland just what he did in Columbus last winter on his frequent trips to the state capital. While Baker in the tent meeting was charging boodle, Salen in his meetings was vigorously denying the charge.

"My opponent has stated that we have a big campaign fund and with it propose to buy support to secure my nomination," said Salen. "This story is as deliberately and maliciously manufactured as all the others that have emanated from that camp. We are dependent solely on volunteers."

Baker's charge is that the corporations have contributed a campaign fund to Salen and that he has evidence of the fact. Until last night Salen had ignored the charge.

Unusual interest in the campaign was aroused by Robert E. McKisson's appearance, along with James W. Holcomb and T. A. McCaslin, at the Norton tent meeting. McKisson unqualifiedly declared in favor of the nomination of Norton and against that of Hogen. He connected Newton D. Baker with all the acts of the Baehr administration, attempting to fix as much responsibility on Baker's shoulders as on those of Mayor Baehr and Directors Lea and Hogen, responsibility for the various acts of the administration.

Perhaps of greater political significance was McKisson's attack, apparently deliberately planned, on Senator Burton.

Calls Burton Failure.

"I'm not a 'stand patter,'" said McKisson, abruptly, almost immediately after opening his speech. "For that reason I am against Senator Burton. Twelve or fourteen years ago Mr. Burton was a progressive, and I was with him. He advocated things that I believed to be best for the people. Mr. Burton has failed to keep pace with the times. He is not in the van of the best thought and principles which makes for the welfare of state and nation, and unless he becomes converted I say let us find someone else to represent us as senator."

Later McKisson dropped another remark which may be of import. He was talking about the proposed new union depot and the failure of railroads and city to agree on a price for the land.

"The great trouble seems to be that everybody is afraid to put a price on the land, and I guess they'll let it stay there until I put a price on it," he said. "I put the land down there, and the man who aided me in that work was the man I am now supporting for the Republican nomination for mayor, Miner G. Norton."

"We have no apology to make," said McKisson, opening his address. "I don't intend to be harsh or cruel in what I say. We are not talking about men as individuals, but of their records in public office. This administration pledged certain things when it took office and I say no candid

has a right to pledge things unless he proposes to carry them out. We were promised a city hall, new depot, improvement of the river and more parks, but no more progress has been made than when Miner G. Norton left the office of city solicitor twelve years ago.

"Under my administration, for example, 1,300 acres of land were added to the parks of the city. Mr. Johnson's administration added more than 300 acres and for the last two years we have been trying to keep what we had."

McKisson also made a special plea for support for Councilman Dittrick for renomination. Dittrick is being opposed by the Baehr administration, and Hogen is billed at a meeting at the home of Dittrick's opponent tonight. McKisson said he had observed Dittrick's career in the council, that his record is splendid and that he is worthy of support.

James W. Holcomb and T. A. McCaslin, in biting ridicule and sharp irony, attacked the Baehr administration on its record, and, while paying high compliment to Hogen's personal character, charged that the future must be judged by the past, that Hogen is the heir of Baehr, stands for and is expected to continue the Baehr policies. They suggested that Hogen would maintain A. B. Lea in his office as service director.

Hogen carried his campaign into the homes, speaking at four house meetings prior to making the rounds of the four clubs where he was billed.

"I have always had the police department with me," he said at one meeting.

The statement was met with laughter and applause. He insisted he would be nominated and elected mayor.

"I believe I know the temper of the people," he said. "I know that they want an administration of the sane and sound business kind, with all sensational features eliminated."

L. W. Tilden spoke at three meetings.

INSISTS RIVAL BEAR BLAME FOR ERRORS

Norton Says Hogen, as Heir to Baehr, Must Defend Administration.

Safety Director Pleads for Improvements He Began.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican organization candidate for the mayoralty nomination, and Miner G. Norton, anti-administration candidate, both talked last night about their records. Hogen laid emphasis upon the improvements instituted in the eighteen months that he has been director of public service, but Norton, after commenting upon his achievements as former Mayor McKisson's director of law, attacked the Baehr administration, laying especial stress upon the handling of the city sewage and water supply problems under the present regime.

Norton asserted that Hogen, as the administration's candidate, must answer for the mistakes of the administration. Hogen indulged in no personalities and spoke at length on the need of better fire and police protection and the work along that line he hoped to do if elected.

Frank G. Hogen, candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, carried his campaign last night directly into the homes of the voters, making four heart-to-heart talks to parlor gatherings before he started his round of Republican club meetings. In each home that he visited he was greeted with small gatherings of neighborhood men and women, to whom he explained his platform and related the things that have been done for the city during the last eighteen months as the result of his work as director of public safety.

After the house meetings which terminated at 8 o'clock he spoke at four Republican club gatherings, the Sixteenth Ward Republican club, 8806 Buckeye-rd S. E.; the Eighteenth Ward Republican club, E. 83d-st and Central-av S. E.; the New Twelfth Ward Republican club, E. 39th-st and Woodland-av, and the Lincoln Republican club, in the twenty-fifth ward, Superior-av and E. 106th-st.

A loud cheer was drawn from the men gathered in the hall in the sixteenth ward when Elroy M. Avery rose after Mr. Hogen's speech and said:

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to tell you that I was once that boy's teacher in the old Bolton school. I have known him from childhood and know what he has done and is capable of doing and I know that when he gets to be mayor he will make a good mayor, if he doesn't you can take it out of my hide."

In his speeches last night Hogen again called attention to his record in office.

"I am not seeking the election to the position of mayor under any false pretenses," he said. "I know that the man in that office can do only what the people give him to do with.

"Eighteen months ago I took the office of director of public safety. I was new at that kind of work then, but I studied the situation and the tasks before me, giving them the same amount of attention that I had been in the habit of giving the problems in my own contracting business.

"I took up the tuberculosis question and I learned that there was much need of an up-to-date sanitarium, and I went east and inspected the best places of the kind that I could find. As the result of that investigation the city is now building what will be the most perfect tuberculosis sanitarium in the country, at Warrensville. City water is being carried to that place and a big reservoir is being built there.

"I tackled the old City hospital on Scranton-rd, the only hospital in the city where you or I could be admitted if we had scarlet fever or diphtheria, and today it has better equipment than ever before, but even more is needed there."

Hogen then told of the condition of the fire department in the city and his efforts to give the city all the protection possible and called attention to the new fire houses being erected, especially the one on Ashbury-rd N. E., where the plans have just been approved for the installation of the first motor driven fire apparatus in the city.

"I have always had the police department with me," he said, continuing, and the crowd laughed and applauded for several minutes.

"I am responsible for the fact that at the present time the police pension is on the same basis as the fire pension and every man who enlists in the police department receives now a good salary which increases as his time of service lengthens. After he has been on the force twenty-five years he is retired with a continuation of a salary. No man who engages in the fire or police work in this day can afford to throw away his job. He is in better condition than many business men."

In conclusion Hogen said that he felt sure that he would be nominated and elected.

"Mr. Lea, talking of the condition that exists in this city, the pollution of the water supply, as I exposed the other night through the dumping of offal into the sewers, says that the expense of consuming it at the garbage reduction plant would be too great," said Miner G. Norton, the last speaker at the Norton tent meeting, last night.

"It is better that lives should be lost than that the city expend a few dollars, according to Lea," continued Norton. "Others have dwelt on this subject and I am not going to recount what has already been told. But think of the situation. The other day in the storm sewers overflowed. Undoubtedly the cause was the clogging of the sewers by the dumping of this material in them. Damages caused may be recovered by citizens, and it may turn out that Lea's system is not the cheapest way of disposing of the night soil. The people of Cleveland don't believe in the cheapness of the system when health and life are involved.

"In the window of the health office are displayed maps, filled with black headed pins. Notice the location of those pins and then remember what the city is doing and then you will know why there are so many black pins in certain localities of the city.

"Lea also talked of free water for the people of Cleveland. Think of the absurdity of the proposition. Free water. The citizens of Cleveland don't want free water. They want pure water at cost and not water polluted by the city to save expense. Yet last year the present administration issued $1,200,000 worth of bonds for the water department."

O. W. Broadwell was presented as the first speaker by Chairman Harvey. Broadwell was followed by J. C. Bloch. James W. Holcomb was the third speaker. In language full of irony Holcomb lampooned the official record of the administration. He attacked Mayor Baehr's act in naming A. B. Lea, a Democrat, as public service director, termed the gas being served the people by the gas company the B. B. L. G. composition, and ended by declaring that Frank G. Hogen, since he is the administration candidate, must bear the burdens of the administration.

"Back of Mr. Hogen," said Holcomb, "is Andy Lea. Andy isn't a bad fellow. I like him personally, but he is a Democrat. Baehr says Hogen represents his administration. Therefore he represents Baehr and Andy. And Hogen says, 'I propose to carry out the policies of the present administration.'

"We don't want to be too harsh, because, if he is so fortunate as to be nominated I'm going to vote for Hogen, but going to the polls will be like going to the funeral of a friend."

McKisson termed Baker the "great angel child" and connected Baker with the Baehr administration in attacking what he termed the bad acts of the administration.

"Baker is responsible for the Mundinger affair," charged McKisson. "He is as much responsible for the padded pay rolls as is the Baehr administration. He ought to stop the pollution of the water supply. If Baker is the type of the man fit to be mayor he ought to enjoin Andy Lea from dumping filth into the sewers.

"This work is worse than a crime. It is damnable."

Won't Discuss Suffrage.

Frank G. Hogen yesterday replied to the question of the Woman Suffrage party in regard to his stand on votes for Ohio women, declining to express an opinion on what, he said, he regarded as a matter not intimately related to the municipal government of Cleveland. He wrote:

"I determined when I became candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor not to enter into any discussion on matters that had to do with anything outside of the municipal government of this city. This being my policy, I do not believe that I should express my opinion as to the enfranchisement of the women of Cleveland and the state of Ohio.

"The last paragraph of the statement I issued at the time I became a candidate makes it clear that my policy was to devote my entire time to the study of affairs directly concerned with the government of Cleveland."

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EPITHETS FLY, SEN. BURTON GETTING A FEW

Robert E. McKisson entered the mayoralty campaign Wednesday night in behalf of Miner G. Norton. He assailed Mayor Baehr's administration and declared as much responsibility for its failures rests on Solicitor Baker and Safer Hogen as upon the mayor. He also attacked Senator Burton.

"I am not a standpatter and therefore I am against Senator Burton," McKisson said. "Twelve or 14 years ago Burton was a progressive and I was with him. Burton has failed to keep pace with the times."

Baker became even more personal in his attacks on Charles P. Salen in his tent meeting at Broadway and Forman-av. He again charged Salen's campaign is financed by public service corporations and called upon Salen to explain for what he lobbied at Columbus during the last legislature. Salen in several speeches denied Baker's charges and retorted that Baker's campaign fund comes from the money left over from the last Harmon campaign.

Hogen, speaking at four house and four public meetings, confined his speech to directing attention to his record as safer.

Norton centered his fire on the pollution of the city water by dumping night soil into Kingsbury-run. "Lea talks of free water for the people," he said. "Think of the absurdity of the proposition. The citizens of Cleveland don't want free water. They want pure water at cost and not water polluted by the city to save expense."

L. W. Tilden, democratic labor candidate, spoke at four meetings.

* * *

Hogen Mum on Suffrage.

Safer Hogen Wednesday wrote a little note to the woman suffrage headquarters at 205 Arcade, declining to tell whether he favors giving the ballot to women. He said he wasn't going to discuss matters outside of municipal government.

BAKER AND SALEN REPORT BIG GAINS

City Solicitor Declares for Municipal Ownership as Problem Solution.

Salen Attacks Baker, While Tilden Avoids Assailing Opponents.

Supporters of Newton D. Baker and Charles P. Salen, at the conclusion of last night's meetings, seemed more certain of their ground than ever before in this campaign. Baker himself spoke to four meetings. Other speakers talked to as many other Baker audiences. Salen's supporters said his meetings also were of favorable import.

"Last night I made the charge that Mr. Salen has at his disposal a large campaign fund, with which he is hiring people to be for him," said Baker in his meetings. "I have trustworthy evidence of this and I believe an attempt to employ Democrats to become paid advocates is anti-social and blameworthy in anybody.

"Evidence has come to me today that Mr. Salen is seeking further contributions from the corporations and I am told that part of this money is to be used in procuring tags to be hung on the horses in the work horse parade next Monday, asking votes for Salen."

Baker declared this campaign is only an incident in a perpetual struggle seeking to advance civilization and bring about more just and more equal conditions. He illustrated his point by referring to the reception accorded him at a meeting at W. 20th-st and Abbey-av N. W., where a chorus of thirty young men and women sang.

"The real business of politics," he said, "is to adjust social conditions and civilization so that there will be a song in the throat of every young man and young woman. There are not enough songs in the throats of our people because the gravity of gaining a livelihood is so strong that they are bound down by the struggle for subsistence."

Describing what his attitude toward public service is, he said that first it is requisite that a government be honest—not the honesty that merely keeps "public officers from grafting," he said, "but that kind which recognizes the distinction between public and private wealth and which is not carried away by any sort of an inducement to part with public property for private benefit."

He explained his meaning in this respect by referring to the street railway fight and the saving of more than $1,500,000 a year in lower fares gained by the result of the fight. He declared for municipal ownership and said he answered the reply of opponents that this would put the system in politics.

He said a city should be efficient in its household duties. He said it ought to be a model employer, paying good wages and giving short hours, but getting from the employes efficient and loyal work. There should be such efficiency, he said, that the citizen ought not to feel that the city was doing the necessary things of keeping streets clean, lighting them well, removing garbage and rubbish, etc. It is only when service is inefficient, he said, that people notice it.

Finally he said a city should be progressive.

"By that I mean it ought not to present the spectacle of an awkward squad, always marking time and never getting anywhere. It ought always to be moving forward."

Witt, in his speech, charged that Salen has thrown everybody in his camp overboard in an effort to make a showing for himself at the primary. He presented a Salen ballot with no name marked but Salen and said:

"He has even thrown over his dear friend, Billy Agnew."

Witt charged Salen is in the campaign solely to weaken the alignment of Baker for the election.

In replying to Baker's suggestion of Wednesday night that he explain his frequent visits last winter to the legislature at Columbus, Charles P. Salen told an open air meeting of twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards at St. Clair-av N. E. and E. 90th-st the reasons and declared that he was proud of the things he had accomplished there.

"Mr. Baker seems to be very much exercised over my going to Columbus last winter," Salen told the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth ward meeting. "Well, I did go to Columbus six or seven times and I am proud of it. One of the fruits of my trips there was the passage of the bill legalizing Sunday baseball. I had tried to get that bill through four previous legislatures, and now I am proud to say that Sunday baseball is a fact instead of a longed-for possibility. I felt that men who could not go to baseball games during the week should be allowed to go on Sunday. I have never found anything immoral or detrimental to public welfare in Sunday baseball. That was one of the reasons for my going to Columbus.

"The second reason was because we of the West Side and of the West Side Chamber of Industry felt that we should accommodate a growing city by enlarging our park system and having a boulevard encircle the entire city. We sought to have a county park board created for that purpose, and we succeeded.

"Now, the third and last reason was because there was pending before the legislature what was known as the central board bill, which threatened one of our large West Side industries, the Theodor Kundtz Mfg. Co. The passage of that bill in the form it was at that time would have put the Kundtz school furniture factory out of business and thrown 800 men out of work. As a member of the Chamber of Industry committee I went to Columbus to fight against that bill in the form it was at that time, and was successful.

"Now, that was the lobbying I did at Columbus last winter. But let me say that the only time I saw Mr. Baker down there was for the purpose of telling the Cuyahoga county delegation how to vote for senator. Mr. Baker never went to Columbus for any great public purpose, but I am glad to say that I have."

Out at the Collinwood meeting Salen ran opposition to a meeting being held almost across the road by L. W. Tilden, also running for the Democratic nomination.

"No section of the city has ever been so double crossed as you have," Salen said at this meeting. "You have suffered all sorts of 'con' games and stood it patiently. In the first place, there was the 3-cent fare joke which Mr. Baker helped perpetrate on you. You took a vote on annexation last November and carried it. Then in December the Tayler grant came up and you were told that you would be included in the benefits to be derived from that grant if it carried. In return you gave it a great majority.

"Next, Mr. Baker, as city solicitor, reported that because of some delays you couldn't get 3-cent fare, although you had voted for it, and you went on paying 5-cent fare. A short time after that Solicitor Baker declared to council that extension of the 3-cent grant to Collinwood would endanger 3-cent fare all over the city, and today you continue to pay straight 5-cent fare for your car rides.

"In my platform, and I will stand on it if nominated and elected, I stand for universal 3-cent fare to all parts of the city. To single out some part of the city because it is not so thickly populated, or because it is a little further away than other parts and charge those sections a straight 5-cent fare is an outrage and contrary to the platform of the Democratic party since the first administration of Tom Johnson, which is for universal 3-cent car fare to all parts of the city."

Laurin W. Tilden, Democratic labor candidate for the mayoralty nomination, last night attacked the records and intentions of Baker and Salen, his rivals for primary honors, at meetings at 750 E. 152d-st and St. Clair-av, N. E., and Eddy-rd. Tilden asserted that his fight was against the machine in politics and charged that, should either Baker or Salen be successful at the primary and the November election, the party machine would be made stronger. Both, he said, would owe their success to machine politics and, necessarily, would have to take care of their friends before they worked for the people of the whole city.

Tilden backers yesterday distributed copies of the Democratic labor candidate's platform and dodgers bearing reprints of news stories covering incidents in his campaign.

Primary Betting Lively.

Betting on the primary contests is growing more interesting as the day of election draws near. All sorts of wagers were posted yesterday in a downtown cigar store.

Seven hundred dollars is offered against $250 that Baker is nominated; $100 even is offered Baker gets more votes than Salen and Tilden; $50 even is posted Baker gets 10,000 votes; $50 even Salen doesn't get 4,000; $50 to $20 James will be nominated and $50 even he will be nominated and elected; $100 even Baker is nominated and elected.

BAKER TO ADDRESS LEAGUE.

Will Speak to Union Labor Democrats Tomorrow.

The Union Labor Democratic league, organized a month ago, met last night at Finn's hall, Superior-av N. E. and E. 9th-st. The league is composed of Democrats who are members of labor unions and will soon incorporate as a permanent organization. It has not yet indorsed candidates for the municipal election.

Tomorrow night the league will hold an open meeting at Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E., and Newton D. Baker will be the speaker.

BULKLEY ON STUMP PLEADS FOR BAKER

Congressman Declares Man is Found to Carry Out Johnson Policies.

Hogen, 'Free Lance' Republican, Says He's Free From Cliques.

SALEN DEFENDS LOBBYING

In Answer to Baker, Says He Went to Columbus to Work for Sunday Baseball and Says Rival is Responsible for Collinwood's High Fare — Norton Attacks Past Mayors as Slow in Improvement Work—Tilden Insists His Fight is Against Machine.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

BAKER.

Tent, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 33d.

Arch hall, 2438 Ontario-st.

Grdina's hall, 6113 St. Clair-av N. E.

McNess' hall, W. 65th-st and Madison-av N. W.

Open air meeting, W. 65th-st and Clark-av S. W.

Eighth Ward Democratic club, German Benefit Union hall, 1899 W. 25th.

HOGEN.

Eagle Republican club, Hamm-av, near Broadway S. E.

Lawn meeting, 2083 W. 98th-st.

Brooklyn Republican club, 3500 Broadview-av S. W.

Vanstan's hall, Broadway and Canton-av S. E.

SALEN.

Joint meeting of fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards in the Willson-av assembly hall at Woodland-av S. E. and E. 55th-st.

Joint meeting of thirteenth and fourteenth wards in Kindel's hall, at Fleet-av S. E. and E. 54th-st.

TILDEN.

Hill's hall, 8346 Broadway S. E.

Moraghan's hall, St. Catherine-av and E. 93d-st.

Open air meeting, E. 69th-st and Lansing-av S. E.

NORTON.

Tent, Broadway and Wire-av S. E.

Congressman Robert J. Bulkley, home from Washington, took the stump last night in behalf of Newton D. Baker's campaign for nomination as mayor. Bulkley said the eyes of the nation are on Cleveland in this fight and that down in Washington national Democratic leaders are wondering whether Cleveland, by nominating Newton D. Baker, is to continue the progressive fight which had its inception here under the leadership

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

of Tom L. Johnson and which has swept the nation as no movement has swept it in years.

"The people of Cleveland have a big fight on," said Bulkley. "It is the same sort of a fight that is being fought nationally. It is a fight of the people against special privilege. I am proud of the people of Cleveland—proud to say to Democrats from every state in the union, when I meet them in Washington, that I am from Cleveland. They are interested in Cleveland Democrats down there. Tom Johnson aroused their interest. It is with pride that I say that I knew him. And when they ask who Cleveland Democrats have chosen as the man to lead, now that Mr. Johnson has gone, I again proudly answer, Newton D. Baker.

"Newton D. Baker has made a big name for himself in city and state. You, the people of Cleveland, have him as your candidate. Here he is already recognized as a leader of the people, and the day is not far distant when he will be recognized as a leader of the people of the nation. My friends, few cities have had the opportunity of having had such sterling leadership as Tom Johnson gave us, and the opportunity to select as his successor a man so well qualified to take up the work where that great leader left it off.

Nation Watches Campaign.

"This campaign will be watched by the nation. It will be a test of the spirit of the city of Cleveland. Let the Democrats give Newton D. Baker such an enormous majority next Tuesday that the message will be flashed to every nook and corner of this great nation of ours that Cleveland is still in the van of the progressive fight—that Cleveland still believes in the ideals that Tom L. Johnson taught, that Cleveland is not going to turn its face backward, but that it is going forward to victory—a victory that will bring courage to every heart that believes in the people and in the battle to give every man, woman and child an equal chance and that will eventually relegate privileges out."

Bulkley spoke at the Baker tent meeting at E. 86th-st and Superior-av N. E. Baker was the last speaker at this meeting, covering two meetings earlier and making a fourth meeting later. Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley also spoke at the tent.

Baker in his speech reiterated his charge that Charles P. Salen has at his disposal a large campaign fund with which he is hiring people to be for him and added to it the declaration that yesterday Salen was seeking further contributions from corporations. He said that Salen proposed spending part of this money in purchasing tags to place on horses in the work horse parade next Monday.

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"I shall go into office a free lance," Hogen said, "absolutely free of obligations to any man or to any clique."

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PRESS, SEPT. 1, 1911.

MASCHKE BINDS PARTY BY WORD

The municipal association Friday officially recognized Maurice Maschke as head of the republican party in Cuyahoga-co.

A special committee of three, consisting of Mayo Fesler, secretary of the association, Emil Joseph and R. A. Koch, called on Maschke to learn what the republican organization proposed to do about their constitutional delegate slate. Later they called on Newton D. Baker, chairman of the democratic executive committee.

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Frank G. Hogen continued to cite his record as safer as the reason he should be promoted to mayor.

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PRESS, SEPT. 2, 1911.

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He said Banks was not only a fully accredited farmer with the best interests of the agriculturists at heart but also one of the most capable members of the slate.

As to the labor union candidates, Tom S. Farrell, W. C. Davio and S. S. Stillwell, he said labor was not more united on their fitness than the other organizations.

CLEVELAND

FIGHT ON B

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SALEN GRILLED BY WITT FOR FIGHT ON BILL

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When Baker arrived, only pleasant things were left for him to say. Peter Witt was just finishing manhandling Salen, having reached his climax in telling how Salen had lobbied against the central board bill, one of Gov. Harmon's best reforms, in the interests of the Theodor Kundtz Co., and how Atty. Gen. Hogan planned to call Kundtz and Salen before the Columbus grand jury.

Witt outrightly charged that the recent gas franchises given the East Ohio Gas Co. were passed by underground means. He said that while Salen was charging Baker with responsibility for these ordinances, Salen himself had begged the democratic councilmen, Harry French and Joe Menning, to vote for the ordinance.

Baker spoke next. He said he wasn't going to snatch any of the laurels from Tom Johnson's grave or promise to do things that he couldn't accomplish. He made his strong points: Municipal electric lighting or regulation of rates so that the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. couldn't make 20 per cent; his purpose to work for the initiative, referendum and recall at the constitutional convention; his pledge for an honest, efficient and progressive administration; and his declaration for "peace in the schools."

When he was asked at the close of the meeting what he would do in regard to the cloakmakers strike, if elected, he said he couldn't compel arbitration, but he'd work for a compulsory arbitration law, and use his influence to effect arbitration, and that he would keep peace.

* * *

LOBBY? SURE! 3 TIMES, SALEN TELLS MEETING

Charlie Salen lobbied before the state legislature three times last winter. He so informed his meeting at E. 55th-st and Woodland-av Friday night. "As one result we have Sunday baseball. I urged that bill before four or five legislatures," he said.

"The second time was in behalf of a bill creating a park board for a county park system. The bill was passed.

"The third time was in behalf of a great West-side industry, the Theodor Kundtz furniture factory, threatened with heavy loss if the bill for centralization of state institutions passed as proposed. It provided for making school furniture with convict labor. Eight hundred men in the Kundtz factory would have been thrown out of employment."

* * *

HOGEN QUIZZED ON HIS STRIKE ATTITUDE

Frank G. Hogen, republican candidate for mayor, was called upon to state his position toward the garment workers strike, and the position he took during the roofers strike seven years ago, when an increase of 70 cents a day was demanded, at a meeting at the Eagle republican club, Hamm-av, Friday night.

A slate roofer named Killian started the quizzing.

"What did you do for the slate roofers, Mr. Hogen?" he demanded.

"I submitted a proposition to arbitrate to your committee and your committee turned it down," Hogen answered.

"You did not submit such a proposition," Killian declared.

"I'm willing to leave it to a man whom we both know," Hogen said.

"Didn't you say if you had $10,000 you'd break the organization?"

"No, that is not true."

Hogen said he will answer all questions as to the garment workers strike at Luna park Monday.

FIST BATTLE NEAR AMONG OFFICIALS

Charges of 'Cheap Politics' and 'Gag Rule' Cause 'Lie' to be Passed.

Clash Follows Talk Over Resolution Concerning Strike Police.

Charges of "cheap politics" and the hurling of the lie followed a meeting of the council committee on police yesterday at the city hall called for consideration of the Haserodt resolution asking Director Hogen to withdraw the police from the garment manufacturing district.

The two Republican members of the committee, Councilmen Arnold and White, voted for an adverse report. Councilman French, Democrat, voted against the motion calling for an adverse report. The report of the majority will probably cause the measure to be tabled at the next council meeting.

While an intense bitterness was displayed during the meeting matters reached a point where the exchange of blows was momentarily expected directly following the meeting, when Councilman Braschwitz pointed out that City Solicitor Baker had not appeared at the meeting, that "he was afraid to pass upon the question," and that "the whole thing was cheap politics." Councilman Haserodt declared that the presence of the city solicitor was a thing not always insisted upon by the majority members and denied that there was politics in the resolution. Councilman French then entered the arena as Braschwitz was hurling his charges and pounding the table to accentuate his remarks.

"I am tired of this talk of politics," French said, advancing close to Braschwitz. "Do you mean to say that I am playing politics?"

Chairman Arnold then entered the discussion and French hurled the charge at Arnold that he had used "gag rule" in running the committee meeting.

"I want to say that this is a lie," exclaimed Arnold.

French then walked over to Arnold and the two men faced each other.

"Do you mean to say that I am a liar," said French.

"I mean to say that that is a lie," repeated Arnold. "There was no gag rule and you know it. Now don't fight. Conduct yourself like a gentleman here. I will say it again. The statement that there was 'gag rule' is a lie."

"You mean in your opinion," said French.

"Yes," said Arnold, "in my opinion."

The clash yesterday follows several days of talk regarding the Haserodt resolution. The Republicans have claimed that its purpose was to injure Director Hogen in a political way. Democrats have denied this and have insisted on bringing the matter to an open vote.

The manufacturers were represented at yesterday's meeting by Philip J. Frankel, secretary of the Garment Manufacturers Association and by Attorney Thomas L. Johnson. A communication was read, charging that if the police were withdrawn from the factory district and the policy suggested by Haserodt were approved, it would amount to an offical indorsement of the reign of terror.

The striking garment workers were represented by Harry D. Thomas and Attorneys Dawley and Katz. Attorney Dawley declared that the statement of the manufacturers slandered 6,000 citizens of Cleveland and denied that the conditions described in the statement of the manufacturers actually existed.

Lizzie Baricas, 16, of 2633 E. 87th-st, smiled and nodded yesterday in juvenile court when Judge Addams asked her if the first word of the English she ever learned was that of "scab." The girl, one of the striking garment workers, was arraigned before Judge Addams on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Lizzie, through an interpreter, said that the word "scab" is the only one she knows in the English dictionary, although her command of the Hungarian language is very fluent. Judge Addams asked the girl if she would promise to forget the word "scab." She promised and was released.

FOES TALK STRIKE IN BALLOT BATTLE

Baker and Hogen of Rival Parties Give Views on Garment Strife.

Peter Witt, With City Solicitor, Attacks Salen in Lobby Work.

ARBITRATION IS FAVORED

Baker Says if Elected He Would Demand Peace Among Strikers—Hogen Promises to Answer Labor Questions Labor Day and Says He's For Arbitration—Salen Alleges Influence Over Election Officials—Norton Attacks Baehr Regime and Tilden Warns.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

BAKER.

Tent, Superior-av N. E. and E. 53d-st.

Elizabeth's hall, E. 90th-st and Buckeye-rd S. E.

Union Labor Democratic club, Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E.

Polonia hall, College-av S. E.

Hill's hall, 8346 Broadway.

Chlanda hall, Fleet-av S. E. and E. 54th-st.

HOGEN.

Central Polish Republican club, 3630 E. 65th-st.

Garibaldi hall, 2023 Murray Hill-rd S. E.

Smith's hall, E. 152d-st.

NORTON.

Tent, Central-av S. E. and E. 55th-st.

SALEN.

No meetings.

TILDEN.

Washington-av N. W. and W. 25th-st.

Hill-av S. E. and E. 9th-st.

Newton D. Baker faced 5,000 wildly shouting men, women and children that stormed about the speakers' rostrum in the Democratic tent, pitched at Woodland-av S. E. and E. 33d-st, last night and told them—all participants or people affected by the cloakmakers' strike—just what he would do as mayor to try to settle the strike. Baker spoke in answer to a question.

He said the mayor had no legal power to require compulsory arbitration, but if he were mayor he would do everything in his power to promulgate laws requiring compulsory arbitration, and that he would try to get it by persuasion or any other use of his personality or office.

He added, however, that he wanted to be perfectly frank and that if he were mayor he would keep the peace. He said he would not allow the city's peace to be disturbed by strike breakers, armed guards or anyone else.

Peter Witt Flays Salen.

Peter Witt in the same meeting again devoted much of his time to Charles P. Salen. He devoted particular attention to Salen's answer to Witt's and Baker's demands that he tell the people of the community what he was lobbying for in Columbus last winter.

First he discussed Salen's statement that he secured the county park board commission law and Witt declared Senator Krause was the author of that, and Salen had no more to do with it than any ordinary citizen did. Witt said Salen declared he was there importuning members of the legislature to vote for the Sunday baseball bill.

"Yes," continued Witt, "and he says he was there lobbying in behalf of the Theodor Kundtz Co., a factory on the West Side that makes school furniture. It was provided in a certain bill that school furniture and other furniture used in the various departments of the state of Ohio should be manufactured and sold by the state.

"Salen says he went down because a great industry was threatened. He tried to make the people believe it was a question of self-sacrifice on his part to go down there and prevent the passage of that bill in order that the Theodor Kundtz Co. might have an undisputed field for the selling of school and church furniture. He admits the Kundtz Co. paid his railroad fare and his hotel bills."

Witt, further, charged that the gas franchises passed by the council last January, were passed by use of money.

Witt said at this meeting that Rodney J. Diegle, convicted sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio senate, was seen yesterday on E. 55th-st. The statement caused some comment because of rumors that the legislative situation at Columbus is to be reopened within a short time.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican mayoralty candidate, like Baker, was also met in one of his meetings with a demand that he state his position on the strike question. Hogen was faced with a demand that he explain his connection with the old roofers' strike of seven years ago, as well as his position with reference to the cloakmakers. Hogen declared that he was one of the employers who stood for arbitration in the roofers' strike and that he would frankly answer all questions with reference to the garment makers' strike next Monday at the Labor day picnic.

Charles P. Salen charged the Baker organization with summoning Democratic judges and clerks of election in various wards to meet with the organization. He said they were formulating plans to have absolute control of the voting count and that if the Salenites were to get a fair deal they'd have to fight for it. Salen said the law would be used to get a fair deal.

Norton charged the Baehr administration with inefficiency and Robert E. McKisson was again a big drawing card at the Norton meetings.

Laurin W. Tilden, third Democratic candidate, warned his audiences last night against the eleventh hour campaign story.

"It is to forewarn my friends against the eleventh hour roorback that I speak," said Tilden. "Beware of the machine man who has only to obey and who must get your vote no matter by what course or method; he will whisper something in your ear Tuesday morning, Sept. 5."

Baker, in opening his address in the tent, said he wished his audience knew how he loved to be on that spot, that every time he heard the tent was to be pitched there he had recollections of other meetings when grave public questions were being discussed and when the speakers on the platform did not do all the talking. He said he wanted to confess he liked those kind of meetings "where men in the audience knew enough to ask intelligent questions and demand intelligent answers."

And it was when he got through that the questions came. The first was an innocent one as to when the first street railway grant was made here. Baker answered and started to leave the platform. The tent was in an uproar. The first interrogator could not make himself plainly understood and he excited many in the audience. They started to leave. Everybody had risen. The police even attempted to take a hand.

"A moment, please," demanded Baker. "Let us have quiet and order."

The question was put.

"It is said there is a strike in this city in which 25,000 people are kept idle by reason of the refusal of the employers to arbitrate. They ask me what I would do if I were mayor in regard to the present strike," said Baker after getting the question.

"The mayor has no legal power to compel arbitration. I believe in compulsory arbitration. I would do everything in my power, here, in Columbus or any other place where I had an opportunity to promulgate laws requiring arbitration of labor disputes. I would get arbitration by persuasion or any other use of my personality or my office. I believe in the settlement of those questions by arbitration.

"But I want to be perfectly frank about it. If I were mayor of Cleveland I would keep the peace in the city. I wouldn't allow the peace of this city to be broken up nor this city turned into an armed camp, whether it is strike breaker, armed guard or anyone else. I would keep the peace and work for arbitration in every possible way I could bring it about."

Baker said he wanted to talk honestly, candidly and sensibly to his audience last night.

"Now we are almost at the end of a primary campaign," he said. "On next Tuesday the votes will be cast and I cannot quite rid myself of the notion that one of the things that will result on that day will be the building of a more permanent and enduring monument to the work that Mr. Johnson did than ever can be erected in stone or bronze. There are some people who imagine that when Mr. Johnson died he disappeared out of our lives, as a temoprary incident, but I believe on next Tuesday night when the telegraph wires flash to his friends from San Francisco to New York that the message will be that the work which was laid down when he was taken from us is now to be picked up on 20,000 shoulders and carried triumphantly forward again.

"I cannot, when I get an old lamp out of one of the drawers and as Alladin, rub it, and put a half-dozen bridges across the Cuyahoga river, build city halls or rivers, but I think I can do this. I can, in season and out of season, morning, noon and night, labor to make Cleveland a better place in which to live and a happier, cleaner and juster city."

Baker declared, first, for honesty in an administration and in this connection referred to the 20 per cent. dividends it is reported the Cleveland Illuminating Co., is paying. He said that every five years the people pay for the plant, but the company still owns it.

"The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. ought not to be permitted to make 20 per cent. out of the people in so necessary a thing as electricity. I think in the first place we ought, as we have the legal right to do, to regulate the rate at which electric light should be sold in this city. This city ought to own and operate the illuminating company and the street railway both. I warn you, but I tell you for your delight and pleasure that we are on the eve of the day when this nation will own and operate the steam railroads of the country and run them in the interests of all the people.

"We must have a city government so honest and so efficient that it can and ought to run the street railroad. The way to get municipal efficiency is to have men appointed who know something about city life and the nature of city problems, and have some desire to make the city really serve the needs of its people.

"The city government ought to be honest, it ought to be efficient, it ought to be progressive. My adversaries are charging I'll spend a lot of time in Columbus after fads and fancies. That is exactly what I'll do. I shall do all in my power to relieve the city of those bonds that now tie it. I shall urge the initiative and referendum and the recall.

"Political activity means a better chance. In this campaign don't forget that there are three things that must be attended to. First, we must have peace in the public schools. I don't advocate at this time any particular persons, but I ask you as citizens to keep in mind the school situation. We must have peace in the public schools.

"Then we must elect to the constitutional convention from this city ten men who believe in progress. Keep your eyes on the delegates proposed for the constitutional convention and elect men who not only believe in these progressive things, but men who will not be tempted by the corporation lobbyists and then keep in mind the municipal election."

SALEN SAYS RIVAL ENLISTS POLL AIDS

Charges Baker Influences Judges and Clerks of Elections.

Also Attacks Foe and His Helpers as Destroyers of Character.

Replying to Newton D. Baker before a joint meeting of the thirteenth and fourteenth wards in Kindel's hall at Fleet-av S. E. and E. 54th-st, Charles P. Salen last night charged Baker and his associates with influencing election officials of the various precincts and wards in the city to assist in the nomination of Baker and of the Baker Democratic slate.

"For the first time in the history of Cleveland politics the Baker organization in the various wards is summoning the judges and clerks of election to meet with the Baker organization precinct captains," declared Salen. "At these meetings they formulate plans to have absolute control of the voting count at the Democratic primaries.

"These Democratic election officials are given to understand that it will be expected of them to favor Baker and the Baker slate candidates and sa far as possible shut those out who are supposed to be against them. I have, since I came to this meeting, received word of two such meetings held in neighboring wards.

"It is perfectly apparent that if we are to get a square deal in the coming primary, we will have to fight for it. We are going to keep a close watch on the proceedings and will prosecute to the limit every election official who violates the law or uses his office to unduly influence any one's candidacy.

"The hypocrisy and deceit of Mr. Baker and his outfit were never more in evidence than it is in this effort to control the election machinery of the city. It bodes ill for our future elections and exceeds the rawest methods that George B. Cox was ever accused of during his reign in Cincinnati."

Before a crowded meeting of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards in the Willson-av assembly hall at Woodland-av S. E. and E. 55th-st Salen assailed Baker and his supporters as destroyers of character and termed their methods of attack as "cowardly and contemptible."

"We have endeavored to conduct this campaign in decency and decorum," declared Salen. "Neither I nor any of my associates have assassinated the character of anyone, or attempted to destroy reputations. Mr. Baker's campaign has been a campaign of venom and has been characterized by a constant effort to assail the motives and character of others in a most cowardly and contemptible manner.

"One of the nightmares of my opponent which he seeks to work off on you people of Cleveland as a stern reality is that my campaign is being financed by men connected with public service corporations. They say we have a great fund, but I regret to say that we have not.

"The question comes to me whether or not I am willing to publish a list of my campaign contributions. I take this opportunity to challenge Mr. Baker to publish a list of the contributions to his campaign fund along with mine tomorrow, Sunday or at any time before Tuesday.

"Mr. Baker charges that because I have the support of the street railway men that therefore I have the support of the street railway company. If I have, there is a reason for it. It is because there is a man by the name of du Pont who is waiting for Mr. Baker to give him the $12,000 job of street railway commissioner. It is this man who tried to break the street railway men's unions some time ago. It is that fact and to keep du Pont out of office that the street railway men are supporting me, and I am proud of it because I believe the street railway men reflect the public sentiment of the entire community through their daily being in contact with the public."

Here Salen paused long enough to reiterate his explanation of his visits to the legislature at Columbus last winter, enumerating his work in securing the passage of the Sunday baseball and of the county park board bills.

"Now the third reason," declared Salen, "is this: The so-called central board bill threatened the life of a large West Side industry, the Theodor Kundtz Mfg. Co. As a member of the committee of the Chamber of Industry I went to Columbus, not to kill, not to cripple the bill, but that it could be amended so that 800 men employed in that factory, all friends of mine, should not be thrown out of their employment.

"I have no apology to offer for what I did because I believe now, as I believed then, that the convict labor of the penitentiary should not come in direct competion with the free labor of Cleveland workingmen.

"I wish to add," declared Salen, "that I have never received one penny from any public service corporation for my campaign fund, and I want to further say that I would rather not be mayor than go into that office with the yoke of any corporation about my neck."

CANDIDATES FIRE FAREWELL V

The preprimary fight for the municipal election practically ended Monday with the issuance by the five candidates for mayor of statements summing up the reasons why they should be victorious at the polls Tuesday.

On the democratic side the fight has been the hottest prenomination contect the city has known is a decade. Three candidates, Newton D. Baker, Charles P. Salen and L. W. Tilden, have fought for the nomination. Baker and Salen respectively head the regular democratic organization of which Citizen Tom was the chairman at the time of his death, and the offshoot organization built up by Salen after his split with Johnson. Tilden runs as a people's candidate on the democratic ticket, but with the indorsement of the Cleveland federation of labor, with which he is affiliated.

The contest between Frank G. Hogen and Miner Norton, candidates for republican nomination, has been tame compared with the Baker-Salen-Tilden campaign. Norton has hurled a number of bombs at Hogen, but the director of public service has disregarded them all and has made his fight solely on his record.

The fight for nomination for the board of education has been determined. Frederick Bruce is the avowed candidate of the Haserot-Elson faction that has controlled school affairs for years. B. U. Rannells, former principal of East high school, fired by Elson because of his temerity in opposing the Haserot-Elson program, is running on a platform calling for a new deal in school affairs.

Police Judge McGannon and Norton D. Horr, the former a republican and the latter a democrat, lead in the fight for election as chief justice of the municipal court. Twenty-one candidates are entered for the four-year term, with three to be elected; 17 are contesting for the two-year term.

Seventeen democrats and an equal number of republicans are out for nomination as councilmen at large.

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Miner G. Norton, the other Republican candidate, is the personal representative of Robert E. McKisson.

Both Republicans and Democrats should see that nothing keeps them from the polls tomorrow and that neither prejudice nor neglect prevents them from making the wisest possible selection of candidates. The moral plane of the coming campaign will be materially effected by the work of tomorrow's primaries.

CONCON MEN TO OPPOSE BAKER

Attempts to line up street car motormen and conductors for Charles P. Salen for mayor, through A. L. Behner, head of the Concon's employment bureau, in the closing hours of the preprimary campaign, have been successful, was the word received Sunday by Baker's managers.

"Rot! It's all [illegible]

NADINOLA
bleaches
Tan, Sallowness, Freckles, Pimples, Liver Spots and other facial discolorations. Worst case in 20 days. Mail paper and 10c for trial.

BAKER-HOGEN WIN; PROBE ON IN 1 PRECINCT

One of Defeated Candidates for Council in Ward 3 Contests Result Showing Heavy Salen Vote.

ORGANIZATION SLATES GO THROUGH PRACTICALLY INTACT

Salen Promises Baker Support — Rannels Beats Haserot Man for Board of Education—McGannon and Horr Chief Justices

Newton D. Baker beat Charles P. Salen four to one in Tuesday's primaries, a victory twice as great as Baker's friends had prophesied.

Safer Hogen defeated Miner G. Norton by a little better than two o one, a showing that was a disppointment to administration men.

The two parties together succeeded in turning out only 36,471 votes. The democrats cast 21,845 ballots and the republicans 14,626. The total registered vote is 83,000, including 2000 women.

The regular democratic slate went through practically undisturbed, although John Andrews, a Salen man, was nominated for councilman-at-large. William Agnew, Salen's candidate for municipal court clerk, was badly whipped by Councilman P. J. Henry.

Rannells is Nominated.

One Haserot-Elson man will run for school board on the republican ticket, with two vigorously anti-Haserot candidates. B. U. Rannells won easily in the north district over Frederick E. Bruce, for whom the school board machine exerted itself to the utmost, and Mrs. Ella T. Webster, associate of Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, anti-Haserot member of the board, was nominated without trouble over Henrietta T. Grauel.

The Haserot nominee is R. M. Burrows, who is said to have applied for nomination papers for Haserot before he entered the race himself.

Secretary Mayo Fesler of the municipal association said Wednesday that the citizens school commission would meet Thursday or Friday to decide what action is to be taken in recommending board of education candidates. The commission will either recommend candidates nominated Tuesday or select independent candidates to be nominated by petition.

Mrs. Arnold Green, 2118 E. 40th-st, took out nominating petitions Wednesday as an independent candidate for school board. Mrs. Green's entrance was expected.

A big row impends in ward three, where James Fitzmartin was nominated by two votes over James T. Miskell, on the democratic ticket. Clerk Horn of the elections board announced Wednesday that he would lay the returns from precinct K of ward 3 before the board for action. Out of 77 votes cast on councilman, Fitzmartin received 75 and Miskell only two. Salen, for mayor, received 61 votes and Baker only 16. C. H. Gagen, jr., and W. J. Gibbons, said to be Salen men, were given 61 and 67 votes respectively for councilman-at-large, on the poll books. Fitzmartin himself is said to be a Salen man.

"The thing looks extremely queer," commented Horn.

Miskell, at the board rooms Wednesday noon to open a contest of the vote, declared he could secure affidavits in support of his protest against the count.

Precinct K, ward 3, is bounded by W. 54th-st, W. 50th-st, Bridge-av and Detroit-av. The voting booth

(Continued—Page 2, Col. 3.)

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next page

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"Rot! It's all rot," Stanley said Sunday night when asked about the story. "We are doing nothing to influence the men at the primary."

Behner was at the head of the street railway union when the strike of 1908 was called against the Municipal Traction Co.

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Secretary Mayo Fesler of the municipal association said Wednesday that the citizens school commission would meet Thursday or Friday to decide what action is to be taken in recommending board of education candidates. The commission will either recommend candidates nominated Tuesday or select independent candidates to be nominated by petition.

Mrs. Arnold Green, 2118 E. 40th-st, took out nominating petitions Wednesday as an independent candidate for school board. Mrs. Green's entrance was expected.

A big row impends in ward three, where James Fitzmartin was nominated by two votes over James T. Miskell, on the democratic ticket. Clerk Horn of the elections board announced Wednesday that he would lay the returns from precinct K of ward 3 before the board for action. Out of 77 votes cast on councilman, Fitzmartin received 75 and Miskell only two. Salen, for mayor, received 61 votes and Baker only 16. C. H. Gagen, jr., and W. J. Gibbons, said to be Salen men, were given 61 and 67 votes respectively for councilman-at-large, on the poll books. Fitzmartin himself is said to be a Salen man.

"The thing looks extremely queer," commented Horn.

Miskell, at the board rooms Wednesday noon to open a contest of the vote, declared he could secure affidavits in support of his protest against the count.

Precinct K, ward 3, is bounded by W. 54th-st, W. 50th-st, Bridge-av and Detroit-av. The voting booth

(Continued—Page 2, Col. 3.)

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next page

is located in a vacant lot just south of 1423 W. 54th-st.

The Baehr administration failed to defeat Councilman A. N. Dittrick in ward 1. Dittrick got 346 votes and F. C. Bieber, administration candidate, got 252. Dittrick was opposed because of his failure to boost all of Baehr's legislation in council. The city hall machine succeeded in beating Councilman Spooner in ward 9, nominating W. B. Cassidy.

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QUAYLE MAY BE FORCED OUT BY ORR'S REFORMS

HOGEN AND BAKER TRADE GREETINGS

Two Mayoralty Candidates Shake Hands in Mayor's

WILL CONTEST FOR CITY SOLICITOR

"Go on an' swat 'im, Charlie!"

CAND
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BAKER: The splendid majority given me is a compliment of which I am deeply sensible, but its significance lies in the approval thus given to the forward looking policies which were inaugurated by Tom L. Johnson. His examples will prove inspirations for many campaigns.

HOGEN: I am extremely happy and thoroughly tired. I feel sure all factionalism will be laid aside and solid support given the entire republican ticket at the fall election.

ticket my hearty support.

TILDEN: The fight was but an opening wedge for the labor party and workingmen in general. I am disappointed that the vote was not larger, but it will serve to make us fight the harder next time.

NORTON: My defeat was due entirely to the fact that the present administration employes were lined up solidly against me. I did not expect to say anything if beaten, but feel that I did not have a fair deal.

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Three Cassidys appear on the republican ticket, one of whom, Harry B. Cassidy, nominated for council-at-large, is related to former Congressman James H. Cassidy.

Candidates recommended by the municipal association were pretty generally bumped in the primaries. Secretary Mayo Fesler said Wednesday that the executive committee of the association might make a statement Thursday or Friday. Fesler wouldn't.

Much mystery existed Tuesday night over the whereabouts of Newton Baker, victorious candidate for the democratic nomination. His friends wanted to find him to congratulate him. He didn't show up until very late. It developed early Wednesday that he had been dining at the Union club with Mrs. Baker and Myron T. Vorce and Mrs. Vorce.

Candidate Cull a Father.

Dan B. Cull, who led his ticket for nomination to the municipal bench for the two-year term, divided his attention Tuesday night between the favorable returns and the arrival of a daughter at his home, who was born during the day.

Several brisk contests occurred in Cleveland suburbs. N. C. Cotabish was nominated by republicans for mayor of Lakewood, receiving 696 votes to 355 for J. J. Rowe, the nearest of his three competitors. Democrats nominated J. B. Coffinberry.

W. E. Loesch, republican, was nominated for mayor of Newburg Heights, without any democratic opponent. Mark Mitchell, liberal mayor of Rocky River, beat S. W. Wenban, closed town advocate, 187 to 107. E. L. Wing beat A. A. Loomis for the republican nomination for mayor of Berea. W. G. Phare was nominated for mayor in Cleveland Heights, on the republican ticket.

QUAYLE MAY BE FORCED OUT BY ORR'S REFORMS

Resignation of John C. Quayle, superintendent of buildings, may be one result of a sweeping reorganization in School Director Orr's department. Orr put plans for the readjustment of his own department before the school board late Tuesday.

Quayle, over seventy years old, has been in board of education service for more than fifteen years. He o k'd all fireproofing bills, on which the board is alleged to have been mulcted out of thousands of dollars through overcharges.

In his reorganization scheme, Orr says nothing about dropping Quayle, but around school headquarters it is declared the aged employe's resignation may come at any time.

Shortly after County Prosecutor Cline had indicted one of the fireproofing contractors and City Solicitor Baker had brought suit for the recovery of more than $100,000, said to have been illegally charged the board by three contractors, Quayle, wearied by the strain of several investigations in his department, took a vacation trip to Europe. It was then rumored that he was about to resign.

In Orr's reorganization plans, the superintendent of building's salary is increased from $2500 to $2700 a year, and he is given added duties, principally the supervision of old as well as new buildings. Quayle's age, it is predicted, would preclude his retaining the position with the new duties it would involve.

Orr classifies his whole department in divisions lettered from A to N. The positions of chief draftsman at $2200 a year, and a chief inspector at $2200 a year, are abolished. A chief custodian and many new clerks are the additions to the department.

CANDIDATES TELL HOW IT HAPPENED

BAKER: The splendid majority given me is a compliment of which I am deeply sensible, but its significance lies in the approval thus given to the forward looking policies which were inaugurated by Tom L. Johnson. His examples will prove inspirations for many campaigns.

HOGEN: I am extremely happy and thoroughly tired. I feel sure all factionalism will be laid aside and solid support given the entire republican ticket at the fall election.

SALEN: The band wagon and the Johnson sentiment beat me. I will give Baker and the rest of the democratic ticket my hearty support.

TILDEN: The fight was but an opening wedge for the labor party and workingmen in general. I am disappointed that the vote was not larger, but it will serve to make us fight the harder next time.

NORTON: My defeat was due entirely to the fact that the present administration employes were lined up solidly against me. I did not expect to say anything if beaten, but feel that I did not have a fair deal.

HOGEN AND BAKER TRADE GREETINGS

Two Mayoralty Candidates Shake Hands in Mayor's Office.

Baehr Silent on Campaign, Leaving Battle to Safety Director.

As smilingly as two boxers about to begin a friendly sparring match, Nominee Newton D. Baker and Nominee Frank G. Hogen shook hands at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the office of Mayor Baehr and exchanged congratulations.

While they stood with clasped hands in the midst of the throng of Republican politicians and officeholders who formed a ring about them, Public Safety Director Hogen from his height of six feet or thereabouts bent over and whispered something in the ear of his opponent in the big mayoralty contest that is to come, and the city solicitor replied in a whisper. Questioned later as to the subject of the whispered conversation, Director Hogen replied with a laugh: "That is between us girls."

Director Hogen received the returns at the office of Mayor Baehr and both appeared satisfied with the figures that came in throughout the entire evening.

"I don't care to discuss the campaign," said Mayor Baehr before leaving the office for his home. "This is Mr. Hogen's little battle."

The city solicitor hurried down from his office on the second floor of the building to the office of the mayor on the first floor when the returns indicated positively what the mayoralty results would be. Shortly afterwards pressing through the crowd which filled the mayor's office he shook hands first with Mayor Baehr and then with Nominee Hogen. The latter introduced him to Mrs. Hogen, who was in an adjoining room. Mrs. A. B. Lea, Mrs. Henry R. Gall and Mrs. Samuel E. Kramer were also in the suite of rooms adjoining the mayor's office while the returns were being received.

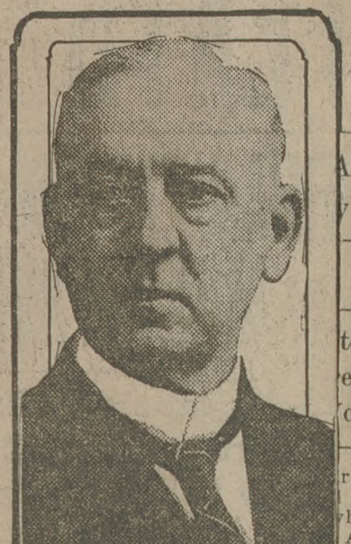
A thrill of excitement ran through the lower portion of the city hall when a trumpet and drum corps was heard mounting the stairway. The trumpeters and drummers made their way to the second floor and to the office of the city solicitor, where they were addressed by Nominee Baker, who expressed the hope that he would have occasion to address them under similar circumstances on the night of the coming election. The serenaders were members of the Forest City band.

Maurice Maschke was also in the mayor's office during a portion of the evening while the returns were being read. The big surprise among the Republicans was the strength shown by the city solicitor in his run against Charles P. Salen. Comment was heard on every hand and the expressions showed that all calculations as to the outcome had been upset, so far as the Democratic contest was concerned. The reading of the returns for Ward 8, precinct F, evoked some discussion, as this is Candidate Norton's home precinct as well as that of Mayor Baehr. The returns showed twenty-eight votes for Hogen and eighteen for Norton.

Mayor Baehr expressed the belief at about 10:30 that the result would show the votes for Hogen to be [illegible] to one. He pointed out that up [illegible] that time but few East End precincts had been heard from. The r[illegible] throughout the early portion of evening was two and one-half to [illegible] in Hogen's favor. Norton's stren[illegible] in some sections of the city was a source of astonishment to some the administration political work[illegible]

"We did not do much work," one politician. "There was no fi[illegible] as far as we were concerned, but dently the opposition has been d[illegible] some pretty tall hustling all time."

WILL CONTEST FOR CITY SOLICITOR



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D. E. MORGAN.

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SALEN'S DEFEAT APPARENT EARLY

Former County Clerk Concedes He's Beaten and Congratulates Rival.

Says He'll Rest, but Won't Quit Politics for Good.

SALEN EXPLAINS RESULT.

"The Johnson sentiment which had been aroused by false and unjustified charges against me was the chief factor in the result. The other factor was the bandwagon. I entered the contest in response to the appeal of men who had been my associates in many contests, and did so largely against my own inclinations and better judgment.

"From the start the terrific odds I had to face made the contest look hopeless and throughout the campaign I had the lack of organization to contend with.

"I tried to conduct a clean and honorable campaign and have nothing to regret. I will support the ticket that is nominated and trust that Mr. Baker, as recognized leader of the party, will utilize his opportunities to effect a united and harmonious party.

CHARLES P. SALEN.

Defeat for Charles P. Salen and his little crowd of personal friends who gathered to hear the primary results last night in the office of Charles L. Cassingham in the Columbia building, was spelled early in the evening by the very first returns.

Salen workers telephoned in unofficial returns from enough precincts in various parts of the city for Salen to give up hope of the nomination by 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Salen, who was one of the most interested in the returns as they came in over the phone, was more disappointed than her husband. In fact, Salen was the least worried and disappointed of the half dozen who were gathered in the office.

"One can never tell what is going to happen in politics, especially in a primary election in which results are controlled largely by those voters who have most to gain or lose," he said.

Salen's first thought after the nomination of Baker was assured was in the writing of a congratulatory letter to his successful opponent. This was done and dispatched by a special messenger.

"My Dear Mr. Baker," said Salen in his letter. "I am emerging from beneath the steam roller to express to you my congratulations and my sincere wishes for your success, as well as that of the entire Democratic ticket in November."

Salen left for his home early in the evening, excusing himself on the ground that he was worn out with the campaign and needed rest.

Before leaving, Salen said that he has no immediate plans for the future, but that the first thing he plans to do is to take a long rest.

"I am not retiring from politics by any means," Salen said. "However, I think I have earned a rest and during that time I shall remain inactive so far as politics is concerned. I abhored this factional contest I have just completed from the first. It has been distasteful to me, but was forced on me through circumstances. I can only add that my one hope is for a united Democracy in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county."

RAIN PUTS DAMPER ON VOTING OF DAY

Causes Light Balloting and Makes Early Guessing Difficult.

Morning Marked by Relieving of Two Officials of Election.

"The rainy weather yesterday threw an unlooked for element into the election and put a damper on the early guessing as to the outcome of the primary vote even in the most dyed-in-the-wool political circles. There was some argument to the effect that the East End Baker vote would be weakened by the bad weather and that Salen's cause had been helped in consequence.

The voting was so light in most sections of the city throughout the early part of the day that the impression appeared to exist that the entire primary might be an exceedingly poor showing in the way of a public expression. Mayor Baehr, who spent the entire day in his office, expressed the belief that a way should be devised of making the primary vote a real expression of the will of the people in the selection of officials.

"It is the duty of every citizen to vote at a primary," said the mayor. "The trouble is that there has been so much talk of party machines and party bosses, that the idea of going out to a primary and declaring themselves openly for one or the other party has become distasteful to many citizens. There should be some means of securing a big, general vote at primaries."

Public Safety Director Hogen remained at his desk throughout the day and City Solicitor Baker was also in his office during a great portion of the day. The city hall was for the most part deserted and in many of the offices hardly a clerk or employe was in evidence.

One election officer, Harry Carey, assigned to Ward 2, precinct K, was relieved early in the day for appearing at his booth after 7 a. m. and an official in Ward 10 was discharged for intoxication. Secretary Horn reported on returning to election headquarters that the election officers had failed to report at their booths and that their places had been quickly filled. Clerk William Schnerer reported that he had ordered Joseph Feninger, clerk in Ward 12, precinct J, to leave the booth on ascertaining that he had voted the Democratic ticket.

"Feniger as a Republican election officer had sworn that he was a Republican," said Schnerer. "I found on investigation that he had voted the Democratic ticket, and told him to leave the booth. There ought to be an investigation to determine how he was permitted to vote this ticket."

Ernest and Isidor Feniger are also Republican election officers but neither had voted when Schnerer, at the request of Member Orgill of the board of elections, made the investigation. The three men are brothers of former Assistant City Solicitor Feniger.

Candidate Salen expressed the belief early in the day that the vote would be in his favor but neither Candidate Baker nor Tilden would make any early predictions.

"I shall win easily," said Candidate Norton.

Nate Cook, Salen lieutenant, expressed the belief on calling at board of elections shortly before the closing of the polls late yesterday that Salen would win if there was a fair count. J. P. Madigan also expressed the belief that Salen would be a winner.

"We are delighted at the light Republican vote," he said.

Candidate Hogen voted at 8:15 yesterday morning at the booth at Euclid-av and E. 101st-st. Mayor Baehr and Candidate Norton voted shortly afterward at the Franklin-av booth.

"That's easy. I'll give you one guess," replied Mayor Baehr when asked whether or not he was a Republican.

CALMNESS REIGNS AS RETURNS COME

Small Crowds Are Silent as Bulletins Tell Trend of Votes.

Largest Numbers See Sheet Displayed by Plain Dealer.

Voters who came downtown night to get the primary electio sults did not get excited over they heard at any stage of the turns. Primary elections have dom caused much excitement, bu unconcern shown by the patrio the street last night was a sur to most of those who follow pol this in view of the warmth of campaign which wound up Satu night with a meeting warm en to have attracted attention in November campaign end.

The only crowd worth the last night was at Superior-av and E. 6th-st, where the Plain D bulletins were shown. This cr on election nights, fills from cu curb with excited, horn blo crowds. Last night's crowd somewhat larger than a minstrel would have attracted, but r smaller than has been drawn t same place by the posting of bas bulletins.

The crowd was as unconcern it was small. The returns wer cepted with all the aplomb of t 9th-st pier fishermen who sit al in the sun to watch a cork. was no cheering which could be 100 yards away. The policemen were there to keep order had ing to do. The only demonstra were the mild laughter with the small showing made by the ran candidates was received.

As for the rest of the city, w who remained at home put out the cat and the sitting room lamp at the regular time and went to bed quite as if nothing were happening. Candidates who called up friends on the telephone from political headquarters to tell them of their success found the friends asleep. Few of them expressed any great gratitude at being called out of bed to hear the returns, and after 9 o'clock little telephoning of this sort was done from the campaign headquarters.

The practical certainty that both Baker and Hogen would be nominated was accepted as an explanation of the lack of any great interest in the results. Politicians last night were predicting a quiet campaign this fall. A good many figured that with the closing of the primary contests in which candidates for mayor told with candor just what they thought of each other, marks the end of the warmest part of the campaign.

Hogen's plans are to make his campaign one of conservative dignity, and Baker is no less inclined to a polite campaign. It will take much egging-on to bring about a controversy between Baker and Hogen anything like that between Baker and Salen in the primary fight. The belief is that most of the fireworks in the fall campaign, if there is much of accusation, will have to come from the supporters of the leading candidates, rather than from the heads of the tickets.

The workers who gathered at the several headquarters were quite as self-contained as the crowds in the streets. The genial Mr. Maschke, who, of course, is not in active politics any more, was at the board of election rooms, expressing as a citizen a patriotic interest in the returns. He was the center of a group of organization Republicans there. Tim McDonough, whom Mr. Salen has vehemently described as a boss of the Democratic organization, was at the board of election rooms. Most of the Salen men stuck to the Salen headquarters, but few remained after 9 o'clock.

At the Tippecanoe club headquarters the billiard games went on while the returns were coming in. The big interest there was in the returns from Ward 22, where I. E. Seiple, secretary of the club, was the organization candidate for ward councilman.

The crowd in the street had all it wanted of returns at 9 o'clock. By 9:30 nearly all had gone home.

The Mayoralty Candidates.

Democrats and Republicans chose each their best available man for mayor of Cleveland in yesterday's primaries. So far, the system justifies itself. No delegate convention could have done better for either party.

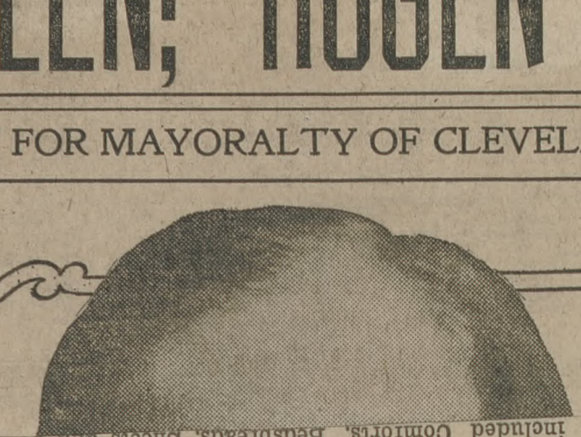
Around Newton D. Baker the Democrats of this city may rally with entire confidence that, if elected mayor, he will fairly and ably represent not themselves alone but all the people of Cleveland. By experience, ability and association he has been fitted to perform the difficult tasks that fall to the chief executive of a city as large as Cleveland.

The Republican party has nothing to apologize for in Frank G. Hogen, its candidate for mayor. Mr. Hogen has the qualities of an executive. He must expect to face the criticism that the Baehr administration has not fulfilled all its promises of two years ago, for he stands as the administration's candidate. Whatever errors may have been committed are in some part his.

So far as the mayoralty contest is involved there is promise that the fall's campaign will be fought on a high plane. The character of the opposing candidates would seem to insure freedom from personalities and a strict pursuit of those methods everywhere recognized as legitimate. The friends of each candidate should be as particular in this respect as the two men themselves.

ALEN; HOGEN DE

CHOSEN BY THEIR PARTIES TO FIGHT FOR MAYORALTY OF CLEVELAND



APPARENT EARLY

Former County Clerk Con-

sincere wishes for your success, as well as that of the entire Democratic ticket in November."

Salen left for his home early in the evening, excusing himself on the ground that he was worn out with the campaign and needed rest.

Before leaving, Salen said that he has no immediate plans for the future, but that the first thing he plans to do is to take a long rest.

"I am not retiring from politics

The Guardian Way

Your Valuables

are never safe outside of a safe deposit box. Thieves and fire are not the only danger—there's always a probability of your losing or misplacing jewels, important papers, etc. A box in our "Proof Against Loss Vaults" affords a definite place for all small articles of value.

Boxes as low as $5 a year.

The Guardian

Meteorological Report.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5—7 p. m.

Station.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature at 7 p. m.	Highest Temp. today.	Vel. of Wind.	Precipitation.
Cleveland	NW	Cloudy	67	72	5	.37
Boston	SW	Cloudy	68	76	14	0
New York	S	Pt. cly	68	74	28	0

(By United States Hydrographic Office.)

Sun rises at 5:56; sets at 6:54 (Standard time).

Moon is thirteen days old; sets at 2:30 a. m.

Government Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Ohio and western Pennsylvania—Unsettled and cooler Wednesday, probably followed by showers Wednesday night or on Thursday; moderate north winds becoming variable.

THE DAILY WEATHER

AKRON SPRINGS SURPRISE

Furnishes Close Race for Mayoralty in Contest Supposed to be One Sided.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.

AKRON, O., Sept. 5.—With 45 out of 57 precincts in Akron heard from Frank Rockwell, Republican, for many years a member of the board of education, is running fifty votes ahead of Clint W. Kline, former county clerk, who earlier today was conceded to have the nomination for mayor. Rockwell's total is 903 votes.

On the Democratic side, it is a close race between Mayor William T. Sawyer, a city councilman. The remainder of the ticket is running away below the figures given the leading mayoralty candidates.

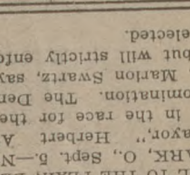
A very light vote was cast generally throughout the county. Little interest was manifested, despite the fact that there were numerous contests even in the smaller villages. The rain which fell all day put a damper on the election and the Akron labor vote was not polled. The constitutional convention did not enter in today's election here.

Unique Lamps

We place in stock this morning an interesting item in lamps. They are unique in that the lamp and standard are made of pottery in a Chinese design, and are mounted with silk shades in which the designs of the pottery are reproduced; the lamp and the shade together presenting the unusual combination of pottery and silk in the same design.

The Halle Bros. Co.

Euclid Avenue and Huron Road.



"We are delighted at the light. Republican vote," he said.

Candidate Hogen voted at 8:15 yesterday morning at the booth at Eighty-first and Candidate Norton voted at 10.

"That's easy. I'll give you one guess," replied Mayor Baehr when asked whether or not he was a Republican.

Newark 'Riot Mayor' Trails.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 5.—Newark's "riot mayor," Herbert Atherton, ran last in the race for the Democratic nomination. The Democratic nominee, Marion Swartz, says he is liberal, but will strictly enforce the laws if elected.

The Halle Bros. Co.

Euclid Avenue and Huron Road.

The Blanket Sale

We continue for the balance of the week the Blanket Sale. In order to make it a more comprehensive event we have included Comforts, Bedspreads, Sheets and Pillow

Port Clinton	George Riegger	R. W. Wintz	
Portsmouth	Henry A. Searcy	Fred Tynes	
Paulding	A. A. Baer	J. C. Armstrong	
Rocky River	No candidate	Michael Mitchell	
Sandusky	William Leitz	George T. Lehrer	
Springfield	Joseph J. Miller	William A. Martin	
Sidney	John Duncan	William Grozier	
Salem	Al Carlile	Frank Mercer	
Shelby	George I. Miller	C. E. Morris	M. E. Dickerson
St. Clairsville	W. G. Sidwell	H. M. Davies	
St. Marys	H. J. Wessell	O. E. Dunnan	Scott Wilken
Steubenville	S. E. Loftus	Geo. W. McClelish	
Tiffin	W. K. Keppel	Rush Abbott	
Toledo	Charles S. Ashley	Carl Keller	W. F. Bels
Urbana	E. L. Bodey	David Green	
Troy	John McClain	M. T. Diltz	Leo Thomas
Van Wert	B. C. Conn	Chas. L. Lawhead	
Vermilion	H. R. Williams	No candidate	
Warren	D. S. Fisher	Z. F. Cizaver	E. S. Smith
Washington C. H.	T. P. Sites	C. H. E. Smith	
Wooster	F. M. Vanover	W. E. Freeman	
Willoughby	No nomination.		
Wellston	William A. Doody	J. W. Mixon	Arthur Angel
West Park	William Dahn	Charles R. Wild	
Wapakoneta	C. A. Stuve	John J. Hay	Charles Vietz
Wellington	No nomination.		
Waverly	Charles Valley	No candidate	
Xenia	No candidate	William Dodds	
Youngstown	Edward Peebles	Fred A. Hartenstein	
Zanesville	John Schofield	Dr. A. H. Gorrell	

Girl Fails Nine Floors Down Shaft.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Loretta Steinwert, 17, employed in the check room of the Western Union Telegraph Co., fell nine floors down an elevator shaft in the Ingalls building here today and was probably fatally injured.

Predictions are freely made that Ashtabula will have a Democratic mayor as the anti-Cook faction, which is strong in the Republican ranks, declares it will knife the present mayor and that its vote will go to Pardee.

DRAG OUT PARTY'S KNIFE.

Ashtabula Republicans, Angered Over Mayoralty Candidate Seeking Re-election, Says Democrats Gain.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.

ASHTABULA, O., Sept. 5.—Mayor Hiram D. Cook, now serving his second term, today was nominated on the Republican ticket for another mayoralty term by a plurality of about 100 over Charles Salisbury, contractor. Dr. I. H. Pardee, an Ashtabula Harbor physician, secured the Democratic nomination, John Hubbard being his closest rival. R. W. Barlywine is the nominee on the Socialist ticket.

Notwithstanding there was a determined sentiment against Cook's administration the number who turned out at the primaries was small as compared with the normal vote.

Predictions are freely made that Ashtabula will have a Democratic mayor as the anti-Cook faction, which is strong in the Republican ranks, declares it will knife the present mayor and that its vote will go to Pardee.

Girl Falls Nine Floors Down Shaft.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Loretta Steinwert, 17, employed in the check room of the Western Union Telegraph Co., fell nine floors down an elevator shaft in the Ingalls building here today and was probably fatally injured.

DRAG OUT PARTY'S KNIFE.

and use the dirt to grade the hill at the foot of W. 20th-st.

See Cleveland News article of above date at page 180 in this book.

SALEN'S DEFEAT APPARENT EARLY

Former County Clerk Con-

sincere wishes for your success, as well as that of the entire Democratic ticket in November."

Salen left for his home early in the evening, excusing himself on the ground that he was worn out with the campaign and needed rest.

Before leaving, Salen said that he has no immediate plans for the future, but that the first thing he plans to do is to take a long rest.

"I am not retiring from politic

ALEN; HOGEN DEF

CHOSEN BY THEIR PARTIES TO FIGHT FOR MAYORALTY OF CLEVELAND

Newton D. Baker, Democrat. Frank G. Hogen, Republican.

LATEST PRIMARY RETURNS

Two hundred and forty precincts give:

FOR MAYOR.

Newton D. Baker	8,411
Charles P. Salen	1,824
Laurin W. Tilden	367

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Charles W. Lapp	6,667
William Monaghan	1,320
Fred G. Nickels	902

FOR CITY TREASURER.

J. M. Akers	3,281
John Krause	4,640

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.

Albert H. Weed	3,235
E. K. Wilcox	4,420

FOR COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE.

John Andrews	3,763
Alfred A. Benesch	4,009
William Cotter	1,723
Emmett Dowling	2,877
John W. Finn	1,521
Charles H. Gagen, jr.	2,401
W. J. Gibbons	2,197
Edward J. Hanratty	4,269
P. V. Kalina	3,025
W. A. Kelly	2,079
Joseph Kraus	2,221
W. E. MacEwen	2,637
Pat McCarthy	1,251
Dan Pfahl	4,609
Julius Pollock	1,037
Joseph E. Roache	964
John M. Sulzmann	6,096

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

Clement V. Hull	1,801
William H. McGannon	5,978

FOR JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Four-Year Term.)

George P. Baer	3,403
Carl D. Briebolin	1,518
Manuel Levine	4,040
Harry A. Cummings	2,138
Anthony F. Gaughan	1,933
Hermann Preusser	1,026
Ralph W. Edwards	1,996
George A. Howells	811
Charles L. Selzer	3,316
Frank E. Stevens	1,753

(Two-Year Term.)

Maurice Bernstein	2,538
E. J. Hopple	1,499
J. H. Saltsman	2,800
Daniel B. Cull	3,720
Berkey Pearce	1,976
Roy C. Taylor	1,622
Frederick W. Green	1,911
A. J. Pearson	1,877
Virgil J. Terrell	1,904

FOR CLERK OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

Wiliam Agnew	1,991
Peter J. Henry	3,315
James J. Hogan	1,534

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF EDUCATION (NORTH DISTRICT).

(120 Precincts.)

E. P. Dehner	2,434
Casper Schmitz	1,413

FOR MAYOR.

Frank G. Hogen	5,437
Miner G. Norton	2,219

FOR COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE.

John A. Alburn	3,493
George F. Arnold	3,829
A. E. Burke	2,396
Thomas Caldwell	3,358
John R. Calvey	1,869
Harry B. Cassidy	3,018
P. Coreno	346
Thomas W. Fleming	2,429
James E. Gallagher	1,76[illegible]
Richard R. Hawkins	1,59[illegible]
James Hayr	1,1[illegible]
E. T. Lauer	981
John B. Laurie	1,294
William V. O'Reilly	1,198
Albert Straus	1,753
William O. Stuart	1,282
Charles S. Sutton	1,442

FOR JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Four-year term.)

Thomas E. Croke	1,310
Edward W. Dissette	2,614
P. H. Kaiser	1,858
Samuel E. Kramer	2,988
Frederick W. Langin	538
Cornelius Maloney	707
Alexander H. Martin	1,373
Joseph Moore	1,345
Charles E. Schmick	831
Edward J. Thobaben	868
Frederick P. Walther	2,419

FOR JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT.

(Two-year term.)

William B. Beebe	2,696
William H. Chapman	2,813
Milan Gallagher	1,906
S. J. Kornhauser	1,925
Frank C. Manak	1,503
F. M. Nowak	595
Fielder Sanders	2,789
Frank B. Williams	1,675

FOR CLERK OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

Thomas A. James	3,394
George Schaufele	1,528

FOR CONSTABLES.

Edwin C. Burns	3,541
C. J. Crawford	3,627
W. A. Doran	3,216
Ross A. Hudson	3,516
R. S. McConnell	2,610
Chris C. McMahon	3,177
Martin Murphy	1,539
Ed E. Peck	3,404
Charles W. Smith	3,289

FOR MEMBERS BOARD OF EDUCATION-AT-LARGE.

R. M. Burrows	5,163
Henrietta D. Grauel	2,505
Daniel F. Ryan	2,329
Ella T. Webster	3,420

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(North district.)
(120 Precincts.)

Frederick E. Bruce	1,179
Harry Dixon	802
B. U. Rannells	1,925

PROBABLE CITY TICKETS

According to returns from precincts at 2 o'clock this morning the Democrats and Republicans nominated at the primaries yesterday are:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.
MAYOR.	
Newton D. Baker.	Frank G. Hogen.
PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.	
C. W. Lapp.	H. F[illegible]ker (uncontested).
CITY TREAS[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] (uncontested.
CITY SOL[illegible]	
E. K. Wilco[illegible]	D. [illegible]an (uncontested).
CHIEF JUSTICE MUNI[illegible]AL COURT.	
W. H. McGannon.	Norton T. Horr (uncontested).
COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE.	
John Andrews.	John A. Alburn.
A. A. Benesch.	G. F. Arnold.
Dan Pfahl.	Thomas Caldwell.
E. J. Hanratty.	H. B. Cassidy.
J. M. Sulzman.	T. W. Fleming.
P. V. Kalina.	A. E. Burke.
JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT.	
(Four-year Term.)	
G. P. Baer.	S. E. Kramer.
Emanuel Levine.	F. P. Walther.
C. L. Selzer.	E. W. Dissette.
JUDGES MUNICIPAL COURT.	
(Two-year Term.)	
Maurice Bernstein.	W. H. Chapman
J. H. Saltsman.	Fielder Sanders.
D. B. Cull.	W. B. Beebe.
CLERK MUNICIPAL COURT.	
P. J. Henry.	T. A. James.
CONSTABLES.	
W. J. Dell.	R. A. Hudson.
A. J. Coleman.	C. J. Crawford.
Louis Miller.	C. W. Smith.
	E. C. Burns.
	Chris McMahon.
	E. E. Peck.
BOARD OF EDUCATION—AT LARGE.	
Margaret Buhrer.	R. M. Burrows.
A. J. Esch.	Ella T. Webster.
BOARD OF EDUCATION—NORTH DISTRICT.	
E. P. Dehner.	B. U. Rannells.
WARD COUNCILMEN.	
Democrat.	Republican.
1—Kilrain.	Dittrick.
2—Koch.	Braschwitz.
3—Fitzmartin.	Newell.
4—Marquard.	Bachstadt.
5—Menning.	Benhoff.
6—Zepp.	Townes.
7—Moylan.	Hirshman.
8—Horrigan.	Fergus.
9—McGinty.	W. E. Cassidy.
10—Friedel.	Wolf.
11—Woolever (no contest).	Fitzgerald.
12—Crystal.	Bernstein.
13—Zinner.	Sprosty.
14—Pelcinski.	Kozlowski.
15—Thompson.	Shimmon.
16—French.	Walsh.
17—Wagner (no contest).	Jackman.
18—Bieder (no contest)	Gahn.
19—Keough (no contest).	Shaw.
20—Mills (no contest).	Woods.
21—Durkin.	J. T. Cassidy.
22—Gilbert.	I. E. Seiple.
23—Haserodt.	(no candidate).
24—Foster.	White.
25—Smith.	Laferty.
26—Rolf.	Moses.

See Cleveland News article of about date at page 180 in this book.

EFEATS NORTON

ORGANIZATION TICKETS MEET FAVOR OF VOTERS

Anti-Administration Republican Forces Routed as Former County Clerk is Snowed Under by Ballots of City Solicitor's Men.

Regulars of Both Big Parties Approve Slates, Ignoring Municipal Association's Comment in Many Instances.

Rannells, Anti-Elson School Board Candidate, Wins Easily Over Pro-Haserot Opponent.

Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen are the nominees of the two major parties for mayor. Both won easily in yesterday's primaries, Baker getting between four and five times as many votes as both his opponents, and Hogen defeating Miner G. Norton two and a half to one.

Trouble predicted in the booths did not materialize until 2 o'clock this morning when filing of a protest by James T. Miskell, one of three defeated candidates for council in the third ward, caused the announcement to be made that the board of elections would conduct a searching investigation into the vote cast in precinct K of Ward 3.

Supporters of William J. Donnolly and Jerome G. Longabaugh, the other two candidates, assert that these two will join Miskell. It is charged by Miskell's supporters that the returns from this precinct indicate something decidedly wrong. James Fitzmartin was the fourth candidate in the field for the nominaton. He won by a few votes. In this precinct seventy-seven Democratic votes were cast. Of this total Fitzmartin for council received seventy-five votes, Miskell two and the other two candidates none. For mayor Salen got, according to the report of the election officers, sixty-one votes and Baker but two.

SALEN CONGRATULATES BAKER.

Charles P. Salen at 8 o'clock last night, acknowledging defeat for the Democratic mayoralty nomination, dictated the following letter, addressed to Baker.

"My Dear Mr. Baker—I am emerging from beneath the steam roller to express to you my congratulations and my sincere wishes for your success as well as that of the entire Democratic ticket in November.

"Cordially, Charles P. Salen."

In a supplementary statement Salen declared:

"I tried to conduct a clean and honorable campaign and have nothing to regret. I will support the ticket that is nominated and trust that Mr. Baker, as the recognized leader of the party, will utilize his opportunities to effect a united and harmonious party."

Miskell's supporters upon making this showing to the board, were assured that if he filed a protest he would be given a hearing and assured them that the board today will begin as thorough an investigation of the matter as can be conducted. The board proposes to call in every one of the seventy-seven Democrats who voted and put them on their oath.

Winner's Own Precinct.

The polling place in this precinct is located in a vacant lot on the east side of W. 54th-st, south of 1423, a desirable residence section. It is also declared to be the precinct in which Fitzmartin lives

The election officers in the precinct are F. R. Williams, 1423 W. 52d-st; Hugo Scherer, 1423 W. 54th-st, and Frank Comerford, 1461 W. 54th-st, Democrats; and Hugh McTigue, 5216 Bridge-av N. W.; Charles Anderson, 7502 Detroit-av N. W., and Theodore Eppink, 1819 W. 54th-st.

Trouble had been threatening all day. Election officers were kept on the jump and more than one suspicious incident was investigated, only to result in no tangible developments. Then came the third ward charges with the attending sensation at the board rooms early this morning.

Party organizations were supreme at the primaries yesterday and completely dominated them, nominating along with the standard bearers tickets that with one or two exceptions are entirely satisfactory to the leaders. True, some surprises were sprung, but in a field as large as that presented yesterday it would be astonishing if the well laid plans of the best organization did not miscarry here and there.

Charles P. Salen's defeat is perhaps the most crushing a Democrat of his prominence ever sustained within his party in Cleveland. Admitting his defeat early in the evening he said that from the outset he realized the hopelessness of his position without an organization, sent his congratulations to Baker and went home. The good showing of Miner G. Norton was surprising to the Republicans. Norton's candidacy had not been taken as seriously by the Republican leaders as Salen's had been taken by the Democrats. Norton got more votes than Salen did.

Slates Win Throughout.

The contests for city treasurer and city solicitor on the Democratic ticket were closer than had been anticipated, but at no time were John Krause or E. K. Wilcox, the organization men, in danger. Clement V. Hull was defeated for municipal court chief justice in just as decisive a manner as Salen was. Peter J. Henry, for clerk of the municipal court, is returned an easy victor over both of his opponents, William Agnew and James J. Hogan. Thomas A. James' victory for nomination to the same office on the Republican ticket was decisive.

The hottest contests, outside of ward councilmanic fights, were engendered on both tickets in the numerous candidacies presented for nominations as councilmen-at-large and judges of the municipal court, outside of the chief justiceship.

The Democratic slate on councilmen-at-large was cracked squarely in the middle and one man, John Andrews, has the credit of beating the organization. Sulzman led the ticket, with Hanratty, Pfahl, Benesch and Andrews running close together and Kalina leading in the contest for sixth place with Donling and MacEwen. Alburn, Arnold, Burke, Caldwell, H. B. Cassidy and Fleming seem sure winners on the Republican ticket. The organization did not support Cassidy and Burke.

The organizations control absolutely a majority of the nominees for the council from wards. Newton D. Baker, if the city goes Democratic, is assured control of the Democratic caucus on any party policy subject. The same is true if the Republicans win. The organization and Frank G. Hogen will have sufficient friendly members to rule just as the administration has completely dominated the present council or Tom Johnson dominated the preceding council.

Some surprises were sprung. A. R. Dittrick, fought by Mayor Beahr for re-election, beat the organization, in the first ward. Dittrick was supported by Miner G. Norton and Robert E. McKisson. In the ninth ward Councilman Spooner was defeated for renomination by W. E. Cassidy. Woods in the twentieth and Seiple in the twenty-second, won after vigorous struggles.

On the Democratic side the third ward fight will be long remembered.

Samuel E. Kramer leads the Republican ticket for municipal judge, four-year term, and E. W. Dissette and Fred P. Walther seem certain of the two other nominations. On the Democratic ticket Judge Manuel Levine displayed evidence of unsuspected strength and will lead a field of nine candidates with a margin of hundreds. George P. Baer and Charles L. Selzer are the winners along with Levine.

For the two-year term Fielder Sanders, William H. Chapman and William B. Beebe ran so close that it seemed as if they had formed a combination against the field. They easily distanced their competitors. On the Democratic side J. H. Saltsman furnished the biggest surprise of the entire voting. Apparently without any personal following of any kind, out of a field of nine, he won a nomination. Democratic politcians of every stripe could only explain this on the ground that John M. Sultzmann's popularity is such that many Democrats, finding Saltzman's name, mistook him for Sultzmann and voted for him.

Dan Cull has the honor of leading the ticket for this nomination and he became the father of twins, a baby daughter born to Mrs. Cull early yesterday morning, and a municipal judgeship nomination on the same day. Maurice Bernstein probably will get the third nomination.

B. U. Rannells, supported by the Republican organization, easily won the board of education nomination in the north district over Frederick E. Bruce, the school board candidate, and Harry Dixon. This fight was as bitter as any that was fought yesterday. Bruce had the support of school janitors, the school teachers and the Haserot-Elson combination, but went down to such complete defeat that even the politicians marveled at it, much as they did at the Baker-Salen result. E. P. Dehner, Democrat, defeated Dr. Casper Schmitz for nomination in the same district about two to one.

For members of the board-at-large R. M. Burrows and Mrs. Ella T. Webster are the Republican nominees. There were but two candidates for the two Democratic nominations.

The general result of the primaries was known within an hour after the closing of the polling places. The very first returns indicated unmistakably that Baker and Hogen would be the winners and presented a line on what would happen as to the other nominations.

Returns were received by the mayoralty candidates in various places. Newton D. Baker got them in his office at the city hall. Hogen was a guest of Mayor Baehr in the mayor's office. Norton heard reports in his office at the Society for Savings and Salen at his headquarters, 707 Columbia building. Tilden received the returns in an office on the fifth floor of the Superior building. Returns were also received at Democratic headquarters in the American Trust building.

"This tremendous majority is, of course, a compliment of which I am deeply sensible," said Baker, commenting on the result, "but its significance lies in the approval thus given to the forward looking policies which Mr. Johnson inaugurated. On our side we attempted a frank appeal in behalf of a better, juster, happier city and sought to poi out the important constitutional and legislative means to such a program. They were naturally the things which Mr. Johnson had taught us to understand and believe.

"No campaign can be made now on Mr. Johnson's achievements, but his examples and his beliefs are inspirations for many campaigns."

Hogen, sitting in the mayor's office, directly under the room occupied by Baker and his friends, was just as happy at the outcome. Mayor Baehr, Maurice Maschke, Henry R. Gall, R. Y. McCray and many other city officials were with him. Returns were carefully tabulated by volunteer workers.

"I am very much gratified at the result of the Republican primary election," Hogen commented after the result had been assured.

Baker, who is now undisputed leader of Cuyahoga county Democrats, was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., almost thirty-nine years ago, his birthday coming the early part of next December. He was the second son of a family of four boys born to Dr. and Mrs. Newton D. Baker. The candidate's early education was secured in the schools of Martinsburg, after which he attended the Episcopal high school in preparing for entrance to Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore. Graduating from that university, he took the law course at Washington-Lee and on Jan. 1, 1896, became secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in Grover Cleveland's second administration.

In July, 1897, Baker retired, returning to Martinsburg and taking up the practice of law. He then made a trip to Europe. Returning he met M. A. Foran, now common pleas judge, on the boat. Foran and Baker became involved in a vigorous debate on the Irish question and English politics in general. Foran was so struck with the force of Baker in his argument that he urged the young man to come to Cleveland. Frederick C. Howe, a classmate of Baker's at Johns Hopkins, joined Foran in entreating Baker to make this city his home and he finally agreed.

Frank G. Hogen, who has been selected to head the Republican ticket, and who will contest with Newton D. Baker, is a "Cleveland boy born and bred," as he says, and practically all of his life has been spent in this city.

He was born forty-eight years ago on the West Side. He attended public school several years on that side of the river and when his parents moved to the East Side he was placed in the old Bolton school. After graduating from grammar school he entered Central high school, but left it at the end of his second year.

Hogen is married and has two sons. He lives at 1893 E. 97th-st.

More Luck Than Wisdom.

From most parts of Ohio come reports of a light vote in Tuesday's primaries. It may be argued that the inclement weather kept voters at home, but what man would permit rain or mud to keep him away from a business engagement? Lack of interest was responsible, disguise it as one may, and lack of interest will kill the primary plan of nomination if persisted in for long.

A small vote in primary does not of necessity mean poor nominations, but it increases their possibility. It is playing with fire. The majority which may stay at home has no way of knowing what the voting minority may do. The risk is not worth taking.

In Cleveland the results of the primaries are about what they would have been had each party selected its ticket in the old way through a delegate convention. This remains true in spite of the fact that scarcely more than one-third the qualified voters took the trouble to go to the polls. Luck rather than wisdom gives the city its present candidates for office.

Mr. Baker received 17,216 votes Tuesday. Two years ago at election Mr. Johnson received 37,709 votes and was defeated. Evidently, had the other 20,000 Democrats—allowing nothing for the natural increase in two years—supported another candidate, Mr. Baker would not be his party's nominee today. On the other side, Mr. Hogen polled 10,206, which contrasts strongly with Mr. Baher's 41,442 received in November two years ago. Suppose that other 31,000 had given their votes to Mr. Norton!

Both parties ran grave risks in recording so large a stay-at-home vote. They may thank their lucky stars, or whatever else guide the negligent to safety, for the fact that they are able to present such creditable candidates for public approval. It would be well to give this matter thought. If the primary is worth preserving it is worth attending. Luck does not always attend the careless.

Cleveland News, Sept 7, 1911.

REPUBLICANS HAVE ADVANTAGE IN WARDS

May Elect Council Majority Even Though Baker Wins Mayoralty

GERRYMANDER IS AN AID

Could Stand Losses in Many Precincts Without Losing the Councilmen

Pluralities in 1909

The pluralities in the redistricted wards two years ago, were:

	Baehr	Johnson
Ward 1	449	...
Ward 2	...	492
Ward 3	107	...
Ward 4	...	586
Ward 5	...	863
Ward 6	237	...
Ward 7	176	...
Ward 8	...	102
Ward 9	92	...
Ward 10	...	590
Ward 11	793	...
Ward 12	802	...
Ward 13	...	641
Ward 14	...	48
Ward 15	528	...
Ward 16	...	395
Ward 17	...	289
Ward 18	912	...
Ward 19	1422	...
Ward 20	1138	...
Ward 21	162	...
Ward 22	812	...
Ward 23	...	429
Ward 24	269	...
Ward 25	1003	...
Ward 26	253	...

Politicians of both parties see a chance for the Republicans to control the next city council even if Newton D. Baker and his councilmen-at-large should be elected.

The gerrymander recently completed has changed the political aspect of the wards to the advantage of the Republicans. As the lines are now laid Tom L. Johnson carried 10 wards for mayor in 1909, and Herman Baehr carried 16. The smallest Baehr plurality in any of the new wards was 92 in the present Ninth ward. Most of the pluralities are much larger. Johnson only carried the Fourteenth by 48.

The Republicans could stand a considerable loss to the precinct in Wards 1, 6, 7 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 without losing the councilman. In Ward three where the Democratic organization has put James T. Miskell in the field against the Democratic primary nominee, James Fitzmartin, the Republicans are almost certain to re-elect Coun-

the Folies Bergere, New York. Have Just Closed a Twenty gement, Will Entertain the ple at the Hotel Euclid.

Samuel E. Kramer leads the Republican ticket for municipal judge, four-year term, and E. W. Dissette and Fred P. Walther seem certain of the two other nominations. On the Democratic ticket Judge Manuel Levine displayed evidence of unsuspected strength and will lead a field of nine candidates with a margin of hundreds. George P. Baer and Charles L. Selzer are the winners along with Levine.

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From most parts of Ohio come reports of a light vote in Tuesday's primaries. It may be argued that the inclement weather kept voters at home, but what man would permit rain or mud to keep him away from a business engagement? Lack of interest was responsible, disguise it as one may, and lack of interest will kill the primary plan of nomination if persisted in for long.

A small vote in primary does not of necessity mean poor nominations, but it increases their possibility. It is playing with fire. The majority which may stay at home has no way of knowing what the voting minority may do. The risk is not worth taking.

In Cleveland the results of the primaries are about what they would have been had each party selected its ticket in the old way through a delegate convention. This remains true in spite of the fact that scarcely more than one-third the qualified voters took the trouble to go to the polls. Luck rather than wisdom gives the city its present candidates for office.

Mr. Baker received 17,216 votes Tuesday. Two years ago at election Mr. Johnson received 37,709 votes and was defeated. Evidently, had the other 20,000 Democrats—allowing nothing for the natural increase in two years—supported another candidate, Mr. Baker would not be his party's nominee today. On the other side, Mr. Hogen polled 10,206, which contrasts strongly with Mr. Baher's 41,442 received in November two years ago. Suppose that other 31,000 had given their votes to Mr. Norton!

Both parties ran grave risks in recording so large a stay-at-home vote. They may thank their lucky stars, or whatever else guide the negligent to safety, for the fact that they are able to present such creditable candidates for public approval. It would be well to give this matter thought. If the primary is worth preserving it is worth attending. Luck does not always attend the careless.

Cleveland News, Sept 7, 1911.

REPUBLICANS HAVE ADVANTAGE IN WARDS

May Elect Council Majority Even Though Baker Wins Mayoralty

GERRYMANDER IS AN AID

Could Stand Losses in Many Precincts Without Losing the Councilmen

Pluralities in 1909

The pluralities in the redistricted wards two years ago, were:

	Baehr	Johnson
Ward 1	449	...
Ward 2	...	492
Ward 3	107	...
Ward 4	...	586
Ward 5	...	863
Ward 6	237	...
Ward 7	176	...
Ward 8	...	102
Ward 9	92	...
Ward 10	...	590
Ward 11	793	...
Ward 12	302	...
Ward 13	...	641
Ward 14	...	48
Ward 15	528	...
Ward 16	...	395
Ward 17	...	289
Ward 18	912	...
Ward 19	1422	...
Ward 20	1138	...
Ward 21	162	...
Ward 22	812	...
Ward 23	...	429
Ward 24	269	...
Ward 25	1003	...
Ward 26	253	...

Politicians of both parties see a chance for the Republicans to control the next city council even if Newton D. Baker and his councilmen-at-large should be elected.

The gerrymander recently completed has changed the political aspect of the wards to the advantage of the Republicans. As the lines are now laid Tom L. Johnson carried 10 wards for mayor in 1909, and Herman Baehr carried 16. The smallest Baehr plurality in any of the new wards was 92 in the present Ninth ward. Most of the pluralities are much larger. Johnson only carried the Fourteenth by 48.

The Republicans could stand a considerable loss to the precinct in Wards 1, 6, 7 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 without losing the councilman. In Ward three where the Democratic organization has put James T. Miskell in the field against the Democratic primary nominee, James Fitzmartin, the Republicans are almost certain to re-elect Councilman Newell, although their lead in the last municipal campaign was only 107.

If Baker should be elected along with his six councilmen-at-large and the Republicans should carry the 16 wards laid out as Republican, the council would be evenly divided, 16 to 16.

OFFICIAL IN TOILS AS INQUIRY BEGINS

Democratic Judge in Precinct K of Ward 3 Arrested After Examination.

Charged With Having Falsely Made Counterfeit Poll Book in Keeping.

ACCUSATION IS DENIED

Board of Elections, Police, Democratic Executive Committee and Candidates Who May be Affected Unite in Movements Culminating in Arrest of Judge—Accused Official Before Board Denies Charge and is Later Released on Bail—Board Seeks Funds for Inquiry.

MANY VOTES GO WRONG.

Official report by election officers in precinct K of ward 3 purports to show that Fitzmartin for council got 75 votes, Miskell 2, Longabaugh 0 and Donnelly 0. Tilden, for mayor, was given no votes in the official return.

Independent investigation, practically complete, shows the following approximate result:

	Votes.
Fitzmartin	62
Miskell	8
Longabaugh	4
Donnelly	2
Not voting on ward councilmanic contest	1
Total	77
For Tilden for mayor	1
Total ward vote on basis of investigation:	
Fitzmartin	369
Miskell	387
Longabaugh	74
Donnelly	247
Miskell's plurality	18

Fred A. Williams, Democratic judge in precinct K of ward 3, was arrested last night charged with having in his possession a falsely made, altered and counterfeit poll book, knowing it to be such, with intent to hinder, defeat and prevent a fair expression of the popular will in the primary election Tuesday in that precinct. Williams was arrested on the order of John H. Orgill, member of the board of elections, and E. W. Horn, secretary of the board. The affidavit of arrest was sworn to by Henry B. Hertel, an employe of the board, and the warrant was issued by Justice Hanousek in the Wick block.

The arrest followed an examination of Williams at the board rooms by Orgill, Horn, W. B. Gongwer, Jerome K. Shaffrank, another board member, and Attorney John J. Sullivan, who has been engaged by the board to prosecute all violations of the election laws in the recent primary. Williams stoutly maintained that no fraud was committed in the polling booth and declared after his release on bail last night that he was not guilty of the charge made against him. Williams' bail was furnished by Patrick J. McIntyre, a saloonkeeper, who lives at 6609 Clinton-av N. W.

Arrest Ends Exciting Day.

The arrest of Williams came as the culmination of many sensational developments yesterday in the investigation into the alleged fraud committed in precinct K. Participating in these movements were the board of elections, the police, the Democratic executive committee and candidates who may be affected by the action that must be taken in the courts before final adjudication of the question of fraud and its attending results is reached.

Briefly recounted these developments are:

First, action by the board in beginning its investigation, which included the bringing in by the police for examination by board members of Williams, Frank Commerford, the Democratic clerk in the precinct; examination of evidence secured in the independent investigation of the vote, a request to the secretary of state for funds with which to pursue the investigation, a row between Member Orgill and Secretary of State Graves because Orgill asked $2,000 and Graves only wanted to grant $500; the immediate departure of President J. J. Fitzgerald and Member Dan Miller of the board for Columbus to insist that the board be granted $2,000; the arbitrary employment by J. J. Sullivan as attorney by Orgill in spite of the row with Graves and finally the arrest.

Second, continuation of the independent investigation of the vote cast in the precinct, which produces the approximate complete report that Fitzmartin, for council, received sixty-one votes in the precinct; Miskell eight, Longabaugh three, and Donnelly two, with one voter not casting a ballot on the ward councilmanic contest.

Kalina Files Protest.

3. The filing of formal protest by P. V. Kalina, through his attorney, D. J. Zinner, against the vote he is credited with in the precinct. Kalina make no charges in his affidavit, but he is inclined to believe that if fraud was practiced in one instance it may have been in another. Kalina got but three votes in the precinct to thirty-six for Emmett Dowling, who defeated Kalina for the nomination as councilman-at-large, by twenty-nine votes. James T. Miskell also filed affidavits from five electors in the precinct that they voted for him, but Miskell has not yet filed formal written protest against the precinct vote, contenting himself to date with mere verbal protest. He will file written protest today.

4. The employment by the Democratic executive committee of Ralph W. Edwards and Carl D. Friebolin, as lawyers, and detectives to make a complete canvass of the vote in precinct K. Newton D. Baker engaged the lawyers. He said the committee wants the investigation so that justice may be done all. The committee will insist that the alleged fraud be probed to the very bottom and it is determined that the vote cast for Baker in the precinct shall be included in the investigation.

6. Announcement by John J. Sullivan last night that this morning County Prosecutor Cline would be consulted and asked to aid in the investigation. This action may bring the entire state machinery in this county into the case. It may mean the calling of a special grand jury at once.

The arrest of Williams added to the excitement that has held the people in the little neighborhood from W. 50th-st to W. 54th-st and from Detroit to Bridge-avs N. W., ever since it became evident Tuesday night that things were not just right in their voting booth. On all of the nine street corners in the precinct last night groups of citizens were standing, discussing the events of the day.

Other knots gathered on front porch steps and even the women and children gossiped about it to the exclusion of the great victory that little Johnny Kilbane won over Joe Rivers on Labor day. And when Kilbane is not the uppermost topic in that neighborhood there must be something more thrilling.

Almost universally the people took the charge of fraud to be a reflection on the neighborhood, and wherever a Miskell, Donnelly or Longabaugh voter was encountered he was compelled to tell his story over and over again. And some of these stories were interesting.

"I voted for Baker for mayor and Longabaugh for councilman," said Jacob Van Blou at his home, 1255 W. 54th-st, "and voted for these only. I remember every incident connected with my visit to the booth perfectly. In the first place it was just about 5:30 when I reached the booth. Knowing that I was late and wanting to vote for these two, particularly Longabaugh, because he is a neighbor and friend. I decided to place a cross in front of each name and end it there, so that my ballot would be deposited in the ballot box before closing time. You can imagine my surprise at learning that Longabaugh, officially, did not receive a vote."

"My son and I both voted for Miskell for council," said J. A. Menth, 1831 W. 54th-st. "On Tuesday morning when I found Miskell was given but two votes I immediately telephoned him and said I was willing to aid him. I do not know Miskell, but feel that the attempted fraud is a reflection on this neighborhood, which we with pride have believed to be as intelligent as any average neighborhood."

"Yes, I voted for Miskell," confirmed Anthony Menth, who sat on the steps in front of his father's home.

"My vote was cast for William Donnelly," was William Cashin's curt declaration at his home, 1835 W. 52d-st. "Heretofore I've been a Republican, but voted the Democratic ticket this time and would like to have seen Donnelly nominated."

Frank Lorenz, 1830 W. 52d-st, is a newspaper mailing clerk at the postoffice. His story is interesting because he not only voted for Longabaugh for council, but says he voted for Tilden for mayor and, officially, Tilden, didn't get a vote in precinct K.

"Well, I voted for Longabaugh for council," said he, when asked.

"And who for mayor, if you don't object to stating?"

"Well," and a smile began playing over his features as he answered "I voted for Laurin W. Tilden."

"I put a cross next to Miskell's name," said Thomas J. Kerrigan, 5103 Franklin-av N. W., "but I fear the vote did not go to his credit, as I have heard of several people who voted for him."

Timothy O'Leary, 5107 Franklin-av N. W.: "If your ballot is to be ignored, a fellow may as well remain from the polls altogether. I cast my ballot for Miskell."

Nelson J. Harrison, 1786 W. 50th-st: "Donnelly was the man I voted for. I saw nothing out of the way in the booth. I stayed there until I saw the judge put my ballot in the box."

Fred Linn, 1827 W. 54th-st: "The thing that incenses me is that an apparent illegality was committed in the counting of the mayoralty vote. I am not so much interested in the councilmanic candidates. I think I voted for Miskell."

Frank Reyant, 1847 W. 52d-st: "I voted for Longabaugh. I am sure of it and when I saw by the reports that he had not received a single ballot I thought I was a fool to waste time to vote at all because it looked as if it had been fixed prior to the voting by the electors."

George F. Roberts, 5005 Franklin-av N. W.: "I did not vote for ward councilmen. I will swear to that. I voted for Salen and for councilmen-at-large, but left the ballot blank when I came to ward councilmen."

William A. Schaumlaffel, 1836 W. 52d-st, a city employe: "I did not vote for Fitzmartin. Neither did I vote for Miskell, but I shall not tell for whom I did vote."

Neils P. Neilson, 1811 W. 52d-st: "I dislike telling how I voted, but since it will come out anyhow at the investigation of the board of elections, I might as well tell now. I voted for Miskell. There can be no mistake about it, as I was very careful where I put the cross among the ward councilmanic candidates."

Arthur J. Tankers, 5008 Bridge-av N. W.: "I voted for Longabaugh for council."

Michael Gilfether, 1839 W. 52d-st: "I don't like the looks of this thing at all. It is an outrage. I and my nephew John, who lives here, voted for Baker and Miskell. I don't know Miskell, but heard he was a good man and believe he was the best candidate."

Second Judge Called.

Hugo Scherer, second Democratic judge in precinct K, ward 3, who boards at 1423 W. 54th-st, was located at that place last night. John Orgill, member of the boarrd of elections, immediately on securing the information notified the police to have Scherer appear before the board at the city hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

Scherer was sought by the board yesterday, but could not be located. He did not get home until late last night. The board members desire to hear his story of what happened in the booth on election day.

CLEVELAND PRESS, SEPT. 8, 1911.

WANT STANLEY OUT TO SAVE 3c FARE

Concon stockholders, aroused by charges of the attempts of President Stanley and the Concon board of directors to defeat the Tayler low fare provisions, have joined hands in a campaign to force a reorganization of the board and the election of officers favorable to instead of hostile to the franchise.

The fight will culminate at the annual stockholders meeting Jan. 31. The contest promises to be a fight to a finish between the old Concon regime, which desires most of all the overthrow of the Tayler plan, and the return to a straight line franchise, and stockholders who, believing 6 per cent to be a fair return on their investment, want to bring about more settled conditions in the affairs of the company.

Banks Aid Fight on Stanley.

Already two Cleveland banks, holding large blocks of Concon stock as collateral, have indicated their belief that a change of management alone can result in a fair trial and satisfactory results under the present franchise. In addition to the interest of these banks in the collateral they hold, officials of each are large owners of Concon securities.

Belief that if the management of the street railways is left in the hands of men hostile to the spirit of the franchise under which it operates, the people will force the municipal ownership issue to an early trial, has led these men to give silent support to the campaign for a new deal in Concon management.

Even President Stanley said Friday he believed municipal ownership to be inevitable, saying it must be proved a failure or a success by trial before the people will be satisfied.

They Fought Low Fare.

The majority of the present Concon board represents the old spirit which directed the company's long warfare against low fare. It is claimed to be impossible that this board should give unprejudiced and fair trial to operation under a plan which they had prejudged as impossible. Only a board and management not committed to the impossibility of low fare could restore confidence, good service and peace, insurgent stockholders declare.

In addition to the scalp of President Stanley as director and official head of the lines, an effort will be made to remove R. A. Harmon and L. C. Hanna from the board of directors, as being most hostile to the present franchise. Other members of the present board are: Horace E. Andrews, former president; J. H. Wade, Samuel Mather, C. E. Emery, W. R. Rhodes, Thomas Schmidt and H. P. McIntosh.

Political influence is working in two ways to line up stockholders against the present Concon regime. Many object to the officers' activity in the municipal campaign. The conviction is deep-seated also that despite all the republican party plus Concon help can do, Newton D. Baker will be Cleveland's next mayor. This belief is winning support for the insurgents on the ground that with the present Concon board and officers in control, Baker will force the municipal ownership issue to an early decision.

Halt Municipal Ownership.

With a reorganized board, however, helping rather than hindering low fare, they believe they might stave off municipal ownership and continue to reap their guaranteed 6 per cent dividends for the next 22 years.

Two men mentioned for places on the reorganized board of the company are John H. Clarke, general counsel of the Nickel-plate railroad, and F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Co. Goff was in New York Friday and Clarke at Nantucket.

President Stanley, told Friday of the organized campaign to be made against him and his board, declared:

"It's the same old gag! There's been the same talk for years. But if my stockholders don't want me as their president any longer, why, maybe I'll be able to find another job."

3 JOBS IN QUESTION

The recent establishment of new ward boundaries may prevent the filling of council vacancies caused by the death of B. J. Schwarzer and resignations of Councilmen Horner and Remy. City Solicitor Baker has been asked for a ruling by City Clerk McCray.

A primary election has been held with the new ward boundaries in effect and the question now arises whether councilmen serving in the old wards can be succeeded by new councilmen now. Peter Bachstadt, republican nominee for councilman from ward 4, wants to succeed Schwarzer. He lives outside the boundaries of the old ward.

BAKER TELLS WHY HE WANTS TO BE MAYOR

Thinks Head of Municipality Has Great Work to Do for People

(BY EDNA K. WOOLEY)

Newton D. Baker, city solicitor and Democratic nominee for mayor of Cleveland, is the busiest man you ever saw. He checks off his time in five and 10 minute sections, and there'e always a line of people sitting or standing in his outer office.

His desk is piled high with papers in a sort of orderly disorder and he sits in the midst of all this work, tilted back in his office chair, smiling a little absently at his caller, while a pair of very bright eyes gazes through his glasses into the very depths of that same caller.

And then the Democratic nominee gives you a sort of idea that he knows just what you're going to say and how you're going to say it and just what's back of your words in your head. He's a sort of mind-prober—this "Newt" Baker.

"Why," I asked him, "does a man want to be mayor, anyway?"

"He doesn't," said Mr. Baker, his smile getting a little wider. 'That is, he doesn't if he knows anything about the office.

Public Office Standard

"You know the American people have a very much higher standard of honesty and good behavior for public officials than they have for men in any sort of private occupation. The president of a large private corporation—even one engaged in public service—can do a thousand things without criticism or comment which, if done by the most obscure public officer, would create the most hostile criticism.

"So that public officials must not only do right and think right but must 'avoid the appearance of evil,' and put on the appearance of right.

"And that's right. Nobody should complain about it. It's just as it ought to be. But it does make the work of the chief executive of a city burdensome, and often heartbreaking. There are 10,000 things arising in a mayor's administration where he can't talk and say everything in his mind. He simply has to bide his time. And yet his apparent silence or reticence will lay him open to criticism."

"But you want to be mayor, don't you?" I queried.

Why He Wants Place

"Yes," said Newton Baker. "I want to be mayor of Cleveland because I am a Progressive.

"I believe the time has come to improve the condition of mankind in the world.

"I think the test of American institutions is in city government. If we man make our cities clean and wholesome and keep the problems that come from a congested population from grinding down the majority of people into extreme poverty, we will solve the problem of republican institutions.

"I think the city is the testing-cut place of democratic institutions.

"The biggest thing in a city is the spirit of the people. It can't be made by the mayor, but it can be led and focused by the mayor. If a mayor believes in progress the people will focus about that and demand it of him.

"I like to think of a mayor as being the center around which a people's aspiration for better conditions forms itself.

"Another thing," he went on, "I don't believe in a village mayor for a large city. I believe in a city mayor for a large city. And it is the thought of that which humbles me when I think of being mayor."

Thinks He Has Experience

"Do you think the office you have so long held here fits a man to be such a mayor?"

"I have had enough experience here to fit most people for mayor," opined Mr. Baker. "Whether it has fitted me or not remains to be seen."

"What is the first thing a progressive mayor would do for Cleveland?" I asked.

Newton Baker tilted back and forth in his chair, his hands clasped behind his head, his eyes gazing dreamily out of the window, where a streak of sunshine entered.

"In the first place," he answered, "we should have just as much home rule as the city's needs require. We should have the right to demand the things necessary to right city problems. We haven't got it under the present laws of Ohio. And I tell you right now I am going to be very much interested in the selection of the progressive delegation to be elected next November, which will take up such matters. I mean to appear before this delegation every chance I can get.

Will Go as Far as He Can

"As mayor I am going just as far as the law will allow and the people want, and I am going to strain every effort to realize municipal ownership of public utilities. This is exclusive of the gas problem—there are peculiarities about that."

"Don't you agree with Ex-president Roosevelt about supervision being better than public ownership?" I asked.

"Not at all," said he. "Supervision is only a compromise, and would lead only to new evils."

Then we veered around into talking of women in politics—Mrs. Baker is a suffragist—and the city solicitor delivered himself as follows:

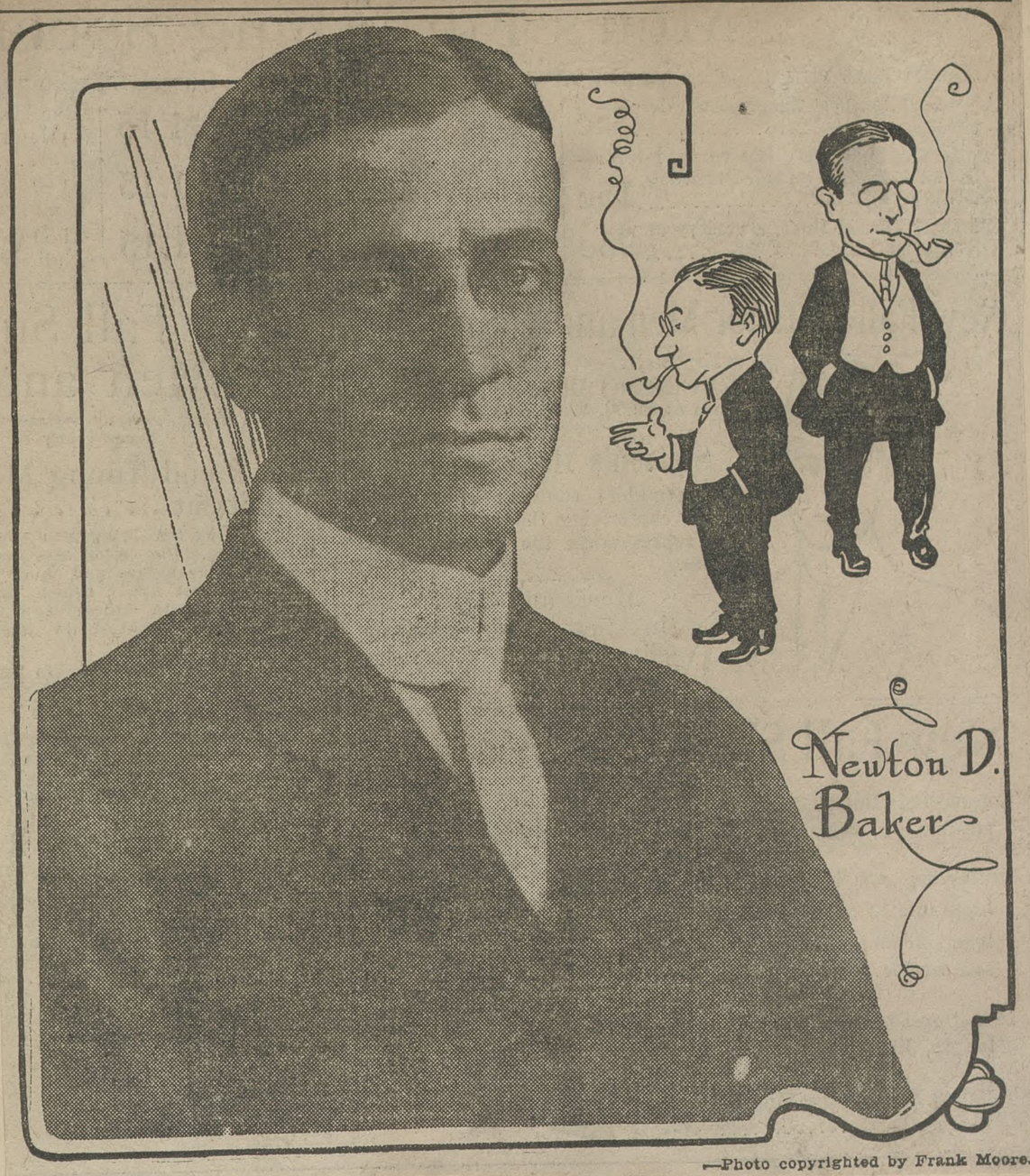
"Just about half the people in the United States are women. A very large majority of them work for their own living. The plainest principles of justice require that they should be consulted about the conditions under which they work and live. I am entirely satisfied that better institutions would be worked out by men and women together than either by men for women or women for men.

Work for Women

"Lots of work in this world must be done by women to be well done. Much of this work is being taken out of the woman's home and put into factories and shops. She must follow the work if it is to be well done. This is just as true of some phases of public office. Women must follow their natural work there if it is to be well done."

"Then you would place women in public positions?"

DEMOCRATIC MAYORALTY CANDIDATE IN HIS OFFICE



—Photo copyrighted by Frank Moore.

"The fittest person for the job," smiled Newton Baker.

"Suppose," I ventured—"just suppose that Cleveland had a woman mayor. How would you like to serve under her as councilman, or, say, city solicitor?"

The city solicitor sat up with a jerk.

"What's that?" he said.

I reminded him of the woman mayor of Hunnewell, Kan., and her refractory council of men.

"Genius has no sex," said Baker. "The councilman who declines to follow a good policy outlined by a woman mayor just because she wears skirts demonstrates his own incapacity, not hers."

Before I left I discovered Newton Baker's motto:

"The future interests me always more than the past, and tomorrow more than the day after tomorrow."

"How about those people who say it's best to live just for the day?" I questioned.

"I call that both selfish and short-sighted," answered Baker.

PRESS, SEPT. 9, 1911.

CITY MAY LET PEOPLE VOTE ON LIGHTING PLANT

Council committees on lighting and finance are expected Monday to vote a recommendation that a bond issue for a big municipal lighting plant be submitted to popular vote.

It was reported among administration councilmen Saturday that the Pelcinski resolution for a $2,000,000 bond issue might be adopted. The Pelcinski resolution is backed by the democrats.

The two committees meet with City Solicitor Baker, Server Lea and Auditor Wright Monday. Three of the five committeemen Saturday declared themselves in favor of a municipal plant big enough to compete with the Illuminating company and force down present lighting rates. Councilman Laferty said he wouldn't know until Monday what he favored. Councilman Bernstein, chairman of the joint committee, will bear word what the administration wants.

Democrats are prepared to insist on a report to council by a week from Monday.

Councilman Alburn, chairman of the finance committee, declared Saturday that he is not opposed to the Pelcinski proposition for a $2,000,000 issue of bonds.

"I believe the plant should be enlarged, and personally I want to see effective action taken toward that end," he said.

Councilman Newell of the lighting committee agreed with Alburn's proposition.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

MOURN DEAD COUNCILMAN

Friends of B. J. Schwarzer Fill Church at Funeral Services.

Councilman B. J. Schwarzer as a public citizen and in his home was eulogized yesterday by Rev. C. W. Bernhardi of the United Evangelical church in the funeral services held at the church at Bridge-av N. W., and W. 38th-st, following services at the Schwarzer home, 2221 W. 32d-st.

The members of the city council attended the funeral of Councilman Schwarzer in a body and Vice Mayor Walker acted as a pallbearer. City Solicitor Baker, W. B. Gongwer, deputy clerk of the board of elections, and other officials were at the services. The interment was at Riverside cemetery. The church was crowded with friends of the dead councilman and the altar was filled with floral tributes.

Upon an opinion to be given by City Solicitor Baker will depend the council's action Monday night in the matter of filling the unexpired term of Councilman Schwarzer and those of former Councilmen Horner and Remy.

City Clerk McCray has written a letter to the city solicitor asking whether the council can fill these unexpired terms, inasmuch as new council ward lines have been established and the old wards have apparently gone out of existence.

PRESS, SEPT. 11, 1911.

SALEN GOES A-FISHING

Charles P. Salen is recuperating from his defeat last Tuesday by angling for fish with members of the Old Hens and Chickens club on their islands near Put-in-Bay.

"I believe Baker will be elected mayor," said Salen, before leaving. "I think, however, the socialists will poll an exceptionally large vote."

FAVORS CITY VOTE ON LIGHT QUESTION

City Solicitor Baker Declares for Municipal Ownership of New Plant.

Tells Council Committee That $2,000,000 Would Give Good Start.

At a council committee meeting yesterday called for consideration of the pending Pelcinski resolution authorizing a vote at the coming general election on the question of issuing $2,000,000 bonds for the construction of a municipal lighting plant, City Solicitor Baker, Democratic mayoralty nominee, came out with an unqualified indorsement of the plan of putting this proposition before the people.

In reply to a volley of questions from Republican members of the council, who have not expressed themselves on the resolution, Baker said he had been informed by an engineer that $2,000,000 was an appropriate sum with which to start a municipal plant.

Baker said he was in favor of municipal ownership. When the question of regulating the rates of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. was under discussion he said he had been told that the present rate of the illuminating company could be cut 50 per cent. and that the company still could maintain an adequate interest charge and depreciation fund.

Questioned as to the right of the council to regulate the rates of the company he stated that, although the council had the right to take this step every ten years, it had not been done for a longer period than that. In addition, he said he regarded any attempt to regulate the rates of the company as unsatisfactory and elusive.

The council committees took no action on the Pelcinski resolution yesterday, but adjourned until next Friday afternoon with an announcement from Chairman Bernstein that in the meantime the report of an expert who had given the previous administration advice on the subject about six years ago was to be obtained and that advice would be obtained from Supt. Beckwith and Chief Engineer Schulz of the present municipal lighting plants.

If the council fails to take favorable action next Monday evening it will be too late to put the proposition up to the people for a vote at the coming November election as forty days are required between the date of passage and the election.

It was with this matter in mind that Councilman Menning went to City Solicitor Baker's office after the meeting to ascertain the steps that would be necessary to file a petition initiating this legislation with the city council so that the council would be compelled to put the matter before the people.

"If they kill it we can force it to a vote by petition," he said.

Secretary Havens of the Chamber of Commerce was present at the meeting but took no part in the discussion. Attorney E. P. Strong, representative of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., also was present. Councilman Fleming brought out the fact during the discussion that there was a vote on the question of issuing $400,000 bonds for a municipal plant several years ago and that the proposition was defeated.

BAKER AND HOGEN GIVE FIGHT ORDERS

Mayoralty Candidates Start Final Clash With Meetings of Workers.

Fraud Inquiries Continue in City and Lakewood, Aided by State.

The mayoralty campaign is on.

Democratic and Republican executive committees met yesterday and announced preliminary plans for the fight. Frank G. Hogen, Republican mayoralty nominee, is to open with house meetings next week. Newton D. Baker, Democratic nominee for mayor, will meet with the Democratic ward leaders Thursday or Friday of this week. Next week he will meet with the precinct captains.

While Hogen is making a personal house meeting fight, Baker will be strengthening the organization and perfecting the precinct workers in the plan of battle. Democrats have fixed Oct. 9 as the date of the formal opening of their fight. The old tent will be brought out that night. The Republicans have left the date of their opening indefinite.

In the primary vote fraud situation yesterday the board of elections examined fifteen witnesses, fourteen of whom testified they voted for other candidates than James Fitzmartin who, according to the official report of the election judges in precinct K of ward 3, got seventy-five of the seventy-seven votes cast there. Seven men declared they voted for James T. Miskell, three for William Donnelly and three for Jerome K. Longabaugh. Miskell, officially, received only two votes, Donnelly none and Longabaugh none.

The hearing of the suit for injunction, begun by Miskell, to restrain the board of elections from certifying to Fitzmartin's nomination, was postponed by Judge Kennedy in common pleas court until Monday. Fitzmartin was made a party defendant to the case. Attorneys S. H. Holding, F. F. Gentsh and James McGuire were in court to represent him.

The state also took a hand in the case. Attorney General Hogan notified Richard Collins, his representative here, to participate in the case in behalf of the state and to prosecute vigorously, on behalf of the state, the investigation into any alleged election fraud.

Attorney P. L. A. Lieghley, in behalf of Mayor N. C. Cotabish of Lakewood and Harry W. Calvert, who was a candidate for nomination as justice of the peace in Lakewood, also informally notified the board of elections that a contest would be filed with reference to the vote cast in precinct C, ward one, Lakewood. Lieghley expects to take action this morning. Cotabish and Calvert charge that votes cast for them in the precinct were not counted and that each ballot was burned as quickly as read by the precinct election officers.

Secretary E. W. Horn of the election board further announced that investigations into the vote cast in two other precincts in Cleveland might be undertaken in the immediate future. One is a downtown precinct. The other is in a residence section.

The Democratic committee met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Newton D. Baker presiding. The committee called a meeting of ward leaders for this week and precinct captains for next week. The campaign opening date was fixed and assessments to be paid by candidates for office were determined.

The Republican committee met at 7:30 o'clock last night in the rooms, 202 Engineers building, selected as headquarters for the campaign. Herbert G. Grant, for years one of the most active members, resigned and A. E. Bernsteen was elected to fill the vacancy. Grant still retains his membership on the county committee.

The committee arranged a meeting of all candidates on the Republican ticket for tomorrow night in headquarters, discussed ideas as to the best form of campaign, reached the decision that Frank G. Hogen must make a house to house campaign, and left indefinite the date for the formal opening of the campaign. It also fixed assessments for the candidates. The two committees had ideas almost identical on this subject and the rates fixed by the Republicans are about what the Democrats are expected to pay.

Hogen is to be assessed $500, Walker $200, solicitor $500, auditor $350, treasurer and clerk $300, councilmen $100, municipal judges, four years, $250, and two years, $150.

E. C. Schwan, an attorney, yesterday raised an interesting question relative to the right of qualified citizens to enter as independent candidates for municipal judges. Four entries already have been received by the board of elections. Schwan says the law expressly defines the manner of nominating these judges and makes no provision for nominations by petitions. He takes the position, concurred in by John Orgill, member of the elections board, that no independents can run.

The question will have to be taken to the courts for decision.

Ferd H. Eggers yesterday entered as an independent candidate for election as delegate to the constitutional convention. Harry W. McFarlin, 3361 St. Clair-av N. E., and Eugene S. King, 1436 E. 26th-st, both entered as independent candidates for the council in ward 10.

Newton D. Baker is conceded to be the big Democratic leader in northern Ohio and it is believed with a working agreement with Henry T. Hunt of Cincinnati, Democratic nominee for mayor there and a progressive, will have a much larger voice in the 1912 state convention than Cuyahoga county has had for years.

Control of the Democratic members of the board of elections is also retained by the regulars. Interpreted this means that W. B. Gongwer, present deputy clerk, will succeed E. W. Horn as clerk in May. Perhaps of more immediate effect will be the action taken by state officials with reference to state employes who attemped to aid in defeating Baker for mayor. J. P. Madigan holds the position of chief accountant to the state tax board and it is probable that this board will dispense with his services long before the election rolls around in November.

SUGGESTS GERMAN WAY.

City Landscape Architect Abroad Writes of Boulevard System in Old Country.

From far off Germany City Landscape Architect Rettig, now studying city planning in the large cities of the continent, has sent word to Mayor Baehr that may possibly be of assistance in the finishing of some of the big boulevard problems now under way.

In his letter the architect states that Strassburg is on the verge of putting through a $3,000,000 boulevard without cost to the taxpayers. Stuttgart also has carried an improvement without cost to the tax-

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HIGH GRADE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT
Patent French repeating action, full metal back; used but 3 mo.; fully guaranteed; worth $300. Take $125. Must be sold by Wednesday night. Call day or evening. Owner, 8910 Euclid-av.

NEW YORK SUN
6 SEPTEMBER 1911

JOHNSON IDEA STILL LIVES.

Cleveland Democrats Overwhelmingly Nominate Late Mayor's Chief Lieutenant.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—Cleveland Democrats to-day went on record in favor of the Johnson sentiment at the primaries, Newton D. Baker, the late Tom L. Johnson's chief lieutenant, being nominated for Mayor over County Clerk Charles P. Salen by an overwhelming plurality. The vote was better than 4 to 1 in Baker's favor.

The Republican city organization was victorious at the polls, Public Safety Director Frank G. Hogan being nominated for Mayor over his nearest opponent, Miner G. Norton, by a vote estimated on incomplete returns at 11,000 to 4,000.

The Democratic contest puts an end to all doubt as to the strength of the followers of the late Tom L. Johnson. Baker was the late Mayor's chief aid in waging war against the traction company. Baker was City Solicitor under Johnson and when Johnson was defeated in a Republican landslide four years ago Baker was almost the only Democratic candidate to survive.

New York Evening Post
Sept 6, 1911

The nomination of Newton D. Baker as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Cleveland by a vote of more than four to one, undoubtedly indicates the hold which the policies of the late Tom L Johnson still have upon the citizens of the three-cent-fare municipality. Mr. Baker went to Cleveland from West Virginia, in 1899, and was soon Mayor Johnson's closest confidant. Like his chief, he preached single tax, home rule, free trade, and death to special interests. His admiration for Johnson was boundless. Upon one occasion, after a stirring speech of the Mayor to the City Council, Baker exclaimed: "There must be a special heaven for men like Mayor Johnson." Johnson needed a City Solicitor whom he could rely upon in his fight over the traction matter, and found one in Baker. The latter, however, differs in some important respects from his late leader. He is described, at the time of his arrival in Cleveland, as having the aspect of a poet and a scholar. No one would dream of applying these words to Johnson

Then he is a lawyer, and is wanting in Johnson's readiness to criticise the courts. That he has a strength independent of that of his old chief was demonstrated in the election of November, 1909, when he was the only one on the Johnson ticket to pull through. As his opponent in yesterday's primary is credited with having obtained the nomination of Johnson for Governor of Ohio, in 1903, it seems to have been a contest between men almost if not quite as much as between principles.

WHITLOCK'S VIEW OF "TOM JOHNSON'S HEIR"

Mayor and Novelist Writes Sketch of the Democratic Nominee in Cleveland.

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And now, in all likelihood, he is to be the Mayor of a city that has been trained to expect much of its mayors. He knows what difficulties beset one in that office, but he has the philosophy with which to meet them. One of the greatest of those difficulties at the outset, will be that those who hail him as the successor of Tom Johnson will expect him to be another Tom Johnson, which is the one thing he could not and would not do. He himself is a strong personality, and his personality must tell in its own way.

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City Solicitor Baker indorses the Pelcinski resolution, submitting to the people a $2,000,000 bond issue for the erection of a municipal light plant.

The lighting and finance committees of council, to which Baker declared himself Monday, deferred action until Friday. Baker told them that he would try to procure a report made to Mayor Johnson six years ago by an expert who investigated the light situation.

"Council has the right to regulate the price of electricity every ten years," said Baker, "exactly as it has the right to regulate the price of gas. The company has the right to accept council's rate or discontinue service."

In the fear that the council majority may elect to smother the resolution, Councilman Menning Monday went to Baker with a request for information how the people themselves can initiate legislation on a lighting bond issue.

Unless council approves the resolution by next Monday it will be too late to call the referendum for the general election in November.

HOGEN STARTS ON CAMPAIGN EARLY

Republican Candidate Opens Political Gatherings This Week.

Baker and Salen Make Public Their Expense Bills to Date.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, is actively at work in his campaign for election. Hogen yesterday met forty of the fifty-one candidates on this fall's municipal ticket at Republican headquarters. Tonight he will lunch at Weber's cafe with the county officers and tomorrow night he will open his house meeting campaign with meetings in the second ward. Hogen plans a campaign of house meetings lasting three or four weeks and he will work every night in the week excepting Sunday.

Newton D. Baker and Charles P. Salen have filed their expense accounts, setting forth moneys expended in the primary campaign, with the board of elections yesterday. Salen says he spent $2,000. Baker spent $125. The money was in the shape of contributions to the committees conducting the primary fight. J. P. Madigan, for Salen's committee, filed an expense statement, showing Salen's committee expended more than $4,000 in his behalf. The regular committee has not filed its statemet as yet.

Salen's funds, according to Madigan's statement, were secured from his friends. Salen donated $2,000. Other contributions were C. L. Cassingham, $460; C. A. McDonald, $400; J. P. Madigan, $300; M. W. Beacom, M. B. Excell, John H. Farley, A. H. Weed and Jake Mintz, each $100; F. F. Gentsch, $200; John F. Whitelaw, M. B. Rohrheimer, Frank Rosenzweig, Theodore Kundtz and J. M. Akers, each $50; W. R. Ryan, $25; C. A. Klumpf, $30; T. A. Giberson, $10, and George B. Riley and W. Feigenbaum, each $5.

The largest single item in expenditures is given as $2,080 for "checkers." Printing cost $700.43, wages $390, office supplies, $239.05, halls $317, distribution of literature $250 and advertising $130.25.

Following the completion by the board of elections of the investigation of alleged irregularities in the Lakewood primary, in which the board said the bringing of charges was outrageous since not the slightest evidence of fraud was produced, the board authorized Secretary Horn and Deputy Clerk Gongwer to visit Secretary of State Graves today to decide questions that are vexing the board.

Graves will be asked to decide whether candidates may be placed on the municipal judgeship ticket through the filing of nominating petitions. Some lawyers held that nominations for this position can only be made through convention or primary. This would bar independent candidacies. Several independent petitions have been filed. Thomas E. Green, assistant county solicitor, yesterday took out a petition for election to the four-year term.

The testimony produced before the elections board yesterday as to the Lakewood primary shows that witnesses were permitted to examine ballots in precinct C of ward 1, where an attempt to create trouble was made. Member Miller of the board denounced the bringing of charges as an outrage. He says the election officers are blameless and that some one ought to be punished for bringing the fraud charges.

It was at the meeting of the Republican candidates in committee headquarters yesterday that Frank G. Hogen detailed his plans of campaigning. Chairman Rodway, Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Harry Davis and others made speeches, but there were no extraordinary developments. The candidates approved the "pink tea" plan of campaigning and Morgan and others will aid Mr. Hogen in his house meetings.

James H. Cassidy, Republican leaders heard yesterday, plans to try for renomination for congress in the twenty-first district next year.

City to Have Best Barn.

City farm officials claim that the dairy barn about to be erected near the infirmary group in Warrensville will be the finest building of its kind in northern Ohio. Bids will be called for in a few days. The estimated cost is $10,000.

The building will probably have a tile roof and will harmonize in general design with the other farm buildings. It will have facilities for the handling of seventy cows. The stock is now being purchased.

ASKS BAKER TO DEBATE TAYLER AMENDMENTS

C. E. Ruthenberg, socialist candidate for mayor, Thursday challenged Newton D. Baker, the democratic candidate, to debate what Ruthenberg calls "Thee $12,000,000 Street Railway Steal" involved in the passage of the Tayler franchise amendments.

"A referendum vote on the amendment, through activity of the socialists in securing signatures to petitions, will be cast at the November election.

In his challenge to Baker, Ruthenberg says:

"The socialist party, and I as its candidate for mayor, charge that your advocacy of municipal ownership has as its purpose only the securing of votes to elect you to office, and that the election of a democratic administration in Cleveland will not result in any material advance for the municipality.

"We charge further, that in failing to wage an active campaign against the $12,000,000 street railway steal involved in passage of the Tayler franchise amendment, which, if approved at the polls, would be the worst blow which could be dealt the movement for municipal ownership of the street railway system, you and your party have proven that you are willing to sacrifice the interest of the community in order to hold the support of former Forest City Railway stockholders, who are now interested in the Cleveland Railway Co."

Baker's Reply.

Baker replied to Ruthenberg:

"I respectfully decline. Such a debate, if it were held, could only have the effect of stirring up antagonisms and intensifying differences of opinion upon questions of methods rather than questions of principle. These divisions are already sad enough; and at this time, when it seems so hopefully possible for the people of Cleveland to move forward with enthusiasm toward better things, I cannot find it in my heart to sidetrack so much nobility of purpose by obscuring the real issue under a debate about forms of propaganda and theoretical party or class distinctions."

CITY T VOTE

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—orget to tell my friends wh Pinkham's Vegetable C

The resolution for a referendum election this fall on a municipal light plant was taken up by council committees on finance and lighting Friday afternoon.

The committee will recommend to council that the question of a bond issue shall be submitted to the people.

City Solicitor Baker, in a statement shortly before the committees met, expressed his opinion on the subject.

Dependent on Corporation.

"No great city," he said, "ought to depend upon private enterprise for any public service which is essential to the proper policing of its streets, nor should the people of the city be obliged to depend on private enterprise for such essentials as transportation, light and water.

"The municipal ownership and operation of these services not only is more efficient and economical than private ownership, but it withdraws the most corrupting influence in municipal life.

"The city now owns two small plants, which are properly and economically managed. It should immediately enlarge these municipal plants, and ultimately perform this entire service for itself and its people."

Safer Hogen, Baker's opponent for mayor, expressed his opinion that the lighting proposition would be an issue in the campaign.

Hogen Studying Question.

"I am not willing to talk about the matter at all now," he said. "Indications are that it will have to be pretty thoroughly discussed in the campaign, and I am looking into the subject before I announce my views. Later I shall have something definite to say."

About half the administration councilmen want the resolution adopted. They do not want to take the responsibility for throttling the project, when all the resolution calls for is an expression of public opinion on the plan at the November election.

The lighting and finance committees were urged at a republican caucus this week to recommend the resolution for passage without comment. Councilmen who want to oppose the plan can do so before the referendum, it was urged, without compromising their own chances of election so seriously.

HOGEN STARTS ON CAMPAIGN EARLY

Republican Candidate Opens Political Gatherings This Week.

Baker and Salen Make Public Their Expense Bills to Date.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, is actively at work in his campaign for election. Hogen yesterday met forty of the fifty-one candidates on this fall's municipal ticket at Republican headquarters. Tonight he will lunch at Weber's cafe with the county officers and tomorrow night he will open his house meeting campaign with meetings in the second ward. Hogen plans a campaign of house meetings lasting three or four weeks and he will work every night in the week excepting Sunday.

Newton D. Baker and Charles P. Salen have filed their expense accounts, setting forth moneys expended in the primary campaign, with the board of elections yesterday. Salen says he spent $2,000. Baker spent $125. The money was in the shape of contributions to the committees conducting the primary fight. J. P. Madigan, for Salen's committee, filed an expense statement, showing Salen's committee expended more than $4,000 in his behalf. The regular committee has not filed its statemet as yet.

Salen's funds, according to Madigan's statement, were secured from his friends. Salen donated $2,000. Other contributions were C. L. Cassingham, $460; C. A. McDonald, $400; J. P. Madigan, $300; M. W. Beacom, M. B. Excell, John H. Farley, A. H. Weed and Jake Mintz, each $100; F. F. Gentsch, $200; John F. Whitelaw, M. B. Rohrheimer, Frank Rosenzweig, Theodore Kundtz and J. M. Akers, each $50; W. R. Ryan, $25; C. A. Klumpf, $30; T. A. Giberson, $10, and George B. Riley and W. Feigenbaum, each $5.

The largest single item in expenditures is given as $2,080 for "checkers." Printing cost $700.43, wages $390, office supplies, $239.05, halls $317, distribution of literature $250 and advertising $130.25.

Following the completion by the board of elections of the investigation of alleged irregularities in the Lakewood primary, in which the board said the bringing of charges was outrageous since not the slightest evidence of fraud was produced, the board authorized Secretary Horn and Deputy Clerk Gongwer to visit Secretary of State Graves today to decide questions that are vexing the board.

Graves will be asked to decide whether candidates may be placed on the municipal judgeship ticket through the filing of nominating petitions. Some lawyers held that nominations for this position can only be made through convention or primary. This would bar independent candidacies. Several independent petitions have been filed. Thomas E. Green, assistant county solicitor, yesterday took out a petition for election to the four-year term.

The testimony produced before the elections board yesterday as to the Lakewood primary shows that witnesses were permitted to examine ballots in precinct C of ward 1, where an attempt to create trouble was made. Member Miller of the board denounced the bringing of charges as an outrage. He says the election officers are blameless and that some one ought to be punished for bringing the fraud charges.

It was at the meeting of the Republican candidates in committee headquarters yesterday that Frank G. Hogen detailed his plans of campaigning. Chairman Rodway, Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Harry Davis and others made speeches, but there were no extraordinary developments. The candidates approved the "pink tea" plan of campaigning and Morgan and others will aid Mr. Hogen in his house meetings.

James H. Cassidy, Republican leaders heard yesterday, plans to try for renomination for congress in the twenty-first district next year.

City to Have Best Barn.

City farm officials claim that the dairy barn about to be erected near the infirmary group in Warrensville will be the finest building of its kind in northern Ohio. Bids will be called for in a few days. The estimated cost is $10,000.

The building will probably have a tile roof and will harmonize in general design with the other farm buildings. It will have facilities for the handling of seventy cows. The stock is now being purchased.

ASKS BAKER TO DEBATE TAYLER AMENDMENTS

C. E. Ruthenberg, socialist candidate for mayor, Thursday challenged Newton D. Baker, the democratic candidate, to debate what Ruthenberg calls "Thee $12,000,000 Street Railway Steal" involved in the passage of the Tayler franchise amendments.

"A referendum vote on the amendment, through activity of the socialists in securing signatures to petitions, will be cast at the November election.

In his challenge to Baker, Ruthenberg says:

"The socialist party, and I as its candidate for mayor, charge that your advocacy of municipal ownership has as its purpose only the securing of votes to elect you to office, and that the election of a democratic administration in Cleveland will not result in any material advance for the municipality.

"We charge further, that in failing to wage an active campaign against the $12,000,000 street railway steal involved in passage of the Tayler franchise amendment, which, if approved at the polls, would be the worst blow which could be dealt the movement for municipal ownership of the street railway system, you and your party have proven that you are willing to sacrifice the interest of the community in order to hold the support of former Forest City Railway stockholders, who are now interested in the Cleveland Railway Co."

Baker's Reply.

Baker replied to Ruthenberg:

"I respectfully decline. Such a debate, if it were held, could only have the effect of stirring up antagonisms and intensifying differences of opinion upon questions of methods rather than questions of principle. These divisions are already sad enough; and at this time, when it seems so hopefully possible for the people of Cleveland to move forward with enthusiasm toward better things, I cannot find it in my heart to sidetrack so much nobility of purpose by obscuring the real issue under a debate about forms of propaganda and theoretical party or class distinctions."

CITY TO LET PEOPLE VOTE ON LIGHT PLAN

The resolution for a referendum election this fall on a municipal light plant was taken up by council committees on finance and lighting Friday afternoon.

The committee will recommend to council that the question of a bond issue shall be submitted to the people.

City Solicitor Baker, in a statement shortly before the committees met, expressed his opinion on the subject.

Dependent on Corporation.

"No great city," he said, "ought to depend upon private enterprise for any public service which is essential to the proper policing of its streets, nor should the people of the city be obliged to depend on private enterprise for such essentials as transportation, light and water.

"The municipal ownership and operation of these services not only is more efficient and economical than private ownership, but it withdraws the most corrupting influence in municipal life.

"The city now owns two small plants, which are properly and economically managed. It should immediately enlarge these municipal plants, and ultimately perform this entire service for itself and its people."

Safer Hogen, Baker's opponent for mayor, expressed his opinion that the lighting proposition would be an issue in the campaign.

Hogen Studying Question.

"I am not willing to talk about the matter at all now," he said. "Indications are that it will have to be pretty thoroughly discussed in the campaign, and I am looking into the subject before I announce my views. Later I shall have something definite to say."

About half the administration councilmen want the resolution adopted. They do not want to take the responsibility for throttling the project, when all the resolution calls for is an expression of public opinion on the plan at the November election.

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Representative H Legislature Le Chances of F

Measure Will Prov count of Ballo at Polls

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Edwards will seek t passed providing that election of any kind, ba ing counted by precinct be sealed and returned by the voter to the boa for such further action may desire to take. I the proposed law wou sible a recount.

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PLANS SAFEGUARD FOR HONEST VOTE

Representative Has Bill for Legislature Lessening Chances of Fraud.

Measure Will Provide for Recount of Ballots Cast at Polls.

Ralph W. Edwards, state representative, in the special session of the legislature to be called, presumably, by Gov Harmon for December, will introduce a bill seeking to strengthen the state election laws so as to preclude possibility of such primary election frauds as it is alleged were committed in the Democratic primary in precinct K of ward 3 on Sept. 5. Edwards, according to E. W. Horn, clerk, and W. B. Gongwer, chief deputy clerk, of the board of elections, will have the backing of Secretary of State Graves. Horn and Gongwer returned to Cleveland last night after spending the day with Graves in Columbus.

Edwards will seek to have a law passed providing that following an election of any kind, ballots, after being counted by precinct officers, must be sealed and returned just as marked by the voter to the board of elections for such further action as the board may desire to take. In other words, the proposed law would make possible a recount.

If the ballots cast in precinct K a week ago last Tuesday were now in existence, the certainty of fraud or its absence could be easily ascertained. Graves will give such backing as he is able to produce for the bill.

The Edwards bill, in addition, will also probably provide that whoever misreads, causes to be misread or tallies a misread ballot shall be subject to arrest for a felony. The present election laws are considered rather weak on this question. Board of elections officials were more or less at a loss, following the charge of fraud in precinct K, to determine under what law they should proceed. They believe the law should be made more specific.

The alleged fraud uncovered in precinct K and the problem whether independents may be placed on the municipal judgeship ballot were the big questions discussed by Graves, Horn and Gongwer. Secretary Graves has held that independent candidates cannot be placed on the ballots for judgeship at the election. Graves acted on an opinion of Attorney General Hogan to the effect that the legislation providing for the municipal court does not embrace nomination by petition. The ticket, as nominated at the primaries, therefore stands, unless the courts overrule the opinion of Hogan.

Thomas E. Green, assistant in County Prosecutor Cline's office, anticipating Hogan's opinion, announced yesterday that he would immediately begin proceedings in the Cuyahoga county courts to have the question solved. Green is expected to file his suit at once, and if necessary, the supreme court may be called upon to act on the question in time for decision one way or another before ballots are printed for the November election.

Clarence N. Green, mayor of South Newburg, in the flipping of the coin by Stephen McNeil, a clerk employed by the board of elections, yesterday gained the Democratic nomination for mayor of that city over Michael Walsh. Green and Walsh contested at the Democratic primaries. Each got 88 votes. The law provides that in cases of tie the choice must be made by lot. The board of elections decided to settle the contest yesterday. Green was on hand. Walsh was represented by his attorney, F. W. Green. Neither Green, the mayor, nor Green the lawyer, were willing to settle by chance. President Fitzgerald and Member Miller of the board said they must. Neither of the Greens would flip the coin. Miller asked McNeil to do so. Green, the mayor, was given "tails." McNeil flipped the coin and Green won. Walsh is now thinking of standing as an Independent.

Frank G. Hogen lunched yesterday with Chairman Rodway of the Republican committee and others that are to become his campaign advisers. Plans of campaign were considered. These meetings are to be daily features of Hogen's fight. Organization work is the chief subject of consideration.

Tonight Hogen opens his campaign of house meetings, with several in the second ward. Tomorrow night he invades the twenty-second ward and on Monday night he will enter on a vote making campaign in the twenty-first ward. Tuesday he is scheduled to appear in the third ward on the West Side. Hogen also filed his primary election expense account with the elections board yesterday. He says he spent $408.50.

L. W. Tilden, who also "ran" against Newton D. Baker for the Democratic nomination, filed his account, too. Tilden says the campaign cost him but $120.

Mayor McQuigg of East Cleveland, it became evident yesterday, is to have a fight for election as a third termer in that city. John A. Barnes, 35 Taylor-rd, East Cleveland, applied for independent petitions not only for himself, but an entire ticket. Barnes says the ticket will be known as a "Citizens" ticket.

Newton D. Baker, Democratic candidate for mayor, yesterday rejected a challenge by C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for mayor, to debate what Ruthenberg calls "the $12,000,000 Street Railway Steal."

"I respectfully decline," said Baker in his reply. "Such a debate if it were held, could only have the effect of stirring up antagonism and intensifying differences of opinion upon questions of methods rather than questions of principle. These divisions are already sad enough; and at this time, when it seems so hopefully possible for the people of Cleveland to move forward with enthusiasm toward better things, I cannot find it in my heart to sidetrack so much nobility of purpose by obscuring the real issue under a debate about forms of propaganda and theoretical party or class distinctions."

Harry C. Smith, negro, 2322 E. 30th-st, and Joseph Lustig, 4213 Clark-av S. W., secured petitions as candidates for constitutional convention delegates at the board of elections yesterday. All these petitions must be filed before Oct. 7.

VOTE ON CITY LIGHT PLANT

Council Committees Will Decide Today on Question of Submitting Proposal to Election.

Council committees will vote today on the Pelcinski resolution, authorizing the people of the city to pass upon the question of issuing $2,000,000 bonds for a municipal light plant at the November election. It was generally believed yesterday by city hall sages that the committees would vote for a favorable report.

The meeting will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the office of the city clerk. Supt. Beckwith of the municipal lighting department and Chief Engineer Schulz have been asked to attend the meeting.

At the last meeting of the council committees, City Solicitor Baker came out in favor of the Pelcinski resolution.

CITY LIGHT PLANT MEETS WITH FAVOR

Republican Councilmen Agree to Support Resolution for Big Bond Issue.

Illuminating Co. Head Argues Against Plan as Expensive.

Following a public meeting of council committees yesterday for the consideration of the Pelcinski resolution authorizing the people to vote on the issue of $2,000,000 bonds for a municipal light plant, at which heads of the municipal lighting department reported in favor of the erection of a 14,000 k. w. plant on Division-av N. W. costing ultimately $517,000. Chairman Bernstein and Councilman D. E. Morgan announced that they would support the measure as it now stands.

"I want to say now that I am going to recommend to the council Monday night that the resolution be adopted," said Bernstein after the meeting. "I believe the majority of the council will favor the measure as it stands."

Councilman Morgan expressed himself in much the same manner. The committee will meet Monday.

Vice President Scovil of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. appeared at the meeting yesterday and declared that he wished it clearly understood that he was not opposing the plan of putting the question to the people, and that he felt satisfied that if the voters of Cleveland realized the meaning of the issue of the bonds for this purpose they would not vote in favor of the action. Councilman Morgan then pointed out that a statement had appeared in public prints to the effect that the company had paid a dividend of 20 per cent. on its common stock. In reply to this Vice President Scovil declared that the distribution to stockholders was the equivalent of 6.6 per cent. on a total investment of $13,000,000.

Scovil stated further that it would gratify him to be able to distribute among the stockholders the difference in cost between the operation of an electric lighting plant under private ownership and municipal ownership, and that the cost of the street work alone under the latter form of ownership is 10 to 20 per cent. greater.

"The statement that the city of Cleveland is going to build a municipal light plant means that you are going to duplicate the investment of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.," he said. "Suppose there was a water concern in the city furnishing water today and you talked of duplicating the system, could you furnish water as cheaply? By no means! You make it more difficult for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. to furnish light cheaply because you divide the territory. If the voters of Cleveland will understand clearly what it means, they will not vote for the bond issue. When you issue bonds you put a mortgage on everybody's home. The only way to do is to make a plant pay for its extensions. The other way you make the nonusers pay."

The report from Chief Engineer Schulz and Supt. Beckwith of the lighting department caused much comment during the meeting and City Solicitor Baker stated that the plan proposed by them was entirely foreign to the scheme outlined by the Pelcinski resolution, since the $2,000,000 would be the means of establishing the nucleus of a plant that would eventually be used by the entire city.

The plan outlined by the lighting officials calls for the abandonment of the present South Brooklyn station and the use of the property adjoining the Division-st pumping station in its place. Vice President Scovil declared that such a plan would mean a loss to the taxpayers of $50,000, since the mere act of moving would result in a sacrifice of that sum. Engineer Schulz contended that the old building could be sold for factory purposes.

City Solicitor Baker questioned Vice President Scovil as to the size of the new lake front plant of the illuminating company and, on being told that its present generating capacity was 46,000 kilowatts, he made comparison between this and the 14,000 k. w. plant recommended by the city officials.

The question of the regulation of the present rates of the company came up for discussion and Councilman Morgan asked Vice President Scovil whether the company would furnish the council with books and data required. To this the lighting company official replied that if the material was used in a fair way there would be no objection on the part of the company.

HOGEN IN HOMES OPENS CAMPAIGN

Speaks at Four Houses and Club, Asking 'Better Acquaintance.'

Baker Talks to Ward Heads, Pleading for Record Vote.

Frank G. Hogen opened his campaign for election as mayor last night in four house meetings and one ward club meeting, while Newton D. Baker, his opponent, was talking to the ward leaders of the Democratic organization in Democratic headquarters in the American Trust building. Prior to beginning his tour of the evening through the second ward, Hogen acted as host to Chairman A. N. Rodway of the Republican committee, D. E. Morgan, H. B. Wright and Harry L. Davis, candidates on the city ticket, and all of the county officers except Treasurer Myers and Coroner Boesger, at a luncheon at Weber's cafe.

Hogen, Morgan, Rodway, Davis and nearly all others at the luncheon talked. All were optimistic as to the chances of Republican success in the fall campaign, but each man called upon to express an opinion urged Hogen to start early and keep everlastingly at the work of getting votes. Hogen said he would do so. Rodway urged organization on the county officials.

Hogen in his speeches sounded the campaign keynote, from his standpoint, to be "one of better acquaintance." He also took a shot at Newton D. Baker when he said he was not a candidate for city solicitor, but for mayor. He said a mayoralty candidate should talk business and not legislation at Columbus and a whole lot of other things foreign to the office of mayor.

Hogen also served notice that if the Democrats attack his office of director of public safety they will "get a rise out of me that they don't expect."

Baker, speaking to the ward leaders of the Democratic organization, thanked them for their work at the

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Democratic primary and urged upon them the necessity of getting out the registration.

"Every elector should register," he said. "The greater the vote the larger the Democratic victory on Nov. 7."

Hogen, accompanied by D. E. Morgan, left Weber's shortly after 7 o'clock, stopping at the home of Jacob Heege, a city employe, then on to a house in Denison-av S. W., then to Bosworth-rd S. W., to a house on W. 92d-st and then to the Second Ward Roosevelt club, the place where Mayor Baehr opened his campaign two years ago. The Republican candidate met precinct committee men and ward captains. He asked all for their support, but made no promises. It was at the Roosevelt club, 3181 W. 71st-st, that Hogen waxed warm.

"I stand on my record," he said.

"It's a good one!" shouted someone in the audience.

"I am glad to be here," said Hogen. "It reminds me of that last time I was here before the primaries. That campaign is closed and now we are facing another.

"I have been busy for months with my head in a desk, working hard to accomplish that work which I believed needed to be done and was my duty to do. I am not ashamed of anything I have done while I have been director of public safety. I stand on my record."

"Do you know what progressive means? It means progress, forging ahead and I believe in forging ahead. Cleveland is only beginning and we must all work for 1,000,000 population. These engine houses in Cleveland are just a beginning. The other day I was out for a long trip on an automobile fire engine. I saw that fire engine speed up one of the steepest hills in town and when it had reached the top it was going at a rate of forty miles an hour. That's progress. I saw that engine throw a stream of water as high almost as a water tower—and when I am mayor I want to see those engines in every engine house in Cleveland. Men have to sleep in those engine houses and when we do away with the smell of the horse it will make it pleasanter for the men who have to live in the fire houses."

Another speech delivered by Hogen at the home of Jacob Heege, 3222 W. 52d-st, earlier in the evening differed but little from that delivered at the Roosevelt club. Probably a score of men stood and lounged in the dark in the side yard of the Heege house and listened to the speaker.

Charles E. Schmick yesterday took out petitions for an independent nomination for municipal judge. He was defeated at the Republican primary. Edward Tooey, 4115 E. 81st-st, took out petitions as an independent councilmanic candidate in ward 15.

The Democratic committee filed its expense account. It spent, according to the report, $1,596.26.

Attorneys for James Fitzmartin, in common pleas court yesterday, filed a demurrer to the petition of James Miskell, who is seeking to enjoin the placing of Fitzmartin's name on the ballot as a councilmanic candidate in ward 3 because of alleged fraud.

The Fourth Ward Tilden club has adopted resolutions expressing its sorrow and regret at the death of Councilman Schwarzer, who represented the ward more than five years. Copies will be sent Schwarzer's family.

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CITY TO SUBMIT 2 PLANS TO KILL LIGHT SCHEME

If People Vote on Both, Necessary Two-Thirds Majority for One Would be Impossible.

EXPECT ACTION MONDAY

One Plan Calls for $2,000,000 Plant; Other, Lea's Plan, for Only $500,000 Plant.

Council has worked out a scheme by which the Illuminating company will be left in undisputed possession of electric lighting business in Cleveland.

Administration councilmen were planning Saturday to submit two propositions for a municipal lighting plant to the people at the fall election. By splitting the vote of those who believe in municipal ownership it is believed that neither can be carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The first proposition is for a $2,000,000 bond issue for a big plant. The second is for a $500,000 bond issue for a little plant. Council committees on lighting and finance will meet again Monday, and administration heads have agreed that they shall recommend the submission of both plans at the election.

$500,000 Plan is Sprung.

The $500,000 idea was sprung by server Lea at a committee hearing Friday, by means of a report from Supt. Beckwith of the Brooklyn and Collinwood lighting plants and Engineer Schultz of the waterworks department. Schultz and Beckwith proposed that the Brooklyn plant be moved to the old Division-st pumping station and enlarged to a 14,000 kilowatt capacity. This would accommodate 150v consumers only.

Councilmen admitted that they plan to hang this scheme on the municipal ownership proposition, and submit it with the $2,000,000 bond issue proposed by councilman Pelcinski and favored by City Solicitor Baker.

People who vote in favor of one necessarily will vote against the other, reducing the chances of the city's possession of a real competitor of the Illuminating company to a minimum.

Scovil Attends Meeting.

Vice President Scovil, active head of the Illuminating company, was at the meeting to oppose Pelcinski's $2,000,000 proposal. He declared that his company really hadn't earned 20 per cent divi-

Quiet and Refined
(Thru Snyder's Cigar Store)

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HOGEN CALLS OFF HOUSE GATHERINGS

Will Resume Acquaintanceship Campaign During Present Week.

Baker to Meet With Members of Committee for Talk.

House meetings scheduled by the Republican committee for the twenty-second ward last night were called off and Frank G. Hogen, Republican mayoralty candidate, was not on the stump. Hogen will resume his "campaign of acquaintanceship" tomorrow night. He will be in the twenty-first ward. The house meetings will be held every night in the week.

Hogen may also attempt to attend some of the organization meetings the Republican committee will hold in headquarters this week. The precinct committeemen of the 445 precincts will be called in and given instructions for the campaign. Each committeeman will be asked to organize his precinct in the most thorough manner.

Newton D. Baker and the Democratic committee members will meet the Democratic precinct captains at Weber's hall the latter part of the week. The Democrats will devote themselves to making plans for getting out the registration.

More than 300 candidates in the primary of Sept. 5 have failed to comply with the new law requiring the filing of campaign expense accounts. The board has extended the time for filing accounts until the night of Sept. 19. Since the law is indefinite, it is doubtful if any prosecution for failure to comply with its provisions will be undertaken.

Temporary injunction was granted P. V. Kalina, Democratic candidate for council-at-large in the primary, by Common Pleas Judge Kennedy yesterday, restraining the board of elections from placing the name of Emmett Dowling on the Democratic ballot. Kalina charges fraud in the count of the vote in precinct K of ward 3 resulted in his defeat. If the court knocks out the vote given Dowling in this precinct, Kalina will win. The fraud case will be up for hearing Monday.

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SAYS HOGEN WORKS 365 DAYS IN YEAR

Assistant in House Campaign Asserts Republican Always is Busy.

Baker Confers With Aids On Constitutional Convention.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, spoke at four house meetings in the twenty-first ward last night. At all he emphasized his statement of the opening meetings last Friday night that, if elected, he would be mayor and not look after legislation pending in the general assembly. Egar Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, also appealed for votes for Hogen on the ground that "Hogen would be in his office 365 days in the year."

"If you were to choose a mayor would you go down to the public square and select that man with the most flowery speech, or would you choose a man of business ability—a man who can be found in his office all the time ready to listen to any matter a citizen desires to present to him, deciding it impartially?" Morgan asked.

Hogen did not enunciate any principles that will be fought about in the campaign. He said he stood for a business administration, free from the spectacular and one wherein only questions arising here and not before the legislature would be considered.

Newton D. Baker, meeting with the Democratic executive committee yesterday to consider the situation with reference to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, made known his ideals as to the importance of that fight.

Hogen in his tour of the twenty-first ward last night spoke at four house meetings. The first was at the home of H. J. Billinghurst, 8208 Bellevue-av N. E., the second at J. T. Cassidy's residence, 1339 E. 93d-st; the third at Frank Bernhardt's home, 1158 Ansel-rd and the last one at John Weintz's place, 1345 Addison-rd N. E.

Other speaker at the house meetings were H. B. Wright and United States Commissioner Fred P. Walther, candidate for municipal judge.

Thomas E. Greene or someone else is expected to begin suit in the common pleas court today that will decide the question of whether independent candidates may enter the municipal judgeship contest. Attorney General Hogan holds independents may not run. Hogan, if suit is filed, expects to fight it.

The board of elections yesterday decided to submit to Secretary of State Graves the question of what section of the statutes the board should proceed under to cause the arrests of about thirty election officers who failed in their duties at the primary Sept. 5. The board expects to swear out warrants for these officers.

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The Fourth Ward Tilden club has adopted resolutions expressing its sorrow and regret at the death of Councilman Schwarzer, who represented the ward more than five years. Copies will be sent Schwarzer's family.

PRESS, SEPT. 16, 1911.

CITY TO SUBMIT 2 PLANS TO KILL LIGHT SCHEME

If People Vote on Both, Necessary Two-Thirds Majority for One Would be Impossible.

EXPECT ACTION MONDAY

One Plan Calls for $2,000,000 Plant; Other, Lea's Plan, for Only $500,000 Plant.

Council has worked out a scheme by which the Illuminating company will be left in undisputed possession of electric lighting business in Cleveland.

Administration councilmen were planning Saturday to submit two propositions for a municipal lighting plant to the people at the fall election. By splitting the vote of those who believe in municipal ownership it is believed that neither can be carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The first proposition is for a $2,000,000 bond issue for a big plant. The second is for a $500,000 bond issue for a little plant. Council committees on lighting and finance will meet again Monday, and administration heads have agreed that they shall recommend the submission of both plans at the election.

$500,000 Plan is Sprung.

The $500,000 idea was sprung by server Lea at a committee hearing Friday, by means of a report from Supt. Beckwith of the Brooklyn and Collinwood lighting plants and Engineer Schultz of the waterworks department. Schultz and Beckwith proposed that the Brooklyn plant be moved to the old Division-st pumping station and enlarged to a 14,000 kilowatt capacity. This would accommodate 150v consumers only.

Councilmen admitted that they plan to hang this scheme on the municipal ownership proposition, and submit it with the $2,000,000 bond issue proposed by councilman Pelcinski and favored by City Solicitor Baker.

People who vote in favor of one necessarily will vote against the other, reducing the chances of the city's possession of a real competitor of the Illuminating company to a minimum.

Scovil Attends Meeting.

Vice President Scovil, active head of the Illuminating company, was at the meeting to oppose Pelcinski's $2,000,000 proposal. He declared that his company really hadn't earned 20 per cent dividends on its common stock, but had distributed 6.6 per cent only.

Scovil declared municipal ownership was expensive, and that competition would increase the cost of electricity.

"I think, too," said City Solicitor Baker, "that there should be but one lighting plant in the city. The ultimate object of this plan for a municipal plant is to absorb the Illuminating company."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

SEPTEMBER 17, 1911.

HOGEN CALLS OFF HOUSE GATHERINGS

Will Resume Acquaintanceship Campaign During Present Week.

Baker to Meet With Members of Committee for Talk.

House meetings scheduled by the Republican committee for the twenty-second ward last night were called off and Frank G. Hogen, Republican mayoralty candidate, was not on the stump. Hogen will resume his "campaign of acquaintanceship" tomorrow night. He will be in the twenty-first ward. The house meetings will be held every night in the week.

Hogen may also attempt to attend some of the organization meetings the Republican committee will hold in headquarters this week. The precinct committeemen of the 445 precincts will be called in and given instructions for the campaign. Each committeeman will be asked to organize his precinct in the most thorough manner.

Newton D. Baker and the Democratic committee members will meet the Democratic precinct captains at Weber's hall the latter part of the week. The Democrats will devote themselves to making plans for getting out the registration.

More than 300 candidates in the primary of Sept. 5 have failed to comply with the new law requiring the filing of campaign expense accounts. The board has extended the time for filing accounts until the night of Sept. 19. Since the law is indefinite, it is doubtful if any prosecution for failure to comply with its provisions will be undertaken.

Temporary injunction was granted P. V. Kalina, Democratic candidate for council-at-large in the primary, by Common Pleas Judge Kennedy yesterday, restraining the board of elections from placing the name of Emmett Dowling on the Democratic ballot. Kalina charges fraud in the count of the vote in precinct K of ward 3 resulted in his defeat. If the court knocks out the vote given Dowling in this precinct, Kalina will win. The fraud case will be up for hearing Monday.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

SEPTEMBER 19, 1911.

SAYS HOGEN WORKS 365 DAYS IN YEAR

Assistant in House Campaign Asserts Republican Always is Busy.

Baker Confers With Aids On Constitutional Convention.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, spoke at four house meetings in the twenty-first ward last night. At all he emphasized his statement of the opening meetings last Friday night that, if elected, he would be mayor and not look after legislation pending in the general assembly. Egar Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, also appealed for votes for Hogen on the ground that "Hogen would be in his office 365 days in the year."

"If you were to choose a mayor would you go down to the public square and select that man with the most flowery speech, or would you choose a man of business ability—a man who can be found in his office all the time ready to listen to any matter a citizen desires to present to him, deciding it impartially?" Morgan asked.

Hogen did not enunciate any principles that will be fought about in the campaign. He said he stood for a business administration, free from the spectacular and one wherein only questions arising here and not before the legislature would be considered.

Newton D. Baker, meeting with the Democratic executive committee yesterday to consider the situation with reference to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, made known his ideals as to the importance of that fight.

Hogen in his tour of the twenty-first ward last night spoke at four house meetings. The first was at the home of H. J. Billinghurst, 8208 Bellevue-av N. E., the second at J. T. Cassidy's residence, 1339 E. 93d-st; the third at Frank Bernhardt's home, 1158 Ansel-rd and the last one at John Weintz's place, 1345 Addison-rd N. E.

Other speaker at the house meetings were H. B. Wright and United States Commissioner Fred P. Walther, candidate for municipal judge.

Thomas E. Greene or someone else is expected to begin suit in the common pleas court today that will decide the question of whether independent candidates may enter the municipal judgeship contest. Attorney General Hogan holds independents may not run. Hogan, if suit is filed, expects to fight it.

The board of elections yesterday decided to submit to Secretary of State Graves the question of what section of the statutes the board should proceed under to cause the arrests of about thirty election officers who failed in their duties at the primary Sept. 5. The board expects to swear out warrants for these officers.

PUBLIC GETS VOTE ON LIGHTING PLANT

City Council Agrees Unanimously on Referendum Issue.

Author of Resolution Says Administration Will Contest Point.

PUT OFF PHONE QUESTION

Subject of Rates to be Considered by Committee on Telephones Before Resolution Again Appears Before City Council—Newburg Annexation Movement Killed When Opponents Argue That Initiative Should Come From Villages and Not City.

Citizens of Cleveland will vote Nov. 7 on the question of issuing $2,000,000 bonds for the erection of a municipal light, heat and power plant on the lake front. The city council last night authorized a vote on the question on the day of the general election.

D. E. Morgan, administration member of the council, explained the administration stand on the question prior to voting, declaring that the question was not political and that municipal ownership was not involved, inasmuch as it was not a matter of selling the present municipal plants or of taking over all privately owned plants, that was to be put up to the people of Cleveland.

"The city now has a municipally owned electric light plant and it does not want to go out of business," said Morgan. "On the merits of this question we should all have an open mind. We should consider how much ought to be spent, and where it ought to be spent. We are all agreed that the lighting plant should be developed, but the question of how great that development should be has not been determined. This question should be put to the people."

Councilman Pelcinski, author of the resolution putting the question to a vote of the people, declared last evening that Morgan's speech indicated plainly that the administration forces were preparing to fight the proposition at the polls.

Comments on Caucus.

"They did not dare vote against the resolution in open council, but I understand that at their caucus the agreement was reached that the proposition should be fought at the polls," he said after last night's meeting.

The vote in favor of the resolution last evening was unanimous.

When administration representatives declared in favor of the smaller amount for extension purposes City Solicitor Baker pointed out that the present output of the new plant of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., on the lake front is more than three times as great as the total output planned for the $500,000 plant.

Chief Engineer Schulz and Supt. Beckwith of the municipal electric light plant believe that the present South Brooklyn plant should be abandoned and that all of the West Side service and the central service as well should come from a new plant to be erected on the property adjoining the Division pumping station. This land was acquired under the former administration. The $500,000 would supply a 14,000 K. W. plant.

Telephone Question Postponed.

The Townes resolution, calling upon Mayor Baehr to file a complaint regarding telephone service with the state public utilities commission, was not adopted last evening but was referred at the request of the author to the committee on telephones. Councilman Townes believes that the matter of rates should be gone into at this time by the committee.

"The companies may make this demand for better service an excuse for being allowed to increase their rates after the merger is brought about," he said. "I am told that they have claimed that the cost of calls will be increased after consolidation. An expert has informed me that the cost will be reduced.

"There are certain facts that should be given to the public utilities commission before we call for a betterment of service. There will be two separate resolutions. The one dealing with rates will be distinct from the resolution asking the commission to investigate the service."

The committee on telephones will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, Chairman Shimmon announced last evening. Shimmon is inclined to the belief that the complaint regarding service should come from an individual rather than from the city of Cleveland acting through the mayor.

The majority members of the council killed the Newburg annexation project last night by refusing to permit the question to come to an immediate vote. Councilman Townes, author of the annexation resolution, explained when Councilman Shimmon moved that the resolution be referred to proper committees, that the question could not be placed on the ballot at the coming fall election unless immediate action was taken. It was his plan, he explained, to appear at the Newburg Heights council meeting Tuesday night to urge similar action by the village council.

He stated further that it was advisable that the village be annexed in order that the Denison-Harvard street railway extension might be made, in the event that the people approved the Tayler franchise amendments.

Councilman Shimmon, who led the opposition to the plan of permitting the matter to go to an immediate vote, declared that the city should follow the policy of permitting the initiative in annexation matters to come from the villages. He stated further that there is no sentiment in favor of annexation in Newburg Heights at the present time. Sixteen members of the council voted in favor of reference to committees and eleven voted with Townes on the question.

An additional $5,000 was allowed by the council last night for the purchase of more chlorine for the chlorine mixing plant at the Kirtland pumping station. The ordinance was passed under suspension of the rules as an emergency measure. Supt. Smith said the expenditure should be authorized at once in order to keep the plant in operation. The Caldwell resolution, authorizing the appointment of a woman sanitary police officer, was adopted. The new member of the police force will be assigned to special inspection duty.

City Solicitor Baker reported last evening that the law did not permit the city to go into the ice making business for distribution purposes, but that such a plant might be built as an adjunct of a city hospital or similar institution. The plan of establishing a municipal ice plant has attracted considerable attention in councilmanic circles and it was stated last evening that some method of working out the problem might later be evolved.

CITY NEARS DEBT LIMIT

Has Issued $4,500,000 Under New Duplicate of $750,000,000.

With $4,500,000 worth of bonds issued by council authority, the city hall will find itself practically up to the debt limit even under the new duplicate of $750,000,000 or thereabouts, unless City Solicitor Baker rules that $3,040,000 bonds issued by vote of the people are not to be included in estimating the bond limit under the law wnich allows councils to issue bonds up to 2 1-2 per cent. of the tax duplicate.

Council committees yesterday approved the ordinance authorizing the issue of $900,000 bonds for the construction of the bridge and series of fills that will connect Clark-av S. E. and Clark-av S. W.

In addition, the announcement was made by Councilman Fleming that at the coming council meeting an ordinance would be introduced authorizing the issue of $100,000 bonds for the construction of a great central barn for the street cleaning and garbage collection departments. The building will be four stories high and will be erected beside the Central viaduct.

The council has already authorized the issue of $3,000,000 in bonds for intercepting sewer and new city hall purposes. To these will be added the $900,000, Clark-av bridge bonds and $500,000 park bonds for the extension of the Edgewater boulevard and $100,000 central barn bonds. Representatives of the Chamber of Industry appeared before the council committees yesterday to urge that the Clark-av improvement be carried out.

Common.
Boston, Mass.
Sept. 9, 1911.

Salient News

THE nomination of Newton D. Baker as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Cleveland by a vote of more than four to one, undoubtedly indicates the hold which the policies of the late Tom L. Johnson still have upon the citizens of the three-cent-fare municipality. Mr. Baker went to Cleveland from West Virginia, in 1899, and was soon Mayor Johnson's closest confident. Like his chief, he preached single tax, home rule, free trade and death to special interests. His admiration for Johnson was boundless. Johnson needed a City Solicitor whom he could rely upon in his fight over the traction matter, and found one in Baker. The latter, however, differs in some important respects from his late leader. He is described, at the time of his arrival in Cleveland, as having the aspect of a poet and a scholar. No one would dream of applying these words to Johnson. Then he is a lawyer, and is wanting in Johnson's readiness to criticise the courts. That he has a strength independent of that of his old chief was demonstrated in the election of November, 1909, when he was the only one on the Johnson ticket to pull through.—"New York Evening Post."

From
The Philadelphia Item
Sept 17 1911

COMPLIMENTS
MR. HARRINGTON FITZGERALD
MANAGING EDITOR

Former Representative Benjamin T. Cable, of Chicago, and the lifelong friends of the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, has been reconnoitering the political situation in Cleveland, and stated yesterday that Newton D. Baker, at present City Solicitor of Cleveland, and who was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats to succeed Herman C. Baehr, Republican, whose term expires December 31, will without doubt be the next Mayor of Cleveland. Mr. Baker for a number of years was the chief lieutenant of Tom L. Johnson, and Mr. Cable stated that Mr. Baker was receiving the solid Democratic support.

BAKER TO DROP 2 CONSTITUTION LEAGUE MEN?

The democratic organization may not indorse the progressive constitution league ticket in full, probably scratching two of the labor candidates in the list of 10 names submitted as candidates for constitutional delegates.

The democrats are expected to choose substitutes for S. S. Stillwell, deputy clerk of the common pleas court, and Tom Farrell, business agent of the waiters union.

Stillwell is a Salen democrat and Farrell is objected to because of activity against Citizen Tom in the street car strike. Both have taken the pledge to support the initiative and referendum, which Baker also advocates.

The name of Robert Crosser, author of the initiative and referendum law and progressive league candidate, wasn't mentioned at the municipal conference late Tuesday which indorsed its list of 10 candidates. Crosser had previously been indorsed by that organization, but withdrew. Edward Bohn, civil engineer, was substituted.

The municipal conference list now contains the names of seven lawyers, a civil engineer, a professor of political science and a former school principal. Apologizing for the large number of lawyers, Probate Judge Hadden said:

"Criticism may be raised that in this list there are too many attorneys. The committee considered this point well, and were all agreed that the framing of a constitution is distinctly a lawyer's task, and that such criticism should have no weight in determining the selection of the candidates."

CITES PAY ROLLS TO ATTACK BAKER

Hogen Lieutenant Brings Charge Against Opinion of Solicitor.

Republican Candidate Talks at Five Meetings During Night.

Peter A. Mackenzie, chief clerk in the city auditor's office, speaking last night before the Third Ward Republican club, where, later Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Hiland B. Wright and Harry L. Davis also spoke, charged Newton D. Baker with having been responsible, by legal opinions he rendered, for the padding of payrolls in the street cleaning department last winter.

Neither Hogen nor Morgan attempted to touch on campaign issues. Morgan said it is too early to define them generally, but he expressed the opinion that one great issue will be the question of who is best qualified to fill the office of mayor. He then presented his views of the type of man best qualified.

Hogen spoke before five meetings last night. In beginning his evening's work he stopped at Republican headquarters to speak to precinct committeemen gathered for organization purposes. Three house meetings in the third ward were followed by a speech to the third ward club on W. 58th-st.

"I am earnest in this campaign, for the reason that I believe I can do a work for Cleveland and aid in the upbuilding of a progressive city," said Hogen. "What is the position of mayor and what are the qualifications required of a mayor? The office requires a man—a man who has to do with men, one who has had to do with the dealings of men and who has the confidence of men. I am not a lawyer. I don't profess to be.

"I am not seeking election as city solicitor. Neither am I an engineer. I am not a technical man and am not seeking a position as an engineer. My experience has been executive and my experience has been with men. What Cleveland needs is progress—constructive progress, to the end that every requirement will be taken care of."

Hogen spoke for the entire ticket and said that, man for man, the Republican ticket is superior to the candidates on the Democratic ticket. He made a particular plea for the re-election of Councilman Newell.

"I don't believe we ought to elect a man because of his views on national or state questions," said Morgan. "You have heard much of ideals in this campaign. I believe in them. But one thing that idealists have insisted on is that there be a complete divorce of municipal from state and national questions.

DARES OTHER SIDE TO ATTACK WORKS

Hogen Says 'They'll Drop Like Hot Potato if They Do.'

Baker to Outline Plan for His Campaign Tonight.

"I say to you that the other side doesn't dare make a political issue of the department of public safety," said Frank G. Hogen, speaking before the Sunset Republican club, 1900 W. 25th-st, last night. "'In this campaign we'll proceed to talk directly of the things concerning the best interests of the city and no one will find cause for complaint unless the other side resorts to other things. If they do I think your candidate will measure up. If the other side attempts to attack the department of public safety I'll be there when the attacks are made and I'll say further, that if they do they will drop it like a hot potato."

Mr. Hogen did not say to what he refers. There have been intimations in the past that the Henke building disaster and the conduct of the Warrensville farm might come in for some discussion in the fall fight, but politicians are at a loss to know whether these matters are involved.

"I feel like coming home when I speak in this locality," said Hogen in his opening remarks at the club. He had been to Collinwood and had stopped to speak to precinct workers at Republican headquarters. "I was born and attended school in this neighborhood. I want to say I feel encouraged with the receptions with which I am meeting throughout the city.

"Now, in this campaign we don't want offensive things said. From the start of the primary campaign I refrained from saying things that would be misunderstood. I wanted nothing said or done that would prevent a Republican from supporting the Republican candidates. I am very much in earnest in the fight. Issues will not be discussed yet. I am over here to get acquainted. I want to meet the people, to look them in the face and have them look me in the face.

"I want to impress on the people that if I am elected I will attend to the duties of my office. We have heard a great deal about affairs entirely foreign to the duties of the mayor. I refer to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, the work of the legislature and of congress. If the mayor attends to the duties of his office he has his full share of work right here."

Norton T. Horr, Fred P. Walther, D. E. Morgan, Hiland B. Wright and Harry L. Davis were other speakers at the Sunset club. Tonight Mr. Hogen speaks before a number of house meetings in the twenty-third ward.

R. Y. McCray, city clerk, enters the campaign tonight as a speaker before the Attucks Republican club, 2828 Central-av S. E. Hogen, Morgan, McCray and W. F. Eirick have been suggested as the big battery of campaign speakers when the Republican tent campaign opens. W. H. Boyd and Walter D. Meals also will be called upon to do some work, and Congressman Howland and possibly James H. Cassidy will aid. Senator Burton has promised to make one speech.

Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt have been considered for the Democratic tent meetings. There has been a suggestion that possibly Witt won't speak. The same suggestion was made in the primary fight, but Witt, nevertheless, was on the firing line.

The Democratic precinct committeemen will meet at Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E., tonight. Newton D. Baker and other Democratic leaders will outline the Democratic plans for the campaign. The full organization is expected to attend the meeting.

WOULD PUSH PARK AT KINGSBURY RUN

Councilman Says It Should be Assured Before Issue of Boulevard Bonds.

Will Lay Views on Subject Before Council Body Today.

Councilman Alex Bernstein, member of the council committee on parks, which is holding the ordinance authorizing the issue of $500,000 bonds for the extension of the Edgewater boulevard to W. 25th-st, is not in favor of recommending the ordinance for passage until the Kingsbury run parkway is assured. The committee on parks will meet this afternoon to discuss the pending ordinance, and Councilman Bernstein will explain his views on the subject at that time.

Councilman Fergus, author of the ordinance, will be present and a number of West Side citizens will be there to ask that the project be given the indorsement of the committee. The wards represented by Chairman Sprosty of the park committee, and by Councilman Bernstein will be affected by the Kingsbury run improvement. Bernstein believes that if the issue of the $500,000 bonds would prevent the further issuance of bonds to care for the Kingsbury run project, the West Side matter should be held over.

The question is, in a way, dependent upon the opinion that is soon to be given by City Solicitor Baker on the bond situation. If it is held that $3,000,000 in bonds issued by vote of the people are to be counted in estimating the extent to which the council can go in the issue of bonds, the city will practically be up to its debt limit when the $500,000 parkway, the new city hall, intercepting sewer and Clark-av bridge improvements are cared for.

Director Lea believes that the deeds giving the city possession of the Kingsbury run property will be delivered to the city in a few days. Bernstein has been planning to introduce an ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds necessary to improve the property that is to be donated to the city by the land company backing the Kingsbury run trolley line. A $150,000 bond issue for the improvement of the property has been suggested.

BAKER IN SPEECH OUTLINES BATTLE

Tells Organization Things He Will Talk About During His Campaign.

City Lighting Plant Bonds and Railway Efficiency Are Big Issues.

Hitting the high spots of things he will talk about in his campaign this fall, Newton D. Baker, in a forty-five minute speech before the Democratic organization in Weber's hall last night struck straight from the shoulder and in telling blows impressed on the party workers the outline of the plan on which the fall campaign is to be waged. Baker made it clear that two of the big issues in the fight, aside from that of restoring efficiency in the everyday housekeeping affairs of the city, are the more effective administration of the street railway commissioner's office and the issuance of bonds for the municipal lighting plant. He laid particular stress on the fact that Frank G. Hogen had not presented a single new issue.

Baker proposes to stand for the rearranging of car schedules, giving greater service to overburdened lines; the coupling of lines together at the Public square, so as to establish through lines, thereby eliminating useless waste car mileage, and for the laying of tracks and operation of cars through Euclid-av from E. 22d-st to E. 40th-st. He will stand for and advocate the issuance of electric light plant bonds, so that a plant can be built, either in the vicinity of the Kirtland or Division pumping stations, so large that all that will be necessary for future enlargement will be to multiply units on the same scale.

Frank G. Hogen, the Republican candidate, Baker said, would have to take a position not only on these questions, but on all others.

"On all these questions you will have to express an opinion, Mr. Hogen," he said. "I have been reading with interest the newspaper reports of Mr. Hogen's meetings and the things that he has said. I had hoped he would give his views of what the campaign is about. I have a kindly feeling for and respect him highly. I do not propose to criticise him in the least.

"Mr. Hogen is now a candidate for mayor. He has had a number of meetings and I had supposed he would tell us what he stood for. Instead he has carefully avoided telling what he is for. He hasn't taken a position on one single question, except to say that he would give us a business administration. The same thing was said two years ago.

"Is it in his mind, when he says this, to give us the kind of an administration we have had for two years? It is said that Mayor Baehr, speaking of Mr. Hogen's candidacy, said of it, 'He will make as good a mayor as I did.' Is that what the people of Cleveland want? It will not be hard to draw the campaign on that kind of an issue.

"As a matter of fact the people want a different administration. This administration started out with a lot of high sounding promises. All sorts of things were promised and now, as a matter of fact, all one needs in an argument is to pick out any single improvement and contrast it with what was done two years before. Take so simple a matter as street cleaning. Was there ever a time in the ten preceding years when the streets were as dirty as they have been this year? The streets have never been as dirty as they are and have been this summer.

"Take the problem of lighting. I say without fear of contradiction that lighting is worse than ever before in the history of the city. The globes are not kept clean, poor mantles are used, mantles so flimsy that they almost crumble before being used once; the lights are turned on and out irregularly and the service is just as inefficient as it can be.

"We propose to put these ordinary things in such condition that there will be no cause for complaint by the people. Mr. Hogen must tell us where he stands on these matters. We will put the record of ten years in comparison with the last two. We will ask Mr. Hogen if he is satisfied. But Mr. Hogen mustn't stop there. He must tell us his opinions of all public questions. This is too large a place for a little mayor. We must have a big mayor up there in the city hall. Mr. Hogen must discuss public questions and give us his views on them.

"He says he will stay in his office. He says you will always find him there. Look in the municipal code and you will find on one page all the duties required of a mayor. The code was written so as to keep down a big mayor No mayor can accept the limitations placed by statutes on his duties. He must be a leader in all the important questions confronting the people. The trouble is Mr. Hogen doesn't know about these questions. He has been director of public safety two years under Mayor Baehr and believes that qualifies him for mayor. We think that is a poor school in which to learn."

Baker repeated views expressed in the primary fight as to the necessity of favorable state action to help the city and used City Forester Rettig's European observations to strikingly illustrate his point. He recounted Rettig's discovery that European cities made boulevards pay for themselves through the fact that when they bought land for a boulevard, surrounding property was secured and the city sold it off at the advanced price after the improvement had been established.

"They do that in Oklahoma," said Baker, "but you can't do it in Ohio. There will be a constitutional convention here Jan. 1. Mr. Rettig will be back. All city officials have already agreed that it is a fine thing. Mr. Hogen doesn't intend to go down to Columbus and ask the right given Cleveland to do this. I am going and I am going to take Mr. Rettig with me. I shall tell them that the increased value of such lands belong to all the people and that Cleveland wants it.

"There has been a silence that could be cut with a knife on the street railway question, too. You haven't heard one word about it. So far as I know, Mr. Hogen regards the administration of the street railway commissioner's office as ideal. I don't. Does Mr. Hogen believe in the municipal ownership of the street railways? Does he believe that the power reserved in the city, to regulate service, has been wisely or unwisely used, or used at all? The people have forgotten that the ordinance reserves the power in the council to regulate schedules, arrange routes so as to promote public convenience and yet serve in economical operation. Economy surely will be promoted if cars are operated through instead of looped around the Public square as at present. The present street railway commissioner has not once recommended a change in a schedule or a change in the routing of cars. I shall advocate the cutting through of cars, the coupling of lines as they were a few years ago and the avoiding of waste car miles by looping. Added to this is the forced inconvenience, to say nothing of the expense involved, under present conditions, because of the transfer requirement.

"I propose to discuss that kind of questions. I say further that in all things I do I shall have in view the day when ultimately the people will acquire and operate the street railway system. I shall also advocate the granting of such laws as will give the city the right to require the laying of tracks and operation of cars on Euclid-av, from E. 22d-st to E. 40th-st.

"Then there is the electric light problem. I propose to argue that question. The proposition will be up to issue $2,000,000 of bonds to start a real plant. We have baby plants now in South Brooklyn and Collinwood. I believe in the establishment of an electric light plant on such a large scale that all it will be necessary to do to meet enlarged demands will be to multiply the units on the same scale. I shall advocate a plant in the vicinity of the Kirtland or Division pumping stations. They should be equipped with the most modern machinery science can supply so as to give economical operation. Electricity costs less than one-half cent a unit to manufacture and yet the illuminating company sells it at from 5 to 10 cents a unit. By economy, the city could sell it for from 3 to 4 cents, cutting the rates in half.

"The first thing we are aiming at is better treatment. We want fairer rates, too, but bigger and of more importance is the fact that we want a city free from the things that have caused the downfall and corruption of many cities.

"On all these things we propose to have an expression of opinion from Mr. Hogen. We shall ask for a definite program on Mr. Hogen's part. Mr. Hogen has undoubtedly been schooled in his speeches by his advisers. They have probably told him to skin through by talking as much as he can and saying nothing. He ought to present a frank, definite, minute program of the things he stands for and what he thinks of the things that have been done and ought to be done.

"These are just samples. I have been hitting the high spots of the things we propose to talk about in this campaign. We shall point out that the present administration hasn't finished a single new thing. The only new thing it has done is to put a sign board on the Public square telling what it proposed to do and when it catches us taking a photograph of it they take it down."

Other speakers at the meeting were Thomas Coughlin, who presided; John Krause, candidate for city treasurer; Harris R. Cooley and Timothy McDonough, of whom Coughlin said, presenting him, that although the Republicans profess to desire a clean campaign "we find them attempting to make McDonough an issue and calling him Big Tim. They'll find Big Tim the biggest boomerang they ever encountered on next election day. We are not ashamed of Tim McDonough."

All speakers urged precinct organization and the getting out of registration on the regular days, Oct. 5, 12, 20 and 21.

CLEVELAND PRESS, SEPT. 22.

HEALTH POLICE SENT TO CLOSE EUCLID BEACH

Healther Ford, following the order of the board of health to close Euclid Beach, sent Sergt. Motter to the park Friday noon to stop the sale of foodstuff, and order the suspension of all camping, bathing and picnicking. The management will be allowed to run only the theater and dance hall.

D. S. Humphrey, president of the company, said that the management had not decided what action it would take. Ford asked City Solicitor Baker's opinion of his right to close the beach, then decided to act before receiving Baker's reply.

The closing order followed Ford's report to the board that the management had defied the board in not installing sewage connections ordered some time ago. He was instructed by the board to prosecute the management.

D. S. and D. H. Humphrey called on Ford Friday to discuss the closing order with him. They told Ford the beach would close for the season Oct. 1.

* * *

BOARD MAY ENFORCE TYPHOID VACCINATION

Vaccination may be resorted to by the health board to check the typhoid epidemic. The action was recommended by Dr. Philip A. Jacobs, 664 Rose building.

Continued increase in typhoid may force the board to make vaccination compulsory.

R. W. Pratt, chief engineer of the state health board, declared in a communication to city healthers that the lake water will never be absolutely pure. He recommended that bathing be stopped at beaches where sewage is dumped.

The board appointed a committee to investigate typhoid conditions.

The board ordered a tuberculosis patient forcibly detained at the contagious disease hospital. Court action to determine the city's power to isolate tuberculars may follow.

* * *

HEALTHERS TO DISCUSS FOUL WATER REMEDY

Plans for stopping pollution of lake drinking water will be laid by government, state and Canadian healthers at Chicago Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Health boards from all the big cities of Lake Erie will be represented.

Two days of the international municipal congress, now in session at Chicago, have been set aside for the discussion. Cleveland healthers proposed the conference.

Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, government expert who has just completed a sanitary survey of Lake Erie, will be asked to suggest means to stop the 272,400,000-gallon flood of sewage that goes into the lake each day.

The Journal, — Providence, R. I. = Sept. 19, 1911

PRESS, SEPT. 22, 1911.

BAKER PUTS UP MAIN ISSUES

Development of the municipal lighting plants to a point where, by competition, they can force fair rates and good service from the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. and the efficient administration of the street railway commissioner's office were put forward by Newton D. Baker, democratic candidate for mayor, Thursday night, as the foremost issues in his campaign.

The traction changes Baker wants are a rearranging of schedules to equalize the burdens on the various lines, the establishment of through lines by linking East and West side lines at the square, and the construction of tracks through "millionaire's row" on Euclid-av between E. 22d-st and E. 40th-st, which would save time and mileage on cars forced to detour over Prospect-av.

Baker spoke to democratic ward and precinct leaders at Weber's hall in a meeting intended to strengthen the organization and set forth clearly the issues on which the campaign is to be fought. By contrast, he declared, Frank G. Hogen, republican candidate, has not presented a single new issue.

Hogen himself, who assures his followers that "you'll always find me at the city hall," addressed one club and three house meetings Thursday night.

"We have a number of good men on the republican ticket," Hogen told the members of the twenty-first ward republican club, "and I want you to consider them when you go to vote."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

Asks Money for Drawings.

Public Service Director Lea will ask City Solicitor Baker for an opinion as to the right of the council to use the money derived from the sale of street extension bonds in the employment of an architect to prepare drawings for the city planning commission. The commission has asked for $20,000.

CONTESTANTS FOR MAYOR OF CLEVELAND

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Democratic Nominee for Mayor of Cleveland. He Was a Friend and Active Supporter of Tom Johnson and His Easy Victory in the Nominating Convention Is Taken as Evidence that the "Johnson Idea" Still Lives.

FRANK G. HOGAN.

He Has Been Nominated for Mayor of Cleveland by the Republicans. Mr. Hogan Is Director of Public Safety of the City. He Has a Hard Fight Coming; for His Opponent, Newton D. Baker, Is Very Pouplar.

Birmingham, Ala Ledger 9/23/11

Johnson Man in Lead for Mayor

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Revival of Tom Johnson sentiment in Cleveland, O., has resulted in the nomination of Newton D. Baker over Charles P. Salem at the democratic primaries for mayor. Baker for years was Tom Johnson's city solicitor and furnished the legal munitions of war in the long three cent fare fight. Salem fought Johnson and he was overwhelmingly defeated by Baker in the recent poll, the vote standing 17,216 to 3815.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

TAKES UP ISSUES ADVANCED BY FOE

Hogen Plans Program With Aids Along Lines of Original Platform.

Baker Against Activity Until Tent Meeting Set for Oct. 9.

Frank G. Hogen is to present a constructive program to the people in his campaign this fall. Hogen, at least, was urged to do this yesterday when he met Chairman Rodway of the Republican committee, Representative Paul Howland, County Commissioner Eirick, Walter D. Meals, D. E. Morgan, Hiland B. Wright, Harry L. Davis, R. Y. McCray and Charles Martin at Republican headquarters in the Engineers building. It is believed he will follow the advice extended.

The men with whom Hogen met are those expected to carry the burden of public speaking in the battle that is to open, probably, Oct. 16; one week following the formal Democratic opening.

Hogen's program, if adopted, will follow the lines of the platform he issued on Aug. 18, following his announcement that he would stand for the Republican nomination. There are two new questions to be considered, both brought before the public by Newton D. Baker Thursday night. These are the method of handling the street railway commissioner's office and the proposed issue of $2,000,000 in bonds for a municipal lighting plant. The union depot question will be an important factor in the Republican campaign, too.

Hogen last night attended a meeting of a committee of the League of Republican Clubs at the Tippecanoe club rooms. He made no speech, simply being presented to each man present and shaking him by the hand. D. E. Morgan was with Hogen. Morgan then went to the Welsh-American club meeting. The league committee met for the purpose of tryig to arrange ward club meetings so that clubs in contiguous territory would have meetings on the same night. Such an arrangement would obviate the necessity for long trips across the city by candidates.

Newton D. Baker spent an hour at Democratic headquarters yesterday. Baker said that if he could prevent it there would be no campaign by the Democrats until the tent is placed in action on Monday night, Oct. 9. The Democratic committee will call a meeting of the Democratic candidates some day this week. The big organization will have another meeting on Oct. 3, too, and at that time special arrangements will be made for the first registration day, Oct. 5. There will be four registration days. The dates are Oct. 5, 12, 20 and 21. Every elector expecting to vote this fall must register anew.

Attorney Richard Collins, representative here of the state attorney general's office, was requested by the board of elections yesterday, following Secretary of State Graves opinion, to prepare affidavits for the arrest of nineteen election officers who failed to comply with the board rules at the primary election Sept. 5. The action marks a precedent and means that hereafter election officers are to be punished for failure to comply with the state laws.

The officials for whom warrants are to be issued are:

William L. Pallerine, 2256 E.49th-st (R.), clerk, ward 9, precinct D; Sam Reich, 3961 St. Clair-av (R.), judge, ward 10, precint G; R. Dittman, 1729 E. 37th-st (R.), clerk, ward 10, precinct G; Arthur Ody, 2674 E. 23d-st, (R.), clerk, ward 12, precint G; Louis Klingman, 2170 E. 74th-st, (D.), judge, ward 18, precinct J; H. W. Kackley, 1533 E. 93d-st, (R.), clerk, ward 20, precinct E; George Kraushaar, 8100 Bellevue-av (D.), clerk, ward 20, precinct C; A. R. Roethilsberger, 6103 Dibble-av, (R.), clerk, ward 23, precinct F; G. T. Bauder, 29 Auburndale-av (R.), clerk, ward 25, precinct K; Horace Neff, 707 Engineers building (R.), clerk, ward 9, precinct M; A. S. Kirkbride, 6801 Carnegie-av, (R.), clerk, ward 10, precinct E; Sidney Levy, 2549 E. 46th-st (D.), clerk, ward 11, precinct M; I. J. Rothchild, 3526 Woodland-av (R.), judge, ward 12, precinct I; Hyman Weinstein, 1221 E. 83d-st, (R.), clerk, ward 12, precinct L; J. E. Barton, 4828 Holyoke-av (R.), judge, ward 12, precinct R; Jesse M. Hamilton, 5610 Diamond-av, (R.), clerk, ward 17, precinct M; Edward Rischel, 7528 Star-av (D.), clerk, ward 21, precinct L; H. C. Gabele, 1270 E. 89th-st (D.), judge, ward 21, precinct M.

The Democratic organization has decided that it will not propose a ticket of delegates to the constitutional convention. Instead the executive committee has decided to select from candidates already suggested, chiefly by the Progressive league and the Municipal association, a ticket that it will recommend the organization to support. Hugh Blair, member of the bricklayers' union, is the only new man on the list. Harry D. Thomas has been selected from the Socialist ticket. The other men to be supported by the Democrats are Robert Crosser, John D. Fackler, D. E. Leslie, E. W. Doty, Tom Fitzsimons, Aaron Hahn, A. R. Hatton and Frank Culliton.

Steve O'Neil, entered in the poll books of precinct K, ward 3, as having voted at the Democratic primary, Sept. 5, appeared before the board of elections yesterday and said he not only did vote in that precinct, but that Republican Judge McTigue and Democratic Judge Williams both know him. O'Neil said he was brought up with both. O'Neil's testimony puts even a more startling phase on the alleged fraud in that precinct than had heretofore been unearthed.

Friends of James R. Garfield have inaugurated a movement to have him selected president of the constitutional convention when it meets next January. Garfield is assured of election as a delegate from Lake county. An effort is being made to secure endorsement by the Progressive league of his candidacy.

The Union Labor Democratic league will give a smoker in Euclid hall, 416 Euclid-av, Wednesday evening.

WON'T WITHDRAW TO PLEASE PARTY

Successful Democrat in Ward 3 Disregards Committee's Plea That He Quit.

Common Pleas Judge Holds Disputed Vote Count Stands.

James Fitzmartin, declared the Democratic nominee for council in ward 3 by Judge Willis Vickery in common pleas court yesterday, was asked by the Democratic committee yesterday afternoon to withdraw. Fitzmartin refused. The Democratic committee at a meeting this afternoon is expected to repudiate Fitzmartin's candidacy and to stand back of an independent candidate to be entered in the third ward.

Fitzmartin himself last night said the committee had asked him to withdraw.

"I declined," said Fitzmartin. "The matter is left open until this afternoon, when the committee is to meet again. I shall not be there. I think I am the logical candidate. I propose to put up as hard a fight for the election as I did in the primary. I am going in to win. I have nobody back of me. I am a Democrat and I am going to support Newton D. Baker for mayor. Judge Vickery decided that I was the regular candidate. I am no judge, but am willing to abide by a judge's decision. If the judge had decided for Miskell I should have supported him."

Holds Court Can't Act.

Judge Vickery, on the ground that the count of the judges in the election precinct is final, and the court therefore without jurisdiction, sustained the demurrer filed by Fitzmartin's attorneys to the suit instituted by James Miskell, who, the Democratic committee believes, really won the nomination in the third ward. The fight centers on the vote cast in precinct K of the ward. Election officers, in their return, gave Charles P. Salen, for mayor, sixty-one votes, Newton D. Baker, sixteen, Fitzmartin for council, 75, Miskell 2, Longabauch and Donnelly none. Seventy-seven votes were cast.

Investigation disclosed that, according to statements by those who voted at the primary, Baker actually received thirty-five votes, Miskell seven or eight, Donnelly three or four and Longabauch three or four. Tilden, for mayor, received two or more votes, according to electors registered as having voted, and two men, enrolled on the poll books as having voted, have sworn that they did not vote at all.

On the basis of this evidence, Miskell, backed by the Democratic committee, began suit. Miskell's suit was followed later by a suit by P. V. Kalina, candidate for council-at-large. An election officer in the precinct testified before the board of elections that he found a fellow officer failing to count votes for Kalina. This was the case Judge Vickery decided yesterday.

"If the courts had the power to interfere there would be the right of appeal," said the judge in his opinion. "If such appeals were taken elections would have passed before a final decision was reached and the public would be deprived of officials. If courts could assume jurisdiction in such cases, a judge could declare a candidate who had fewer votes nominated."

No sooner had Newton D. Baker and the Democratic committee heard the judge's decision than an executive committee meeting was called and Fitzmartin requested to appear. Fitzmartin was asked to withdraw. He declined and the committee thereupon decided to act, although not a single member of the committee could be found last night who would admit probable action.

President J. J. Fitzgerald of the board of elections yesterday swore to affidavits for the arrest of seventeen election officers charged with being negligent in their duties at the primary election. Warrants were issued and the arrests will be made today. Those to be arrested are:

William L. Pallerine, 2256 E. 49th-st (R.), clerk, ward 9, precint D; Sam Reich, 3961 St. Clair-av (R.), judge, ward 10, precinct G; R. Dittman, 1729 E. 37th-st (R.), clerk, ward 10, precinct G; Arthur Ody, 2674 E. 23d-st (R.), clerk, ward 12, precinct G; Louis Klingman, 2170 E. 74th-st (D.), judge, ward 18, precinct J; George Kraushaar, 8100 Bellevue-av (D.),clerk, ward 20, precinct C; A. R. Roethlisberger, 6103 Dibble-av, clerk, ward 23, precinct F; G. T. Bauder, 29 Auburndale-av (R.), clerk, ward 25, precinct K; Horace Neff, 707 Engineers building (R.), clerk, ward 9, precinct M; A. S. Kirkbride, 6801 Carnegie-av (R.), clerk, ward 10, precinct E; Sidney Levy, 2549 E. 46th-st (D.), clerk, ward 11, precinct M; I. J. Rothchild, 3526 Woodland-av (R.), judge, ward 12, precinct I; Hyman Weinstein, 1221 E. 83d-st (R.), clerk, ward 12, precinct L; J. E. Barton, 4828 Holyoke-av (R.), judge, ward 12, precinct R; Jesse M. Hamilton, 5610 Diamond-av (R.), clerk, ward 17, precinct M; Edward Rischel, 7528 Star-av (D.), clerk, ward 21, precinct L; H. C. Gabele, 1270 E. 89th-st (D.), judge, ward 21, precinct M.

No warrant was issued for H. W. Kackley, 1533 E. 93rd-st, one of those on the list that had been announced. Kackley appeared before the board and explained his absence satisfactorily.

The board of elections on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will instruct election registrars on their duties under the new registration law. The meetings will be held in the council chamber. The first date of registration is Oct. 5.

Max S. Hayes, Socialist, opened his campaign for election as delegate to the constitutional convention by a noonday meeting in the Public square yesterday. He will speak there today and conduct an active campaign from now on.

FAVOR MOVING OF BODIES.

Citizens Urging Street Openings Want Cemetery Vacated.

At a meeting of the association which has in hand an agitation for the opening of Central, Cedar, Carnegie and Chester-avs, held last night at the home of H. G. Parsons, 3854 Carnegie-av S. E., addresses were given by Newton D. Baker, H. R. Cooley and others, all favoring the movement for the opening of the four thoroughfares.

Considerable time was given to a discussion as to what should be done with the old Erie-st cemetery and it was the unanimous opinion that it should not be permitted to stand in the way of the street opening projects. City Solicitor Baker declared that title to the cemetery rests exclusively in the city and that most of the families having relatives buried there are gradually agreeing to move the bodies to other burying grounds.

HITS OLD PARTIES AS WORKERS' FOES

Socialist Mayoralty Candidate Assails Records of Hogen and Baker.

Criticises Police Attitude Toward Garment Strikers.

Standing on a soap box at the corner of E. 54th-st and Woodland-av S. E. last night, C. E. Ruthenburg, Socialist candidate for mayor, addressed a small gathering of men and women on the necessity of backing the Socialist party if they wanted to get their just share of earthly goods and the opportunity of advancement to which they are entitled. While scoring both parties he was particularly severe in his denunciation of the Republican administration now in power in Cleveland and the Republican candidate for mayor, for his part in the administration's work.

"We are asked to vote for Frank G. Hogen for mayor because he is a business man and because of his record as director of public safety," Ruthenburg said. "That is the very reason why he should be opposed. As a business man and capitalist he is against all that the working man wants.

"As the head of the police department he has directed or permitted to be directed, all the power of that department against the laboring man. That has been particularly apparent in the strike now on in Cleveland. Never has there been a strike in this part of the country where the police power has been used so brutally against those fighting for their rights. The full power of the city administration has been used against the working class."

Ruthenburg also attacked the administration for its attitude toward the gas companies and toward the street railway company, and scored the Democratic members of the city council and City Solicitor Baker, now a candidate for mayor, for silently permitting the Republicans to pass the gas franchise.

There will be a Socialist meeting at the corner of E. 125th-st and St. Clair-av Wednesday night. After this week the Socialist meeting will be held in halls.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

DOUBTS CITY CAN BUY LIGHT PLANT

Baker Tells Unionists He Favors Competing With Illuminating Co.

Lea Argues Proposed Bond Issue is Too Big or Too Little.

Newton D. Baker, speaking to the Union Labor Democratic league and the legislative committee of the Cleveland Federation of Labor last night, urged approval of the proposed $2,000,000 municipal electric lighting bond issue as the opening wedge in behalf of municipal ownership. Baker said that he believed ultimately the establishment of a large municipal electric plant would mean that electricity would be furnished by the city not only for light, heat and power, but for operation of the street railway system, municipal ownership of which, he said, would come long before the twenty-five-year franchise expires. A. B. Lea, service director, also presented his views on the municipal lighting plant question to the union labor committee.

Lea said he had asked Samuel Scovil, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., if he would consider a proposition by the city to take over the illuminating property and Scovil said that he would.

"I think he spoke in good faith," said Lea.

Baker said he was wholly unimpressed by what Scovil had told Lea. He said opening of negotiations along that line would mean procrastination and delay and that a private corporation making 20 per cent. on its investment is not anxious to sell out. He said he did not believe Lea was in favor of it or of municipal ownership and that if the service director had been he would have opened negotiations for the purchase of the plant of the illuminating company long ago.

Lea replied Baker's statement was unfair.

"Are you in favor of abandoning the project of issuing $2,000,000 in bonds and beginning negotiations with Mr. Scovil?" Baker asked.

"I am in favor of submitting to the people a proposition of buying the illuminating company's plant," replied Lea. "I am in favor of municipal ownership to the extent that I made the South Brooklyn plant pay, that I have tried to place the water works on a paying basis, and have made every effort to reduce the cost of municipal effort in other directions."

"Would you be in favor of issuing $15,000,000 worth of bonds to buy the illuminating company's property?" said Baker.

"I would vote for it," was Lea's reply.

Lea's contention in the informal debate before the committee was that $2,000,000 is either too much or too little to insure municipal ownership. He said the entire private property should be taken over at once or the South Brooklyn plant should be gradually built up to a point where it would eventually make competition unprofitable.

"I want to state why a proposition to take over the illuminating company property has not been made by me previously," said Lea, after Baker had concluded the statement of his position. "I wanted to learn whether the city could operate a plant and still compete with private ownership. I have now convinced myself that it can. Since the city plant was on trial I did nothing. I am now perfectly willing to ask Mr. Scovil to put his proposition in writing. Would you approve of it, Mr. Baker?"

"No, I would not approve of it," said Baker. "I have no objection to your asking Mr. Scovil to make a proposition. We are going to vote on a bond issue Nov. 7. There is no other alternative before the people. If Mr. Scovil were to say he'd sell for $5,000,000 it would take us longer to find out the actual physical value. There will no waste of time if Mr. Scovil says he is willing to sell. The people will, meantime, have voted on the question and if Mr. Scovil's proposition is satisfactory we need not issue the bonds, but take up his proposition then."

THROUGH SERVICE UNDER DISCUSSION

Will be Considered Today by Council Committee on Street Railways.

Present Short Hauls Made at Introduction of 3-Cent Fare.

Spurred on by the recent campaign declaration from City Solicitor Baker that he favored the re-establishment of the old through street car routes, the council committee on street railways has decided to have a meeting this afternoon for the consideration of the pending Haserodt resolution calling for the restoration of the old through service.

Mayor Baehr stated yesterday that Street Railway Commissioner Dahl would be present at today's meeting and that he himself might attend as well.

Administration workers yesterday were busy delving into old records showing the history of the Public square loops. An effort will be made to prove that practically all of the lines were broken under the direction of the old administration. Another point that will be used politically is that the Democratic mayoralty nominee did attend the recent meeting called for the consideration of the $2,000,000 lighting plant proposition and that at that meeting he did not confine his remarks to the legal phase of the question but came out with a strong indorsement of the plan of putting the $2,000,000 lighting question up to the people.

CLEVELAND PRESS, SEPT. 28,

LABOR NAMES MEN TO STUDY PLAN FOR MUNY LIGHT PLANT

Labor's legislative committee, a majority of whose members strongly favor the $2,000,000 bond issue for a municipal lighting plant, will make a complete investigation of the merits of the project and present a report to the Cleveland federation.

When the federation votes on an indorsement of the issue Oct. 18, it will act with complete data before it.

"We already have some figures on the present plant given us by Server Lea," said Secretary Thomas Thursday.

Committee members want to know just what Server Lea's objections amount to. Lea went before the legislative committee Wednesday night and renewed his proposal that the city, instead of entering into active competition with the Illuminating company use the profits of the South Brooklyn plant gradually to build up a bigger plant.

Lea's Two Plans.

This was Lea's first proposal, made a month ago. Then Lea's department submitted a plan to council for a $500,000 bond issue for a light plant to be built at the Division-av pumping station. Later he proposed that the city issue bonds and buy the Illuminating company out.

Lea told the federation committee Wednesday night that Sam Scovil of the Illuminating company had said he would "consider" a proposition to sell.

City Solicitor Baker, who was there, said he doubted Scovil's sincerity. Baker urged approval of the $2,000,000 bond issue.

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C. E. Ruthenberg, socialist candidate for mayor, denounced Newton D. Baker before a large crowd at E. 125th-st and St. Clair-av Wednesday night for his failure to sign the socialist referendum petition on the Tayler street car franchise amendment.

CAR REROUTING UP

Action on the Haserodt resolution for the through routing of street cars from the east to west side was to be taken Thursday at a meeting of the council street railway committee. The resolution was introduced last spring. Campaign declarations from City Solicitor Baker in favor of the old through lines brought the long delayed consideration.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

WOULD SPLIT LINES TO BETTER SERVICE

Railway Commissioner Says Four Roads Should be Broken at Square.

Baker Declares Looping Plan is Waste of Time and Money.

Street Railway Commissioner Dahl declared at a public meeting of the council committee on street railways yesterday that as an operating proposition he believed the Scovill and W. 25th-st line and the Woodland and Lorain line should be broken up at the Public square. These are the last two remaining lines operating through from the East to the West Side of the many that formerly operated under the through service plan.

City Solicitor Baker declared that it was perfectly manifest to everybody that it was a waste of time and money to loop cars at the Public square and that it resulted in congestion. Councilmen Newell and Fergus also came out yesterday in favor of the restoration of at least a partial through service system from the East to the West Side.

The meeting yesterday was called for the consideration of the Haserodt resolution calling for the restoration of all through service maintained prior to the construction of the Public square loops.

The street railway commisioner stated that the time schedules followed on the lines at present interfere with the scheme of coupling an East Side with a West Side line. Mr. Baker suggested that a study be made of the East and West Side conditions and expressed the belief that substantial economies could be

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"We, by means of the contagious hospital, stamped out the smallpox epidemic at a cost of only $9,000. Our predecessors spent $240,000 in fighting a previous epidemic." He strongly accented the "we."

Hogen addressed four house meetings in the twenty-second ward. He also promised that "we" are going to build a city hall, the Clark-av bridge, the West-side water tunnel and the tuberculosis hospital at Warrensville. He said he wasn't going to throw mud but just the same he thought his political opponent (not mentioning any names) was a "theorist."

C. E. Ruthenberg, socialist candidate for mayor, denounced Newton D. Baker before a large crowd at E. 125th-st and St. Clair-av Wednesday night for his failure to sign the socialist referendum petition on the Tayler street car franchise amendment.

CAR REROUTING UP

Action on the Haserodt resolution for the through routing of street cars from the east to west side was to be taken Thursday at a meeting of the council street railway committee. The resolution was introduced last spring. Campaign declarations from City Solicitor Baker in favor of the old through lines brought the long delayed consideration.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

WOULD SPLIT LINES TO BETTER SERVICE

Railway Commissioner Says Four Roads Should be Broken at Square.

Baker Declares Looping Plan is Waste of Time and Money.

Street Railway Commissioner Dahl declared at a public meeting of the council committee on street railways yesterday that as an operating proposition he believed the Scovill and W. 25th-st line and the Woodland and Lorain line should be broken up at the Public square. These are the last two remaining lines operating through from the East to the West Side of the many that formerly operated under the through service plan.

City Solicitor Baker declared that it was perfectly manifest to everybody that it was a waste of time and money to loop cars at the Public square and that it resulted in congestion. Councilmen Newell and Fergus also came out yesterday in favor of the restoration of at least a partial through service system from the East to the West Side.

The meeting yesterday was called for the consideration of the Haserodt resolution calling for the restoration of all through service maintained prior to the construction of the Public square loops.

The street railway commisioner stated that the time schedules followed on the lines at present interfere with the scheme of coupling an East Side with a West Side line. Mr. Baker suggested that a study be made of the East and West Side conditions and expressed the belief that substantial economies could be effected and dangers avoided by re-establishing through service. Mr. Dahl said that running cars through the square would result in as much congestion as looping them at the square.

The city solicitor was invited to attend yesterday's meeting because of the fact that in a recent campaign address he advocated the restoration of through street car service. The committee did not vote on the Haserodt resolution.

Owners of property on Central-av S. E., between E. 9th-st and E. 14th-st, appeared before the committee yesterday to ask that the old Central-av route be restored. Mr. Dahl expressed the belief that as there are no tracks in the street at the present time the change might be regarded in the light of an extension and that for this reason the initiative would probably have to be taken by the company. The committee promised to look into the matter.

CITY SHOULD FURNISH OUR LIGHT. JUST AS IT DOES OUR WATE

Of the Three Candidates for Mayor, Baker and Ruth Declare Unqualifiedly for City Operation of the Elec Utility; Hogen Declines to State His Position Nov

The most vital issue in the coming city campaign in Cleveland is whether the city shall extend its two present small municipal lighting plants, and as quickly as possible assume the operation of the electric lighting utility in this community, selling light to all citizens at the cost of manufacture.

The Press recently addressed questions to the three candidates for mayor—Newton D. Baker (Dem.), F. G. Hogen (Rep.), and C. E. Ruthenberg (Soc.), asking them to outline to the people of Cleveland their attitude on this issue. Their replies are here published:

Baker Stands for City Operation

To the Editor of The Press.

You submit to me six questions, to which I beg leave to reply as follows:

1: Will you vote for or against the proposed $2,000,000 bond issue for a municipal lighting plant?

Answer: I WILL VOTE FOR THE BOND ISSUE.

N. D. BAKER.

2: Do you prefer public control or corporation control of the people's lighting supply?

Answer: I prefer public ownership and control.

3: In the event you are elected mayor, what course do you propose to take in regard to electric lighting operation, rates and service?

Answer: I propose, as rapidly as possible, to extend municipal ownership of electric light and power, and both by the competition thus established, and by the exercise of the city's power of regulation, to control rates charged by private companies, and if necessary to use public power to insure efficient service.

4: Do you approve of the methods employed by the Illuminating company and the East Ohio Gas Co. in their dealings with the public?

Answer: I do not care to make any sweeping condemnation of the two companies in question, nor have I any desire to attack or injure these companies in the enjoyment of whatever actual property they have devoted to public service. My views upon the public ownership question are not based upon either acts or methods employed by these two companies, but upon the fundamental consideration that the public should own and operate their own public services, and that the essential opposition between private ownership and public good in such matters requires a change of municipal policy.

5: Are you ready to propose any weapon other than a municipal lighting plant that the people can use to defend themselves against the rates and exactions of these two corporations?

Answer: I think it not unlikely that independents can be secured to bring in a supply of natural gas, and every facility should be afforded to such operators, if they appear. Before examining more carefully the question of the construction of a municipal artificial gas plant, I should prefer to try out the effect of cheap artificial light.

6: Do you believe that the people should be given the benefit in lower rates and extended service of the huge profits from electric lighting that the consumers now pay into the pockets of the private corporations?

Answer: I believe that a private company engaged in the public service should be protected in its real investment, and permitted to make a fair return thereon. Since a very large item of the property used in any such service is the right to use the public streets, I think the public may with justice require that the service be performed at the least cost to the consumer consistent with a fair return upon the actual value of the private property employed; any benefit beyond that should be used in lower rates and extended service.

Newton D. Baker

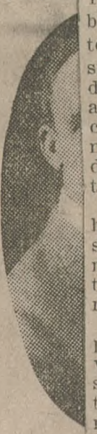
Ruthenberg Stands for Public Owners

To the Editor of The Press.

I am glad to submit the following in answer to you propose:

1: Will you vote for or against the propose bond issue for a municipal lighting plant?

Answer: The socialist party platform, adopted some months before this bond issue was proposed, pledges the socialist candidates to establish a municipal lighting plant, if elected. I CERTAINLY SHALL VOTE FOR THE BOND ISSUE.



C. E. RUT

2: Do you prefer public control or corporation control of the people's light supply?

Answer: As a socialist I stand on the socialist platform, which demands not only public control, but public ownership of all public utilities, and all other social means of producing and distributing wealth.

3: In the event you are elected mayor, what course do you propose to take in regard to electric lighting, operation, rates and service?

Answer: To carry out as far as reactionary state laws will permit the socialist party platform demand for public ownership of the lighting plant, as well as public ownership of the street railway system, ice plants, slaughter houses, bakeries, milk depots, and to exte ownership and operation to every other form of muni and thus cut down the cost to the consumer, impro ice and increase the wages and shorten the hours of in these services.

4: Do you approve of the methods employed by ing Co. and the East Ohio Gas Co. in their dealing wit

Answer: No; nor of the attempt of the city council to emasculate the municipal ownership clause of the Cleveland Railway Co.'s franchise, and to force the people to pay $10,000,0 value which has no physical property behind it in ord municipal ownership.

5: Are you ready to propose any weapon othe pal lighting plant that the people can use to defe against the rates and exactions of these corporation

Answer: There is no remedy for the exactions service corporations nor for the exploitation of the pe by trusts other than to make all the means of prod tributing wealth the property of all the people.

6: Do you believe the people should be given lowered rates and extended service, of the huge pro tric lighting that the consumers now pay into the po vate corporation?

Answer: I believe the wages of the workers creased and their hours of work decreased. Experien that this can be done and rates decreased and servic the same time.

C E Ruthenberg

Hogen Will Tell Later Where He Stands

To the Editor of The Press.

I have your letter in which you invite answers from me on certain questions which you say The Press is presenting to the three candidates for mayor in this city.

Your questions are entirely on the subject of municipal lighting.

With the formal opening of my campaign I will take up this question, together with all other questions that may become issues, and make known definitely and certain to the people of Cleveland my position on all questions in such manner as I may decide upon.

I do not, however, feel called upon to take any other course than the one I have indicated.

F. G. Hogen

PEACE BIRD SHY OF G.O.P. RANKS

Harmony in the republican party in Cleveland has not been achieved by the nomination of Frank G. Hogen as candidate for mayor.

Backers of the anti-Hogen campaign at the recent primaries met Thursday night at the B. of L. E. building, but no action was taken toward indorsing Hogen. Instead, it was declared, plans were discussed for furthering the fight against control of the Cuyahoga-co organization by the "federal nephews." Miner G. Norton, candidate against Hogen, who called the meeting, said:

"Republicans who have worked hard in the party are worthy of some consideration, but they have not got it and we have no reason to believe they are going to get it now."

Hogen, who asks voters to support him because "you will always find me at the city hall," spoke at five house meetings in the Fifteenth ward Thursday night. C. E. Ruthenberg, socialist mayoralty candidate, again attacked Newton D. Baker for not fighting the Tayler traction settlement.

Although candidate Hogen has no political aspirations he is going to hold seven meetings the night of Oct. 3.

DAHL FOR TRANSFERS

Tractioner Dahl is in favor of abolishing all through street car lines between the East side and West side. He told council Thursday he is against the Haserodt resolution to restore the old through lines and would even do away with the Woodland-Lorain and Scovil-W. 25th lines.

City Solicitor Baker disagreed with Dahl. He said it is a waste of time and money to loop cars at Public square.

The street railway committee adjourned without taking action on the month-old Haserodt resolution.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1911.

ASKS MORE GUARD FOR CITY'S HOMES

Safety Director, in Hunt for Votes, Urges Police and Fire Improvements.

Democrats Rally Tonight to Prepare for Registration Day.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, told Cleveland voters at six East End house meetings last night that if elected mayor of Cleveland he would see to it that the public was better protected. He said that the police and fire departments had been neglected for years in Cleveland.

"My judgment is that questions relating to public safety have been overlooked for many years here," said Hogen at 2238 E. 93d-st before a gathering of citizens.

"Both the police and fire department forces are numerically weak as compared with Detroit and Buffalo.

"If elected chief executive I will endeavor to bolster up these branches of the public service without delay. Especially we should have more policemen to guard the welfare of the inhabitants.

"Likewise, the city ought to pay more attention to the health and recreation of its residents. I advocate the extension of playgrounds and the establishment of retreats for the sick."

Robert J. Koch, Democratic councilmanic candidate in the second ward, held a tent meeting at Storer-av S. W. and W. 58th-st. He and John Sulzmann, candidate for council-at-large, were the speakers. Koch will have another tent meeting tomorrow night at Wentworth-av S. W. and W. 73d-st. He expects to keep the tent working in the ward until election day.

The Republican executive committee yesterday named a speakers' committee and a chairman of the finance committee. Joseph R. Kraus, assistant cashier of the First National bank, was named chairman of the finance committee. The members of the speakers' committee are Henry A. Beckerman, chairman; John H. Price and J. T. McAninch.

The Democratic organization meets tonight in Weber's hall, Superior-av N. E. Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox and George R. McKay will be the speakers. The meeting has been arranged with a view to preparation for the first day of registration, Thursday.

The Eighteenth Ward Baker club will meet tonight at Wachalec's hall, 7701 Central-av S. E.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT-
JOHNSTOWN, OCTOBER 2, 1911.

TOM JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Newton D. Baker Takes Up Work Where Former Leader Laid It Down.

From the Chicago Public.

The logical successor of Tom L. Johnson has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland. Newton D. Baker has Johnson's ideals for "a city set on a hill." He is filled with the enthusiasm that inspired Johnson. He grasps the fundamental principles of democracy that guided Johnson. He has the abilities, the temperament, the training and the experience to equip him for leadership in carrying out Johnson's civic policies sanely and progressively; and in every respect he possessed Johnson's confidence to the uttermost.

Tom L. Johnson was too much of a democrat to impose post mortem obligations of political leadership upon his followers. He knew that as political conditions change methods also must change, and that individuals useful at one stage may become useless or inimical at another. The people at any given time must be free to judge—free from even the influence of a departed personality. This is democracy. But Tom L. Johnson's confidence in Newton D. Baker as personal friend, as professional adviser, as political lieutenant, was steadfast to the last moment of his life; and the Democratic voters of Cleveland have now registered their confidence in the man in whom Johnson confided. Though Baker was not the only one of Johnson's trusted lieutenants, he was that one of them to whom the other trusted ones turned for leadership when Johnson's leadership was over. They knew, as did all who understood Tom L. Johnson, that if circumstances had demanded that Johnson name his own successor, he would have named Newton D. Baker. What is more, they knew Baker as the man whom in those circumstances Johnson ought to have named.

Though inspired by the same ideals as Tom Johnson, Newton D. Baker was not and is not a blind follower. In taking up the work from which Johnson had been called away, he takes it up as his own duty and not as another's. He is a man who as leader will lead upon his own initiative, who as a builder will build upon his own responsibility. Though his face turn often and lovingly toward the shrine of the lost leader at whose side he loyally stood in many a hot battle against privilege, it will be, as indeed that leader would have had it, not to worship the memory of a mortal, but to draw stimulus anew for the service of a cause. A majority of the Democratic voters of Cleveland knew what the occasion demanded when they nominated Newton D. Baker to succeed Tom L. Johnson; we must wait to see, yet of the result there ought to be no room for doubt, if a majority of all the voters of Cleveland will be as wise.

PRESS, OCT. 4, 1911.

PHONE KICK IS PLENTY

City Solicitor Baker Tuesday said that the public utilities commission is required by law to investigate service rendered by telephone companies upon complaint, and that it is not mandatory upon the city to give specific cases of poor service.

"The general complaint made by the mayor is sufficient," said Baker. Mayor Baehr has instructed Councilman Townes to gather specific evidence of poor service, and will forward a second complaint to the commission.

THE DAILY NEWS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

JOHNSON MAN IN LEAD FOR MAYOR

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Revival of Tom Johnson sentiment in Cleveland, O., has resulted in the nomination of Newton D. Baker over Chas. P. Salen at the democratic primaries for mayor. Baker for years was Tom Johnson's city solicitor and furnished the legal munitions of war in the long three-cent fare fight. Salen fought Johnson, and was overwhelmingly defeated by Baker in the recent poll, the vote standing 17,216 to 3815.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
OCTOBER 4, 1911.

CALLS UPON HOGEN TO TELL PLATFORM

Baker Assails Rival for Mayoralty Honors and Asks Registration.

Republican Candidate is Confident, Promising Betterments.

"No man can appeal to the supreme court of the people on the record of the Baehr administration, characterize himself as 'exhibit 'A' and expect to get a verdict," said Newton D. Baker in three speeches he delivered in widely scattered sections of Cleveland last night. "No, sir, the judgment will be a reversal if put in that form.

"Frank G. Hogen can't take two years of scholarship as a pupil in the Baehr college and expect to get a diploma. He has got to tell the people of Cleveland how he is going to run Cleveland. He has got to make a positive, definite program of what he proposes to do hereafter."

Baker's principal talk was to the Democratic organization in Weber's hall, where he made an especial plea to the workers to get out the registration, declaring it to be the most important work facing the party at this time. E. K. Wilcox, Peter J. Henry and George R. McKay were the other speakers, Henry presiding.

Frank G. Hogen, while Baker was talking to three big hall meetings, spoke at nine house meetings in the seventeenth ward. He alluded again to a program of development were he elected mayor of Cleveland. He spoke confidently of being elected and pleaded for the support of all his colleagues on the Republican ticket.

"I don't want to open the campaign tonight," said Baker in opening his talks. "I don't want to open it until next Monday, but I have just a few things I want to say. I want each of you to do me a personal kindness and a favor. If you happen to be anywhere in the neighborhood where Mr. Hogen has held any of his meetings and you hear that he has pronounced for any policies or announced any program I trust you will make a note of it and send the message to my office telling me what he said. I don't expect my mail to be filled.

"I had been hoping that Mr. Hogen would give me an opportunity of having a long range debate with him. Up to the present moment you might as well consult the Sphinx. We haven't heard anything from him except the same statement we heard from Mr. Baehr two years ago—that he was in favor of a business administration. I don't like to tease Mr. Hogen. I like him.

"Mr. Hogen's campaign is now two or three weeks old, but it hasn't got past the exhibition stage. He tells his audiences that he is coming out to make their acquaintance and to let them have a look at him—and he knows he has me at a disadvantage there, but up to the present time he hasn't said anything.

"We must have from Mr. Hogen a definite opinion of his views on that subject and if he is not in favor of a municipal electric light plant, then if you are and vote for the bond issue, you ought not to vote for him to build the plant, because the man who isn't in favor of it won't build it as well as the man who believes in it from the ground up.

"I think one of the most important questions in this whole city is the question of 3-cent fare and the relation between the street railway company and the city. We had ten years of war and now we are trying a great experiment. I want to say for myself that I think I know a little about that. The man who is mayor of Cleveland has got to know the street railway question from the ground up. Mr. Hogan has got to tell us what kind of a commissioner he will appoint. He must tell whether the present management of the commissioner's office meets with his approval."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
OCTOBER 4, 1911.

SAYS INQUIRY IS VALID

City Solicitor Tells Mayor Commission May Take Up Complaint Against Phone Service.

City Solicitor Baker informed Mayor Baehr yesterday that in his opinion the complaint regarding telephone service made by the city through the council and mayor to the state public utilities commission was sufficient, and that the commission, if desired, could proceed with the investigation at once.

No decision as to the nature of the reply that would be made to the recent letter from the commission calling for specifications was reached yesterday by the mayor.

The specifications called for may be furnished or the commission may be told that the city solicitor has advised the mayor that the statute has been complied with in the form of complaint and that the commission could allow the matter to rest if it desired to let the request from the council and mayor go unheeded.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
OCTOBER 5, 1911.

DELAY APPROVING CONTRACT

Service Director Wants Solicitor's Ruling on City Hall Steel Inspection.

Public Service Director Lea was notified by the city hall commission yesterday of the adoption of the resolution awarding the contract for the new city hall steel inspection to Crowell & Murray at 57 1-2 cents per ton.

"I do not intend to approve the action of the city hall commission until I have consulted City Solicitor Baker," said the director after receiving notice of the action of the board.

Lea declined to approve the former action of the board in the matter of awarding the steel inspection contract. On the former occasion it was let to the Osborn Engineering Co. at the recommendation of the architect, without competitive bidding. The concern was to have done the work for 75 cents per ton.

After Lea declined to give his approval bids were called for but Architect J. Milton Dyer did not recognize the bid of the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, which representatives of the concern claim was even lower than that of Crowell & Murray. Lea now seeks to ascertain how far the powers of the architect extend in a matter of this kind. The Pittsburg Testing Laboratory has been doing a large portion of the city's bridge testing work.

ASKS SOLICITOR TO RULE

Education Board Refers Labor Federation's Request to Baker.

City Solicitor Baker will be asked today by the board of education to rule on the question of using school buildings for public gatherings not directly related to school work. The question came up over the application of the Cleveland Federation of Labor to use the buildings for a series of meetings discussing questions of the so-called progressive nature.

The application was first made to School Director Orr, who sent a letter telling them to go ahead, from which they understood they had the use of the buildings. They announced the meetings, that were to begin Tuesday evening, and then had to call it all off because the board declined to agree to the arrangements made with Orr.

Monday the question was referred to the welfare committee. Yesterday the committee sent it back, suggesting reference to Solicitor Baker to determine what legal authority the board had. The question was freely discussed at the meeting by members and also by Harry D. Thomas and S. S. Stilwell of the labor federation. The sentiment of the board appeared to be that no objection would be urged to meetings held under charge of a representative of Director Orr, provided the board could legally grant use of the buildings.

The long report from the high school principals on their investigation of fraternities was presented by Supt. Elson with no recommendation. The board members listened to the letters, saying that all "frat" members found had resigned and the chapters disbanded, then referred the constitutions, bylaws, rituals and other booklets from the various societies to the educational committee.

PRESS. OCT. 5. 1911

LEGALITY OF I-R SCHOOL TALKS NOW IS RAISED

The first skirmish for a wider use of school buildings was fought by the legislative committee of the federation of labor before a conservative school board late Monday. The board finally referred labor's request for the use of 26 school auditoriums for the discussion of constitutional convention questions to City Solicitor Baker for a ruling on the legality of complying with the request.

Four of the constitution meetings will be canceled because the board will not be able to act before next Monday.

Too Large for Big Meetings.

"Why should all these public halls be dark while the people are in darkness about vital issues of living?" Secretary Harry Thomas of the federation asked the board. "Each school should be a neighborhood social center, a place where neighbors may gather to discuss problems of life betterment. Cities have grown too large to get tired workers to big downtown meetings. We must have places where a few hundred people can meet and work out political and social problems."

"This is just a socialist request, isn't it?" asked board member J. D. Jones.

"We must go at this wider use of the schools conservatively," said Mrs. Hyre, "or we'll kick the bucket completely over."

"I wouldn't vote without a legal opinion," said member G. C. Ashmun.

Stillwell Takes Floor.

The board had almost passed the request to the city solicitor without further discussion when S. S Stillwell, legislative committee member, gained the floor.

"If the municipal association wants to use the schools to discuss political questions it should be allowed to do so," he said. "If the chamber of commerce makes the request, let it be granted. The time is coming when our schools will be the natural political and social meeting places.

"They should be meeting places for health lectures, musical club entertainments, moving picture travel entertainments and social neighborhood clubs.

"The school board should have a special director on education of the parent. If you turn the school into the poor man's club you will solve the greater part of the liquor question."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1911.

WOULD RUSH WORK ON CITY BEAUTIFUL

Commissions Gather to Talk Over Plans Now Under Consideration.

Speakers Emphasize Necessity of Obtaining Immediate Start.

Plans for the improvement and beautification of Cleveland were discussed yesterday at a luncheon in the library of the Chamber of Commerce by members of the chamber committee on municipal art and architecture, the city planning commission, the county building commission and the city hall commission. W. H. Hunt, chairman of the chamber committee on municipal art and architecture, under the auspices of which the gathering was held, presided. Forty-two were present.

Addresses were made by Newton D. Baker, County Commissioner Harry L. Vail, F. F. Prentiss, Ambrose Swasey, T. W. Hill, Charles Higley, D. Z. Norton, J. Milton Dyer, H. H. Johnson, Rabbi Gries, George W. Kinney, John W. Taylor, Col. O. J. Hodge and City Landscape Architect Rettig.

It was agreed that the various improvements which are being carried on under the auspices of the various bodies should be proceeded with more rapidly, although no criticism was offered concerning the past.

Newton D. Baker and several others emphasized the need of legislation providing for an excess condemnation law, a statute which would permit the city to buy adjacent land needed for public improvements and then to sell it at an advance in cost after the improvements were installed.

It was agreed by the various bodies that it was desirable to lay out group plan land now owned by the city gardens as soon as leases expire, so that citizens might realize how attractive the mall will be when all of the necessary land for it is obtained.

The city hall commission yesterday discussed the plan of bringing before the delegates to the coming constitutional convention a suggestion for an amendment to the constitution which would enable cities to condemn property needed to carry out city beautification schemes.

"If this were done the city could condemn the property fronting the mall and sell it with building height restrictions," said Member Lee. "Under the present constitution cities cannot follow such a plan. The suggestion for a new law giving cities the power to condemn property in this way was made by City Solicitor Baker some years ago."

Pioneer Press
Martinsburg, W. Va.
Oct. 7, 1911

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Hon. Newton D. Baker.

That this young man has gone up by leaps and bounds, is no surprise to his large host of friends here, whose declarations are lavish that Martinsburg never owned a more precocious boy. When but a tot he was a close student of affairs, and did all the buying for his household. Of this, Mr. D. W. Rodrick, Ex-President of the Board of Education says it always gave him pleasure to to sell him things, because he always wanted the best, and never failed to figure up its cost and contend for the fractions of pennies. He loved to spend hours of evenings discussing matters with his father who was as often stalled, as he stalled the lad, and this rare association lasted long as the father lived and he was here. When the son, who had grown to manhood and had taken up his residence in Cleveland, the separation was a source of sorrow to the day of his father's death.

He said to the writer one day: "I am sorry that my environments have made me prejudiced against your people, but my better nature shall be put to work to destroy it, for my ambition is to be a brother to the oppressed." In keeping with this expression it was not long before William Banks, a colored boy who was our client, and who had been sent to the penitentiary for one year on a charge of having stolen sixty cents, and soon after returning from the "pen", was again charged with stealing a bushel of coal, and sent to the penitentiary for six years, and on returning home the second time, was charged with taking two cents worth of waste from a journal box of a car of the B. & O. This alleged theft was said to occur the first morning he got here, on a freight car and stopped a mile west of Martinsburg, where 11 white tramps had a

MIDNIGHT IN THE OZARKS

and yet sleepless Siren-ion, of Clay City, Ill., coughed and coughed.

go over it thoroughly after the first cutting.

"Alfalfa is more often injured by cutting too early than from cutting too late. Make only one good cutting the first year. The second year do not mow oftener than every 45 days. If grasses appear in a new stand after it is about six months old, take a spring-tooth harrow, sharpen the teeth, and

"This is an exceptional year. We have had a severe drouth and forage is scarcer than in 40 years, but the man who has alfalfa is not complaining. With 4 tons to the acre from three cuttings, he is getting $80 per acre, often as much as his land would sell for.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
OCTOBER 5, 1911.

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Four of the constitution meetings will be canceled because the board will not be able to act before next Monday.

Too Large for Big Meetings.

"Why should all these public halls be dark while the people are in darkness about vital issues of living?" Secretary Harry Thomas of the federation asked the board. "Each school should be a neighborhood social center, a place where neighbors may gather to discuss problems of life betterment. Cities have grown too large to get tired workers to big downtown meetings. We must have places where a few hundred people can meet and work out political and social problems."

"This is just a socialist request, isn't it?" asked board member J. D. Jones.

"We must go at this wider use of the schools conservatively," said Mrs. Hyre, "or we'll kick the bucket completely over."

"I wouldn't vote without a legal opinion," said member G. C. Ashmun.

Stillwell Takes Floor.

The board had almost passed the request to the city solicitor without further discussion when S. S Stillwell, legislative committee member, gained the floor.

"If the municipal association wants to use the schools to discuss political questions it should be allowed to do so," he said. "If the chamber of commerce makes the request, let it be granted. The time is coming when our schools will be the natural political and social meeting places.

"They should be meeting places for health lectures, musical club entertainments, moving picture travel entertainments and social neighborhood clubs.

"The school board should have a special director on education of the parent. If you turn the school into the poor man's club you will solve the greater part of the liquor question."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1911.

WOULD RUSH WORK ON CITY BEAUTIFUL

Commissions Gather to Talk Over Plans Now Under Consideration.

Speakers Emphasize Necessity of Obtaining Immediate Start.

Plans for the improvement and beautification of Cleveland were discussed yesterday at a luncheon in the library of the Chamber of Commerce by members of the chamber committee on municipal art and architecture, the city planning commission, the county building commission and the city hall commission. W. H. Hunt, chairman of the chamber committee on municipal art and architecture, under the auspices of which the gathering was held, presided. Forty-two were present.

Addresses were made by Newton D. Baker, County Commissioner Harry L. Vail, F. F. Prentiss, Ambrose Swasey, T. W. Hill, Charles Higley, D. Z. Norton, J. Milton Dyer, H. H. Johnson, Rabbi Gries, George W. Kinney, John W. Taylor, Col. O. J. Hodge and City Landscape Architect Rettig.

It was agreed that the various improvements which are being carried on under the auspices of the various bodies should be proceeded with more rapidly, although no criticism was offered concerning the past.

Newton D. Baker and several others emphasized the need of legislation providing for an excess condemnation law, a statute which would permit the city to buy adjacent land needed for public improvements and then to sell it at an advance in cost after the improvements were installed.

It was agreed by the various bodies that it was desirable to lay out group plan land now owned by the city gardens as soon as leases expire, so that citizens might realize how attractive the mall will be when all of the necessary land for it is obtained.

The city hall commission yesterday discussed the plan of bringing before the delegates to the coming constitutional convention a suggestion for an amendment to the constitution which would enable cities to condemn property needed to carry out city beautification schemes.

"If this were done the city could condemn the property fronting the mall and sell it with building height restrictions," said Member Lee. "Under the present constitution cities cannot follow such a plan. The suggestion for a new law giving cities the power to condemn property in this way was made by City Solicitor Baker some years ago."

Pioneer Press
Martinsburg, W. Va.
Oct. 7, 1911

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Hon. Newton D. Baker.

That this young man has gone up by leaps and bounds, is no surprise to his large host of friends here, whose declarations are lavish that Martinsburg never owned a more precocious boy. When but a tot he was a close student of affairs, and did all the buying for his household. Of this, Mr. D. W. Rodrick, Ex-President of the Board of Education says it always gave him pleasure to to sell him things, because he always wanted the best, and never failed to figure up its cost and contend for the fractions of pennies. He loved to spend hours of evenings discussing matters with his father who was as often stalled, as he stalled the lad, and this rare association lasted long as the father lived and he was here. When the son, who had grown to manhood and had taken up his residence in Cleveland, the separation was a source of sorrow to the day of his father's death.

He said to the writer one day: "I am sorry that my environments have made me prejudiced against your people, but my better nature shall be put to work to destroy it, for my ambition is to be a brother to the oppressed." In keeping with this expression it was not long before William Banks, a colored boy who was our client, and who had been sent to the penitentiary for one year on a charge of having stolen sixty cents, and soon after returning from the "pen", was again charged with stealing a bushel of coal, and sent to the penitentiary for six years, and on returning home the second time, was charged with taking two cents worth of waste from a journal box of a car of the B. & O. This alleged theft was said to occur the first morning he got here, on a freight car and stopped a mile west of Martinsburg, where 11 white tramps had a big fire, and had kept it up all night, and naturally it was asked what need had Banks to take waste from a journal box, but a fellow anxious to get a name as a detective swore he saw Banks do it, and he was sent to the penitentiary for life.

Young Baker did not like it, and sent for me to call and see him. I went and he said: "Mr. Clifford, I am interested in your client, William Banks, and I want to help you get him pardoned. He sat down to his typewriter and in a short time had prepared one of the finest pleas to the Governor I ever read, and followed it with a strong scholarly letter. Added to this, I did some other necessary work in connection with the case, and it was but a short time till Banks was set at liberty.

We don't know a better hearted, a cleaner handed, and a more whole-souled man, than Newton D. Baker, who is running for Mayor of Cleveland, O. and the city of Cleveland has nothing to lose, but much to gain by electing him. Give him a chance, and he will become as nationally known and loved as was his faithful friend, the late Tom L. Johnson, who would have been this nation's next President had he lived, and may our able friend, Newton D. Baker live to fill the chair of the Chief Executive of this Nation in his stead.

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The general code also provides fines of $30 to $500 or ten to thirty days imprisonment for those who keep rooms for gambling.

Betting on the fall election already has begun, despite a state law prohibiting the placing of wagers on the outcome of an election.

But Clevelanders are not letting the law interfere with their desire to bet. You can place a bet at any one of a dozen downtown cafes and saloons. Pat Corrigan makes his headquarters around the Gillsy, and E. Ninth-st and Superior-av.

Around the baseball bulletin boards in Michel & McDonough's saloon, 833 Superior-av, and Johnny Dugan's, 1786 E. Ninth-st, betting commissioners for election wagers always can be found. Besides these there are a score of other places downtown where election bets are solicited.

Tim Raleigh's cigar store at 1448 E. Ninth-st probably is the mecca for betting men.

"Isn't election betting illegal?" Raleigh was asked. Tim's a silent man and he merely nodded his head affirmatively.

"But it's a dead letter, eh?"

Again the affirmative nod from Raleigh.

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PIANO bargains every day at the Mendelssohn Piano Co., Y. M. C. A. bldg.

SACRIFICE beautiful steinway, perfect cond.; $100; leaving town. Box T-35, Press.

RING trombone, cost $75; good as new; will sell at a sacrifice. 619 Superior N.W.

PINE Chickering & Son's upright piano; cost one, only $100. 1804 Euclid.

BUY your piano of me; save about $100; payments from responsible parties. Box 56, Press.

$600 upright piano, $140, if sold immediately. 10008 Euclid-av.

DURING sale—Chickering piano, good con., $85. Call 2007 Euclid.

WILL exchange 5 vacant lots, free and clear, in Nicholson, for upright piano. 609 medium. Trust bldg.

Fine piano, brand new, for diamond. 3601

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Director Orr of Schools Enters Fight to Aid Safety Director.

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"There won't be more than $50,000 bet this fall on the elections," says Raleigh. "Between $15,000 and $20,000 is now up. Other years $75,000 or $80,000 has been bet on elections in Cleveland.

"Betting is almost entirely confined to wagers on majorities. Baker was a 10 to 6 favorite a few weeks ago. Now he is at 2 to 1 with few takers. James for municipal court clerk is the only republican candidate on whom even money is being wagered.

"Fifty even is being offered that Baker will receive 40,000 votes. This is 5000 more than Johnson got."

Here are other bets posted at Raleigh's: Fifty even Baker carries West-side by 4000; $50 even Hogen will not carry East-side by 1500; $50 even Baker wins by 5000; $100 to $50 Baker will win; $90 to $100 next council will not be republican; $50 even Ruthenberg socialist, will not poll 7000 votes; $80 to $100 Baker wins by 7500; $50 even Harry Davis, republican candidate for city treasurer, receives more votes than Hogen; $50 to $45 on John Krause, democratic candidate for city treasurer, and $50 even James, republican, wins for municipal court.

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Hogen has issued that the qualifications and training of the two candidates is the big issue in the campaign, each speaker drove home the point that the Democrats welcome a contest on this issue. Clarke, Cooley and Witt, each in his own way, handled the question from as many standpoints.

Calls Hogen Inexperienced.

"We are in this campaign now to select a general manager for the largest corporation in the state of Ohio," said John H. Clarke, opening the meeting, "and that general manager is to be either Newton D. Baker or Frank G. Hogen. Now, I think very well of Mr. Hogen. He has shown himself in the part that he has had in the administration of Mayor Baehr to be an honest and efficient official. His experience in public life is limited to two years in one department of the city government and upon this record he and his friends are appealing to the voters of this city to advance him to the position of general manager.

"The question is, how does his training for this position compare with the training which Mr. Baker has had? Mr. Baker has been in charge of the legal affairs of this city for ten years. If there is such a thing as provin the worth of a man, his worth is proved to this community. There is a disposition in certain quarters to say that the training of a lawyer and experience in the office of city solicitor does not fit a man so well for the office of mayor as looking after the police and fire departments does. I undertake to say there is no department of any corporation, and especially that there is no department of a city government, that so fits a man for the office of general manager as the legal department. And I am going to tell you why.

"Mr. Hogen has dealt with the duties of his department and, as I said, he dealt well with them, but he has had no knowledge of what is going on in the other departments. The city solicitor has questions come to him every day and certainly every week from every department of the city government of such character that it is absolutely necessary that he know how those departments are conducted, so that he not only has a training of ten years in an office that covers all the rest, but he was closely associated, not only as the legal adviser, but as the confidential friend and counselor of one of the greatest executive officials that this country has ever seen.

"He was the right hand man of Tom Johnson in those years when he was administering the affairs of this city so well that he earned for us the proud title of 'the best governed city in America.' Training? Why the idea was never advanced before. The legal training in the affairs of a corporation was thought the best way to train a manager. Let us look outside a moment. Here was Judge Gary. No matter what you think about the steel trust he has made a wonderful executive as chairman of the board and yet Gary did not begin to be the lawyer that Baker is before he became chairman of that board. And he hadn't anything like the training for the business that Baker has.

"As you know, when Harriman, the great railroad wizard—you may not admire his methods, but he was the incarnation of executive talents, when he came to die who did he select to take charge of his great railroad interests—a lawyer from down in Texas, and that lawyer has administered those great affairs because he knew all about them. He had been close to Harriman's elbow and had learned from him his lesson of how to manage those affairs. Gov. Harmon, too. First, receiver for the B. & O., acquitted so well that when the C., H. & D. was in trouble they turned to him and every man connected with both systems turned in and helped roll up his majority of 100,000 last fall.

"The law not train a man for executive office? Why, call the roll of the presidents of the United States. Beginning with the second, the presidents all the way down, with the exception of two, including Lincoln and Taft, were men of legal training. It is a little late in the day for our Republican friends to claim that a legal training does not fit a man for mayor of Cleveland. Yet nearly every man they have elected president was a lawyer."

Cooley, the second speaker of the evening, likened the present administration to the big rooster in Rostand's "Chantecler" that crowed so often and regularly each morning that he actually began to think that he made the sun rise and dawn break.

They are certainly efficient in boasting and crowing," he said. "If you do not believe it go down on the Public square and see the new shelter house, built with money on hand; go down to the lake shore and see the new city hall.

Witt, the third speaker, made one of his characteristic speeches, and Clarke, after telling a story told him by Gov. Harmon expressing Chief Justice White's view of an argument Newton Baker had made before the supreme court as being one of the strongest, clearest and most masterful that had been presented to the court in many years, introduced Baker.

Declaring that the relations between himself and Frank Hogen were cordial and that if Hogen were elected he would do his level best to make a good mayor, Baker said he didn't think his opponent ought to be elected.

"Politics isn't what he thinks it is," said Baker. "The trouble with my friend Mr. Hogen is that for two years only he has been addressing his mind to public questions and no man, how great his capacity or how great his industry, can learn the municipal problems in that time. The training he has had has been in but one of the divisions of the city government and that the least in importance. Although he has been director two years and a candidate two months, up to this hour he has not mentioned to the people of this city a policy or a program beyond a parrot-like repetition of the phrases that two years ago seemed to be a catching device—that he wants a business administration."

Briefly, Baker then outlined the things he proposes to talk about. First, an efficient administration; a government of law and order; keeping streets well cleaned and lighted; waste products removed in a sanitary manner; the water supply made pure; parks improved, and other things. Then he took up at length the proposed issue of $2,000,000 worth of bonds for a municipal lighting plant.

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Baker said that because he approves the amendments it must not be construed that he indorses the management of the system. He proposes, he said, to show in the campaign by figures in his possession that in almost every item of expenditure there had been unjustifiable increase out of proportion to the increase of service—wastefulness, extravagance and mismanagement by the company.

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FOR RENT.

HOUSES.

ST, 60, E. C.—Half of double and down arrangement; 6 rooms. 763 L.

11204—7 r., very nice; $37.50. vis. M. 377; Cent. 1491.

V, 19, East Cleveland—8 rooms, also 51 Bender-av, 6 rs., all 240 Carlyon.

)ALE, 8817 — 7-room n house, elect. lights, gas, every convenience; rage; with garage $35, $32.50. Call Doan

V, 1706—7 rooms, bath, nat. gas; oln high; near car line.

, 2240—12-room house, suitable ng house; 2 new bathrooms; cen-; $40; key at 2234 Cedar. A. S. Citizens bldg. M. 98, Cen. 82.

207—8-room house, h. w. finish, heat; all conv. Open all day.

922, nr. 71st—8-r. modern house, East 2080 J.

, 7501—10-room mod. house; $35. 1 2761 R.

AV, 1476. Lakewood—5 r., bath, gas range, polished floors, hot included; rent $20.

1357. Lakewood—7 rooms, bath, uit; lot 209 ft. deep.

D, near Hough—6 rooms, bath, rear; modern, varnished, decor-ghout, $14. 1545 Crawford-rd.

V, 5713, near 59th—Large house, rooming, $25; Euclid or 55th-st 2271 L.

V, 5703—6 rooms and bath, up-s. Princeton 1469 W.

1811—5 large rooms and bath; odern. Doan 1086 J, or C. 3690 W.

2075—7-room house (half double); lid car. J. G. W. Cowles, 712

11—Beautiful home; 10 rooms; all erything modern; $40 rent; open n 1:30 to 4:30; fine garage. South

read 2626—Six-room house, bath, dland cars.

2234—8-room modern house. In-6 Cedar. Doan 1263 R.

2069—8 r., steam heat; free rent 1; furn. or unfurn.

75—One-half double house; 6 large d bath; 3d floor fin.; thoroughly sirable location.

1364—2-family house, 2 floors, 6 asement, attic.; all modern conv.

38—8-room house; strictly modern; loors. Call Eddy 1944 J.

FIRST DEMOCRATIC RALLY

Hogen has issued that the qualifications and training of the two candidates is the big issue in the campaign, each speaker drove home the point that the Democrats welcome a contest on this issue. Clarke, Cooley and Witt, each in his own way, handled the question from as many standpoints.

Calls Hogen Inexperienced.

"We are in this campaign now to select a general manager for the largest corporation in the state of Ohio," said John H. Clarke, opening the meeting, "and that general manager is to be either Newton D. Baker or Frank G. Hogen. Now, I think very well of Mr. Hogen. He has shown himself in the part that he has had in the administration of Mayor Baehr to be an honest and efficient official. His experience in public life is limited to two years in one department of the city government and upon this record he and his friends are appealing to the voters of this city to advance him to the position of general manager.

"The question is, how does his training for this position compare with the training which Mr. Baker has had? Mr. Baker has been in charge of the legal affairs of this city for ten years. If there is such a thing as provin the worth of a man, his worth is proved to this community. There is a disposition in certain quarters to say that the training of a lawyer and experience in the office of city solicitor does not fit a man so well for the office of mayor as looking after the police and fire departments does. I undertake to say there is no department of any corporation, and especially that there is no department of a city government, that so fits a man for the office of general manager as the legal department. And I am going to tell you why.

"Mr. Hogen has dealt with the duties of his department and, as I said, he dealt well with them, but he has had no knowledge of what is going on in the other departments. The city solicitor has questions come to him every day and certainly every week from every department of the city government of such character that it is absolutely necessary that he know how those departments are conducted, so that he not only has a training of ten years in an office that covers all the rest, but he was closely associated, not only as the legal adviser, but as the confidential friend and counselor of one of the greatest executive officials that this country has ever seen.

"He was the right hand man of Tom Johnson in those years when he was administering the affairs of this city so well that he earned for us the proud title of 'the best governed city in America.' Training? Why the idea was never advanced before. The legal training in the affairs of a corporation was thought the best way to train a manager. Let us look outside a moment. Here was Judge Gary. No matter what you think about the steel trust he has made a wonderful executive as chairman of the board and yet Gary did not begin to be the lawyer that Baker is before he became chairman of that board. And he hadn't anything like the training for the business that Baker has.

"As you know, when Harriman, the great railroad wizard—you may not admire his methods, but he was the incarnation of executive talents, when he came to die who did he select to take charge of his great railroad interests—a lawyer from down in Texas, and that lawyer has administered those great affairs because he knew all about them. He had been close to Harriman's elbow and had learned from him his lesson of how to manage those affairs. Gov. Harmon, too. First, recei quitted so & D. was him and e both syste roll up hi fall.

"The la executive of the pres Beginning dents all t ception of Taft, were is a little publican f training d of Clevela they have lawyer."

Cooley, evening, li tration to "Chantecl and regul actually b the sun ri

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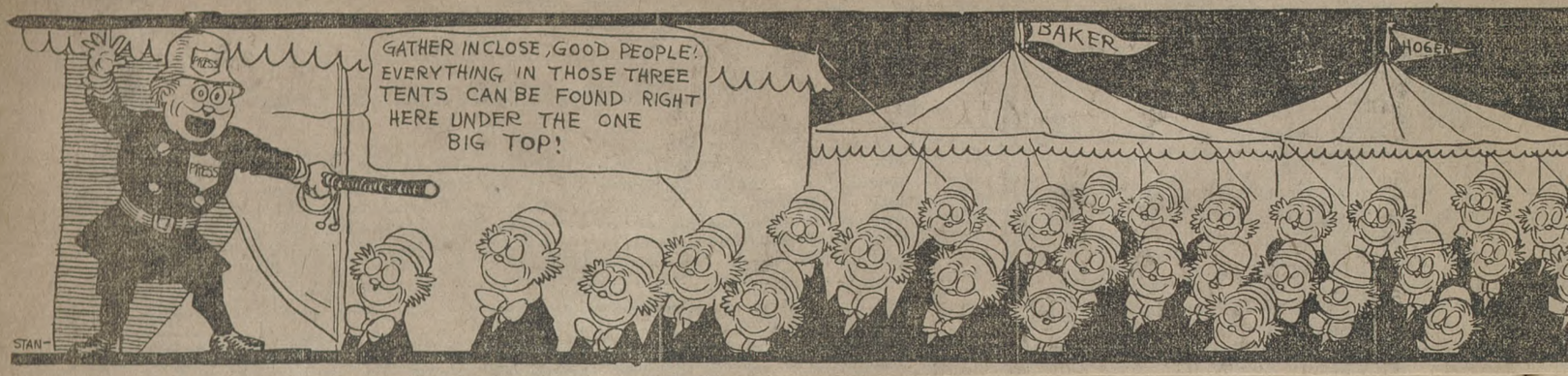
Cleveland Press - Oct. 9th, 1911

They're Off! Meaning the Candidates for Mayor: First T



The city campaign for mayor opens Monday night when Newton D. Baker addresses the first democratic tent meeting at E. 19th-st and Payne-av.

The Press Monday asked Baker, F. G. Hogen, the republican candidate for mayor, and C. E. Ruthenberg, the socialist candidate, to outline their position upon the issues of the campaign.

Baker and Ruthenberg here tell where they stand. Candidate Hogen failed to make a statement. "Mr. Hogen will decline to make any statement of his position," said Secretary Charles A. Marvin, "until he formally opens his campaign."

* * *

BAKER

Will Discuss the Public Service Monopolies.

IN this campaign I propose to discuss, first, the question of an efficient administration. It it now possible to draw a contrast between a period of about nine years of high efficiency and a period of substantially two years of low efficiency, and to invite a return to the former.

The first requisite is that we shall have a government of law and order.

The second, that our streets shall be clean and light, the waste products of the city removed and disposed of in a sanitary manner, our water supply made pure and adequate, our parks well cared for and made free to all people alike.

Such a program makes for the health and happiness of the people of the city and is a large asset in its industrial and commercial welfare.

The Light Issue.

The purpose of orderly and efficient government is that there may be progress.

I shall therefore discuss the relation which the public now sustains and which it ought to sustain to those natural monopolies in public service which furnish light and transportation both to the city and its people, and shall advocate the municipal ownership of such monopolies on two grounds, first, more efficient and cheaper service, and, second, purification of politics by making it the art of government rather than the wheel of fortune for special interests.

A Free City.

My pledge to the people of Cleveland is that if elected mayor I will do my best to secure an honest, efficient and progressive administration of its affairs, and further, that I will, in Columbus, or wherever else it may be necessary, appeal to constitutional convention, legislature and supervising state officers for such enactments or repeals of laws as will make Cleveland a free city and place in the hands of its people the power to work out, according to their own will, the beautification and upbuilding of the city and the improvement of the life and opportunity of all its people.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

* * *

RUTHENBERG

Will Attack the Tayler Grant Amendments.

THE socialist party is not appealing to the voters for support in the present campaign by pledging its candidates to build bridges, grade crossings, a city hall, or by promising to restore efficiency in municipal government.

The building of bridges, the elimination of dangerous grade crossings, the providing of proper housing for the business offices of the community, to carry on the work of administration as efficiently and with as little waste as possible—these things are mere details of municipal administration about which there can be no great difference of opinion.

The fact that these matters are brought forward as campaign issues is only proof that the democratic and republican party have no principles to fight for and are therefore forced to make much ado about matters which should be taken for granted, no matter which party was in power.

"A Business Administration."

Nor is the socialist party promising to give the city a business administration. A business administration means an administration in the interest of the business class—the capitalist class.

It means that the policeman's club and the legal machinery of the city will be used against workers fighting to improve their economic conditions, as it has been used in Cleveland during the garment workers strike.

A business administration may build grade crossings, bridges and a city hall, but it forgets to improve evil housing conditions, the result of which the charts in the windows of the city hall so vividly illustrate.

What He Would Do.

As opposed to a business administration the socialist party pledges its candidates and is waging this campaign to elect a working class administration.

A working class administration would extend municipal service in every department of municipal life where such service would result in improving the conditions under which the people live.

A socialist ad inistration would endeavor to eliminate the slums by building homes.

It would endeavor to conserve the life and health of the people by rigid enforcement of sanitary laws, especially those co ering conditions in tenements and factories.

It would endeavor to extend the municipal hospital service and furnish free medical service.

To Lift This Burden.

It would lift the burden of exploitation by public service corporations from the shoulders of the people through municipal operation of public utilities.

And by public utilities the socialist party does not only mean the street car system, ele tric light plant, gas plant, but it would establish as quic ly as reactionary state laws would permit, municipal ice plants, bakeries, slaughter houses, milk depots and municipal distribution of milk.

In short, the socialist party would endeavor to realize in the municipality the socialist ideal of a new organization of society under which those who are today oppressed and exploited would have a greater opportunity for education, culture, and lives a little freer from the haunting fear of want and poverty.

The Street Car Question.

Believing that the public ownership of public utilities can alone relieve the people from the exploitation of public service corporat'ons, the soci list party in the present campaign is fighting to preserve for the city the right to establish municipal operation of the street railway system by taking over the street car lines at their physical valuation.

Under the amendment to the Tayler franchise which the socialist party forced to a referendum and on which there will be a vote Nov. 7, the city must pay $10,000,000 for franchise value and property which will have depreciated out of existence, which it would not have to pay under the original provision of the Tayler franchise.

If we load the street railway system with $10,000,000 paid for water we cannot expect to make municipal operation as successful as it otherwise would be.

Standing for the principles of public ownership, the socialist party is defending this principle in asking the electors to vote down the Tayler franchise amendment.

Society's Problem.

While the socialist party fights these battles of the present it never forgets that these reforms cannot solve the entire problem before society today.

Public ownership of municipal utilities cannot solve the problem of child labor, poverty, unemployment and the exploitation of the workers through the capitalist system. Therefore every campaign of the socialist party is a campaign to build up a great, organized, working class political movement which will sweep capitalism and the profit system out of existence and establish collective ownership of all social means of producing and distributing wealth, or in a word, socialism.

C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Cleveland Press, Oct. 9, 1911

Tent Open Tonight

CAMPAIGN FOR SCHOOL SOCIAL CENTER BEGUN

City Solicitor Baker Monday ruled the school board has authority to open schools for public meetings whenever it sees fit to do so. His ruling will permit the school board late Monday to grant the federation of labor's request to use school auditoriums for a discussion of planks that they believe should be inserted in the state constitution. The incorporation of the initiative and referendum in the constitution will be the big issue labor will fight for.

As the result of Baker's ruling, board members Sarah E. Hyre will open the campaign to turn the schools into evening neighborhood social centers. She will introduce a resolution instructing the school director to open the school buildings for public meetings whenever a petition of 15 citizens is presented him. Her resolution means that 26 school auditoriums will be thrown open to neighborhood clubs, literary societies, musical organizations, gymnasium clubs and for a discussion of all neighborhood questions. The resolution marks the real beginning of the school social center movement in Cleveland.

A supervisor will be appointed to represent the board at the labor meetings. The supervisor is later expected to develop into the organizer of social center work. He will form neighborhood clubs, literary societies, boys' and girls' gymnasium classes and arrange lectures. He will direct the campaign to turn the school into the evening club rooms of the neighborhood.

It is questionable whether the school board may spend money in promoting the social center movement. If the board cannot, the city may provide the funds for the organization directing the work, and the mayor appoint the director in charge of a separate department of social center work.

3C LIGHT WILL PAY, ENGINEER TELLS COUNCIL

Whitford H. Jones, an electrical engineer, told council committees Wednesday that the firm he represents, Harvey Bros., the Arcade, could manufacture electric light and sell at 3 cents, and make a profit.

Harvey Bros. were asking the committees to approve an ordinance allowing them to extend their service at E. 105th-st and Euclid-av. The committees will view the plant next Wednesday before taking action on the ordinance.

"We can't make a heap of money at a 3-cent rate," Jones continued, "but we won't lose anything."

When committeemen complained the Harvey plant might interfere with the business of the plant the city will build if the $2,000,000 bond issue is approved, Jones said: "Our plant is a mere drop in the bucket. There are thousands of people all over town ready to gobble up the city's proposal if it offers light cheaper than the Illuminating company."

Three-cent light is City Solicitor Baker's chief issue in his campaign for mayor. Like 3-cent car fare, he contends it will pay.

A. J. Harvey said his company had originally built a $100,000 plant to serve its own buildings and tenants and now had 200 consumers. "Our rates are 20 per cent lower than the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.'s rates," he said. "We plan to spend $200,000 more if this ordinance is passed."

BAKER TO OPEN TENT MEETINGS

Newton D. Baker will open his tent meetings campaign for election as mayor Monday night at E. 19th-st and Payne-av, on the same spot that he opened his tent meetings in his victorious campaign for the nomination and where historic ovations were tendered Tom L. Johnson.

As in the first meeting of the pre-primary campaign, Peter Witt and Rev. Dr. Harris R. Cooley also will speak. John H. Clark will preside.

Frank G. Hogen, republican candidate for the mayorality, who says he has no desire for a political future, will not begin his public meetings for a week.

SEEKS TO BALLOT FOR PARK BOARD

Clothing Manufacturer Asks That Scheme be Voted on at Fall Election.

Proposition Declared Legal, but Election Supervisors Too Busy.

IDEA IS LIKED BY MAYOR

Both Baehr and Director Lea Have Long Favored the Creation of Board to Take Over Control of All City Parks—Point Out That Land of Present Park System Was Donated Under Old Boards—Look for More Donations if Proposition Goes Through.

The people may be called upon to vote upon the question of establishing a park board in Cleveland at the election on Nov. 7. Julius Feiss of Joseph & Feiss, clothing manufacturers, yesterday asked the board of elections if the question could be submitted. The board referred the matter to the city law department and late yesterday afternoon Frank E. Stevens, assistant in the solicitor's office, ruled affirmatively. Mayor Baehr and Public Servic Director Lea are deeply interested in the project, both being heartily in favor of a park board.

"The movement is under way," said Mr. Feiss yesterday. "It all depends upon whether the question can be submitted this fall and, if it can, whether we can circulate petitions

Dislikes Park Boards.

Newton D. Baker, discussing the various tickets the people will be called upon to vote at the general election, in his talk last night, referred to the possibility of the park board vote.

"I haven't examined that very carefully," Baker said, "but I can say in advance, without hesitation, that I am opposed to park boards—I am opposed to any kind of boards. If I am going to be elected mayor I want to be in such a position that you can hold me responsible for the parks and everything else. If the management does not suit you then you can place your finger on me and turn me out.

This proposition of voting for a board, one member for one year, another for two and a third for three years, is such that if you do find you want a change it will take you four years to make it. It is a proposition that is perfectly futile and foolish."

(Clippings of "Press" Oct. 10, 1911, at page 328)

next page

and have them filed with the board of elections in time to have ballots printed. The movement is a good one, for I really believe our parks would be in better condition if controlled by a board. People would more readily donate land and policies established could be carried out."

Supervisors Are Rushed.

"I do not believe the board of elections would submit the question at this election," said W. B. Gongwer, deputy clerk of the board. "It is too late to prepare a ballot. The board already has its hands full. There are six ballots to be printed. Some of these ballots cannot be prepared until after midnight Thursday and to complicate the situation further would undoubtedly create turmoil."

Mayor Baehr is credited with the plan of establishing a park board. Some two weeks ago he learned from a Cincinnati park official of a park board existing in that city, that there is a general law providing for park boards in cities. After the departure of the official the mayor expressed regret at the fact that the matter had not come to his attention earlier so that there would have been plenty of time to put the question befre the people at the general election.

The mayor on a number of occasions since has pointed out to friends that the park scheme adopted by the city years ago was laid out under the old park boards and that the big donations of park property have come while the park boards were in existence. The mayor, himself, was a member of the last park board. This board split with John H. Farley, when he was mayor, on the West Side boulevard project the very improvement which is now being put through. Farley refused to sign the bonds voted by the board to extend the boulevard to Superior viaduct and on a test suit the board was knocked out.

The law under which it is proposed to act now was passed in 1910. It provides that when 5 per cent. of the electors, which would require about 3,500 names, petitions the board of elections it must submit at the next general election or at a special election, if a special election is asked, the question of whether a board shall be appointed. If the electors, by majority vote, approve the question the mayor must immmediately appoint a board of three, the original appointments to be for one, two and three years.

Approval of the question at the election on Nov. 7 would mean that Mayor Baehr would appoint the board. After taking office the board would have entire supervision of parks, park entrances, parkways, boulevards, connecting viaducts and subways, children's playgrounds, public baths and stations of public comfort located in parks, the improvement of all these things and the acquisition, construction, repair and maintenance of them.

The board would have charge of all expenditures received from any source whatever, and the law further provides that the board may cause to be submitted to the people either a bond issue or tax levy and if approved by a majority vote of the people, the council must issue such bonds or fix such levy as the board asks.

The feature of the law which strongly appeals to the administration is the section providing for merely a majority vote for bond or tax levy approval. All other improvements require a two-thirds vote. If the question is submitted and approved, Mayor Baehr would name the board and in the event that the Democrats win the election next month it would remove from their control the parks, bath houses and public comfort stations.

PROMISES STUDY OF CITY PROBLEMS

Baker Asserts He'll Travel State to Learn What Municipality Needs.

Hogen Pleads for Stronger Fight Against Tuberculosis.

MEETINGS TONIGHT.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Superior-av N. E. and E. 86th-st—Speakers: Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt.

Gilbert's hall, 6925 Superior-av N. E.

Anderson's hall, W. 96th-st and Madison-av N. W.

Boehme's hall, 560 E. 124th-st.

John Keska's residence, 3293 W. 30th-st.

Mike Faflick's residence, 3404 Storer-av S. W.

James Svoboda's residence, 3504 Trowbridge-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

House meetings—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen and candidates.

Newton D. Baker spoke at but one meeting last night, talking to the Democrats of the fourth ward in Lang's hall, Lorain-av, near W. 25th-st. The tent meeting at Superior-av N. E. and E. 86th-st had been called off because of the inclement weather. The tent will be pitched on that site tonight. While Baker was making his one speech Frank G. Hogen and the Republican candidates were talking at three house meetings and one ward rally in the twenty-fourth ward. The Republicans also announced that their campaign would be formally opened next Tuesday night with a big tent meeting at E. 55th-st and Cedar-av S. E. The speakers will be Hogen, D. E. Morgan and County Prosecutor John A. Cline.

"By the time I get through being mayor I am going to try to deserve a nickname," said Baker at Lang's hall. "I am going to try to be called old curiosity shop."

"The Dickens," called a voice.

Baker had said that if elected he promised that he would not stay in the city hall 365 days in the year, that he was not going to stay there twenty-four hours in any day and that he was not certain he would be there sixty minutes in any hour.

"I expect to be going all over the city of Cleveland, looking into every dark corner that needs light let into it and see whether I can let in any light. I expect to be going all over the state of Ohio finding out everything that every other city has been doing and coming home to put into practical use any improvement on our methods that we may find—at least telling our people about it and trying the experiment here. All the wisdom may not be in Cleveland alone.

"By the time I get through I am going to try to deserve that nickname."

In opening his speech Baker almost immediately began a discussion of the municipal ownership of public utilities. He devoted himself almost exclusively to municipal lighting, stating that in tent meetings on the West Side he expected to later cover most fully his attitude on the street railway question.

"I was reading this evening," he said, "a part of the report of the expert committee of the National Civic association on the subject of the municipal ownership of public service utilities, and I found that nineteen out of the twenty professors, lawyers, experts and wise men who made that report are agreed on this proposition—that in proportion as the intelligence of the community increases just in such proportion is it wise to have municipal rather than private ownership. In other words, that where a community is intelligent, in that community municipal ownership is better than private, but where the citizenship of a community is unintelligent, where no attention is paid to public business, where the people are slothful or asleep, that there it is better to have private ownership than public ownership.

"Now, I perfectly agree to that. Whenever people are inattentive to their public business, take no interest in their political concerns, are slothful and asleep, it is better for them to have a king or emperor or some other kind of a despotic ruler, than to be trusted with the privileges of self-government, but where men are really wide awake to the duties of citizenship and have capacity for self-government, the government they make for themselves is better than any kind that anybody can make for them. And I believe that, in addition, a large part of that which is called the slothfulness and stupidity and lack of intelligence of political conditions in other places is not so much a lack of willingness on the part of the people to attend to their public affairs as lack of opportunity to do so."

Pittsburg and Philadelphia were referred to as examples. Both cities, he said, had men willing to accomplish all these things for advancement, but he said Senators Quay, Penrose, Flynn and Chris McGee had gone to Harrisburg and sewed the people in a bag to be tossed out at sea to be whisked up by the public service whale whenever he came around. He said they had been deprived of the opportunity by the machinations of the public service corporations which are always awake, always at the legislature, always trying to prevent the assertion of the power of the people.

"Now in the city of Cleveland we have ten years of education. I well remember twelve or fourteen years ago, when I first began to participate in politics here the atmosphere of this city was somewhat deadened. The things Tom Johnson talked about were almost unobtainable. Now we have in this community an intelligent well trained body of electors. The people of this city have manifested their ability to govern themselves and it is on that ground that in this campaign I am taking the position that ten years ago, perhaps, would have been regarded as unsound and foolhardy. I have taken the position that the hour has arrived for us to adopt as the settled policy of this community the municipal ownership and operation of our public service utilities.

"I believe if we were given the power by the legislature to own and operate the street railroad system municipally we will forever set at rest all conflict on that question and be in a position to operate that property at a maximum efficiency of service and the lowest possible rate of cost, thereby saving to the people large sums of money and yet improving the service. And in like manner I believe, as we now have the power to establish a municipal electric light plant and take over to ourselves gradually, perhaps, at first, but ultimately to take over to ourselves, the duty of supplying electric power and light in this city, I believe we ought now to do it."

Baker then used the South Brooklyn plant as an example of what could be done. He explained the fight that preceded annexation of South Brooklyn.

"We got that plant through a big fight—a fight that couldn't be won by my good friend, Mr. Hogen, by sitting in the mayor's office,"

He talked at length on the lighting situation as he saw it.

"I don't want you to go to school to Mr. Scovil," said Baker, concluding his lighting talk. "I don't want you to be content to have your public opinion molded as it has been attempted to be molded for the last few years by him."

One of the biggest problems confronting the next administration in the city will be the war on tuberculosis. Candidate Hogen told the voters of the 24th ward last evening at a series of house meetings. He placed special emphasis on this statement, quoted figures from the health department showing the large number of people suffering from the disease and spoke of the work that had been done during the past two years in his department in hurrying forward the equipment of the sanitarium at Warrensville, where a large number of cases could be handled.

The completion of the contagious disease department at City hospital was another subject to which he called attention, declaring that such a building was constanly needed here where there was always the possibility of contagion. He said he found the building incomplete, but during the past year had been able to finish and open it, putting the 110 beds at the disposal of those in need of that assistance.

He announced that at the public meetings to be started during the coming week the Republican speakers would take up in detail all of the problems confronting the city, discuss them in a thorough manner and meet every issue at stake in the campaign. He declared with emphasis that in these discussions every problem would be met in a plain, common sense, broad manner and the fight throughout the campaign was to be made on a broad and frank basis. If the Republicans were successful he wanted the victory to come after a campaign of that sort, he said.

Three house meetings and a ward rally were held in the 24th ward last evening. House meetings were held at the homes of B. F. Truesdale, 983 Maud-av; C. A. Marvin, 728 E. 95th-st; William Hegenbold, 10214 Columbia-av, and the rally at the 24th Ward club rooms, 10320 St. Clair-av. Speakers with Mr. Hogen were Norton Horr, S. E. Kramer, Fred Walther, D. E. Morgan, City Auditor Wright, E. W. Dissette and Councilman C. S. White.

D. E. Morgan spoke in behalf of Mr. Hogen and the whole ticket. He said the duty of the mayor of a great city was to see that the material development of the city was continued along broad lines, that expenses were cared for and the growth and future development of the city considered in plans and great improvements. It was much more in the handling of such problems than in the propogation of certain doctrines and ideas.

City Auditor Wright had with him a quartet of singers. Chester Gallagher made repeated hits with amusing stories.

Expect Big Registration.

Board of elections officials believe that if tomorrow's weather conditions are favorable Cleveland will see another banner registration day. The day is the second of the regular four days set apart by law for the registration of the electorate in anticipation of each annual election. A week ago the registration was in excess of 33,000 and the politicians anticipate as heavy a registry tomorrow.

Election officials do not believe the fact that tomorrow is Columbus day will interfere with the legality of the registration. The question has been submitted to Secretary of State Graves. His answer, it is expected, will be favorable.

THE PLAIN CAMPAIGN

BAKER.

For nine years of the 10-year period from 1900 to 1910, what is known as the Johnson administration was in absolute and undisputed control of the public affairs of the city of Cleveland.

It was what is commonly, but rather loosely, known as a radical administration. That is to say, it stood for those things which would be of greatest benefit to the 95 per cent of the people of the city as against the 5 per cent.

Its attitude toward things generally was typified in its attitude toward the street railway question.

The interest of the car rider WHO PAID THE FARE was considered paramount to the interest of the street railway stockholders, WHO GOT THE DIVIDENDS.

During all those years of agitation, of battles won and lost, and of great accomplishment along almost every line of civic activity, the business interests so-called—the street railway stockholders, the bankers, the big manufacturers, the corporation lawyers—WAILED CONTINUOUSLY ABOUT THE GREAT HARM THAT WAS BEING DONE TO THE CITY.

According to these men the Johnson administration was earning for Cleveland a reputation as a dangerous place, both for labor and capital, a reputation that was retarding its growth in every material and moral way; a city of law defying people where anarchists were being bred by the thousands and where red-handed revolution stalked abroad by day and night.

The very devil was to pay generally and specifically, the head devil being Tom Johnson, all the little devils being disguised as the Bakers, the Cooleys, the Witts, the Springborns, and others too numerous to mention.

The fair Forest city had certainly fallen among evil days, not to say thieves; the present was indeed gloomy and the future was so black that every bank directors' meeting was as sad as a funeral and if the chamber of commerce could have had its way it would have voted by about ten to one to run the Johnson gang out of town and quarantine against them for all time.

And then Uncle Sam's census bureau got busy as it does every ten years. The census bureau doesn't play politics and it has no "financial interest." And the census bureau in cold figures that don't lie PAINTED A PICTURE THAT WAS THE PRIDE AND JOY OF ALL CLEVELANDERS, especially of the bankers and big business men and corporation lawyers and members of the chamber of commerce aforesaid.

This picture showed that Cleveland, instead of being on the broad highway to ruin, because of Johnson radicalism, had made the greatest growth in its history from every material standpoint—population, industrial development, manufactured products, etc.

While the Johnson gang of radicals and anarchists had been reducing street car fares to three cents, building public play grounds, erecting public bath houses, extending the park system, and making the parks recreation grounds for working men and their families, organizing the police department to a point where it is second to none in the country in efficiency, building the Warrensville farm colony, cleaning out the foul mess at the police court, and making innumerable other DANGEROUS EXPERIMENTS in municipal government, Cleveland, instead of going out of business entirely, had actually become THE SIXTH CITY IN THE UNITED STATES IN POINT OF POPULATION.

But what is more, Cleveland had gained the enviable reputation, and honestly gained it, of being the best governed city in America.

Her fame as a city of independent men and women, not afraid to blaze new paths in civic endeavor, had spread to the four corners of the world, giving to her a prestige and influence to which much of her material progress was directly traceable.

Next to Tom L. Johnson himself, whatever of credit is due to the so-called Johnson administration belongs to Newton D. Baker.

For nine years he stood shoulder to shoulder with his chief, fighting the good fight for a square deal for every citizen as against the old idea that a city is merely a place for a FEW to exploit the MANY.

Newton D. Baker has given to the people of this city for the past 11 years the very best that was in him and that BEST has been a very high quality of real public service.

He is the logical man to continue the working out of those policies with which he was so closely identified during the Johnson administration.

Even his bitterest political enemies freely admit that Newton D. Baker is a man of great ability, of the highest ideals and of a personal integrity which is beyond even the shadow of suspicion.

The only criticism that is offered by his opponents against his candidacy is that he is an impractical theorist.

That he is a theorist, that his theories deal with such vital and practical things as 3 cent fare and 3 cent electric light is the strongest argument that can be made for him.

His opponent, Mr. Hogen, is a man of equally spotless personal reputation and character.

So far as anybody in this town knows, Mr. Hogen is entirely lacking in any theories of municipal government, good or bad.

So far as anybody knows, Mr. Hogen is entirely lacking in the imagination necessary to carry into effect any theories which he might have.

He is, so far as we are able to judge as the result of his two years a director of public safety, a small business man of the usual colorless unimaginative sort without many convictions on any subject UNLESS IT B THAT THE OPEN SHOP IS TH SALVATION OF THE INDUSTRIA WORLD.

If the people of this city after tw years of the Baehr brand of busines administration want to continue alon that line, Hogen would probably do th job as well, possibly a little bette than Baehr.

If they want an administration that will tackle the electric lighting problem and other big civic problems in an aggressive spirit in the interest of those who pay the bills; if they want progress along the lines of a square deal for everybody and favors for none; if they want to see some more dreams of civic improvement come true, the candidacy of Newton D. Baker offers the opportunity, and he should be elected by a tremendous plurality.

There is nothing complicated about the mayoralty campaign. The proposition is perfectly simple.

HOGEN.

SAVAGE STILL OUT JOB

Charles Savage, dismissed as patrolman for leading an unauthorized Sunday raid on saloons, with his associates, will not be reinstated until they prove in a hearing on facts, that the charges against them before Safer Hogen and the civil service commission, were not substantiated.

Judge Phillips Wednesday overruled a demurrer to the answer of City Solicitor Baker and held that the action of the commission was conclusive.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT THIS CITY CAMPAIGN

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FINDS WASTE IN RUNNING OF LINES

Baker Tells Audiences That Street Car Company is Run Extravagantly.

Hogen at Ten Meetings Says He Will Appeal to Sober Judgment.

Newton D. Baker, in his campaign meetings last night, charged wasteful extravagance to the Cleveland Railway Co. in its operation of the system under the Tayler franchise. Baker cited one item of expense as showing waste and said it was but one of many similar items he had found in an investigation of the accounts of the company.

Baker, too, went into a detailed statement of why he favors the amendments to the Tayler franchise. He said the people were morally bound to agree to the amendments, but more, it definitely fixed a basis of valuation without resort to the courts when the time comes that the city is ready to purchase the property. He reiterated his declaration that, if elected, J. J. Stanley would either quit politics or retire from the management of the Cleveland traction system.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, in ten house meetings last night, declared that when his active campaign opens Tuesday he proposes to appeal to the sober judgment and common sense of the people of the city. He said that in his twenty months in office he had not striven for political effect, but had worked for the best interests of the people of Cleveland.

"I am perfectly persuaded that there has not been the sympathy between the management of the railroad company and the city that there ought to have been," said Baker, referring to his charge of wasteful expenditure. "Now, I have no desire to make any threats or to invite any war. I am the most peaceable man in the wide world if the other fellow wants peace on just terms.

"After Jan. 1 I expect to make known to the directors of the railway company that the people expect to have them get exact justice, but at the same time that the people expect me to see that the property is operated in the interests of the public; that the directors are the operators in trust and that the service must be adequate and that the economy of its operation must be consistent with the latest advanced and the most approved scientific methods of street railway operation and maintenance.

"I expect to be able to show some figures that will illustrate what I mean by it. Take, for example, the item of superintendence of operation. Everything that goes into this item is perfectly definite. The books are kept exactly alike from year to year. There has been no change in the methods.

"In the old days when the Cleveland Electric operated the property that item never cost more than $35,000 a year. Under the Municipal Traction Co., with all its trouble, the item went to $62,000 and under the receivers it jumped to $76,000. In the last year, when we were supposed to be at peace, instead of cutting down this high expenditure of $76,000 they report for the next year an expenditure of $146,000 in that one item alone.

"There may be some explanation for that. I don't know. I cannot figure it out. It is the same item, but in the last eight or ten years it has run up from $35,000 to $146,000, which is out of proportion to the growth of the system. In the year 1910-11 they ran 7 per cent. more car miles than they did in the year 1909-10. Yet, the difference between $76,000 and $146,000 is more than 70 per cent. instead of 7 per cent.

"It is by careful inspection of items of that kind that I propose in the next two years to see that economical operation of the property which will really make perfectly certain in this community this great achievement of riding on our cars for 3-cent fare.

"At first it was thought impossible, you know. There was only one man who believed that it could be done. Now it is being demonstrated.

"The character of an administration is really to be determined by its attitude toward public service corporations in the main. Everybody knows the ten-year war we had to get 3-cent fare. Through that war we got the Tayler grant, which was approved by a referendum vote of the people. I believe in the initiative and referendum, and I believe that after the people of the community have voted on a public question that question is settled. The people approved the Tayler grant. Under its terms the investors in that enterprise were to have 6 per cent. on their investment and security for their capital and no more. That I believe we pledged to them. I think we are in duty bound to give them this and morality requires it of us, and since that time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the securities of that street railroad on the faith and credit of what we said when we approved that grant.

"I want to take that contract as it is and operate it just as the people approved it, giving them 6 per cent., safety for their capital and to us, full control of the service and all the benefits that come from adequate sevice at the lowest possible cost, economically administered. Now, on that theory I am in favor of the pending street railroad amendments. One of the questions you are going to be asked to vote on in this election is these amendments. What do they do? There is only one amendment that can be said really to benefit the company and that is this: If we want to buy the property and wait to the end of the twenty-five-year grant that at that time, instead of being able to buy on an appraisement of its physical value, we would buy it at its capital value, which is the value Judge Tayler fixed, with such additions as the council may from time to time approve. In other words it is the substitution of capital for physical value for price of purchase at the end of the grant.

"I am afraid of a physical valuation under the terms of the existing ordinance and when the ordinance as it now is was proposed an effort was made to get in it that it should be a physical appraisal without any allowance of going value. That was rejected. So there still is the possibility, under the existing ordinance, of putting in something for going value and bringing it up to capital value. In addition to that if we were to go into a physical appraisal there would be ground for litigation that might take us to the supreme court. The court might add things in an appraisal not included originally. That might mean litigation with the possibility of another ten-year war before we actually got the property. Fixing a capital value may overcome all this.

"For the city the amendments give us the right to control the expenditures of the company for maintenance and repairs for the first ten of any twenty-five year period. I think that ought to have been the first twenty years.

The Chamber of Commerce felt the same way and Democratic members of the council tried to have it inserted. I think more concessions could be secured, but this is important.

"Taking the amendments as they are the only thing that goes to the company is the substitution of capital for physical value at the end of the grant and the other things being to the benefit of the city I believe it is our duty to carry out the bargain we made to make the investment in the property safe and then by the appointment of a street railroad commissioner who would absolutely require that company to live up to the letter of the ordinance in our interests and force economical operation.

Baker then denounced the fixing of the commissioner's salary at $12,000. He said this sum was never contemplated; that it is more than is paid the justices of the federal supreme court, the mayor, the governor, members of the state supreme court. He said it was absolutely improper and open to criticism for Mayor Baehr and the present council to fix this sum. He said this maximum was fixed because it was believed a period might come when it would be necessary to bring an expert here and for that time he might have to be paid at that rate.

"I say to you it is absolutely wrong to burden that experiment and to waste public money by imposing on the operating expense of the company a salary so entirely out of proportion to the task that was imposed on the street railroad commissioner," said Baker. "Now, although I have said I approved the amendments it does not mean I approve the management. John Stanley does not believe in low fare. He fought for ten years to prove it was absolutely impossible, and that it was doomed and destined to failure and then by the irony of the fate the man who said the puzzle couldn't possibly be worked out was set down to solve it. He was obliged to prove one or the other of two things—that after a life long career as a street railway operator he did not know his business or else 3-cent fare was a failure."

At ten house meetings in the southwestern section of the city, last night, F. G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, re-emphasized the statement that he did not intend to conduct an offensive campaign for the mayoralty. He promised the voters of the city a clean contest, free from personal bickerings and dispute.

"Beginning next Tuesday night, when my active campaign opens," said Hogen, "I shall appeal to the sober judgment and common sense of the citizens of Cleveland. If I cannot be elected on those grounds, then I assure you, gentlemen, that I don't want to be mayor of Cleveland.

"I have not striven for political effect during my term of office as safety director. I have simply worked for the best interests of the people of Cleveland. Upon that platform I hope to be Cleveland's next mayor."

Candidate Hogen again alluded to the public improvements now under way in the city, stating that he intended to carry them to completion if elected to the mayor's chair.

All the meetings were largely attended.

Approve the Amendents.

The Chamber of Commerce directors yesterday indorsed the pending amendments to the Tayler traction ordinance. Newton D. Baker, Democratic candidate for mayor, put himself on record at the opening meeting of his campaign as favorable to the amendments. Candidate Hogen of the Republican ticket has made no public declaration, but is expected to take the same position as his opponent upon this issue. There should be no question of the popular approval of the amendments.

As was made plain during the pendency in council of the Tayler grant amendments, they neither give the Cleveland Railway Co. all it desired nor to the advocates of a change all they wished. The amendments are, of necessity, a compromise. Under the circumstances they could be nothing else.

But the truth remains that under the proposed changes in the ordinance the interests of the car riders are protected; that no privilege is granted the company in contravention of the public rights; that no friend of good street car service at minimum cost need hesitate a moment to vote affirmation for the amendments. In no sense is the question political. It is pure business.

The Chamber of Commerce was responsible in the first place for having these amendments suggested. Through the agency of a special committee of directors it instituted a searching inquiry into the status of the Tayler ordinance, endeavoring to locate any weaknesses and to suggest a plan for their elimination. Extensive hearings were held and the task soon resolved itself into one of getting from the railway company as many concessions as possible in return for the privileges the city might be willing to grant the company itself.

This committee report represented the mature judgment of men upon whose judgment in other matters the community has for long been accustomed to rely. The chamber directors could scarcely have done otherwise than approve the pending amendments and pledge the organization's help to secure their approval at the polls.

The amendments should receive an overwhelming indorsement by the voters of Cleveland. Their success means community progress; their defeat would spell retrogression.

"I WILL BE TRACTIONER AFTER JAN. 1," DECLARES BAKER, WHILE HOGEN DODGES PUBLIC ISSUES

While candidate Hogen appealed to voters to elect him mayor because he is on the ticket of what he termed Lincoln's party, again postponing his promised discussion of real issues until next week, Newton D. Baker Wednesday night was wading into the Concon, demanding municipal ownership of public service corporations, and going to the very heart of Cleveland's municipal problems.

A drenching rain, accompanied by a cannonade of thunder and heavily overcast skies, did not keep the old Johnson tent, pitched at Superior-av and E. 86th-st, from being crowded just as it has been at every Baker meeting.

Baker charged that John Stanley is doing his utmost to make a football of the agreement between the city and the Concon, kicking it toward his own goal for his own advantage. He assailed the Baehr administration for taking advantage of the ordinance in paying Tractioner Dahl the maximum salary of $12,000 a year, when such an addition to the operation cost was never contemplated. He cited that it was a greater salary than received by United States supreme court judges, the governor of Ohio or the mayor of Cleveland.

Baker Favors Amendments.

"It is absolutely wrong to burden that experiment and to waste public money by imposing on the operating expense of the company a salary so entirely out of proportion to the task that is imposed on the street railway commissioner," he charged. "That figure was fixed to meet the anticipated exigency of being compelled to bring an expert here who would have to be paid at that rate."

Baker again declared he favored the amendments to the Tayler ordinance and told why. But he attacked alleged studious efforts of John Stanley to defeat the ends of the agreement by wanton extravagance in operation.

"After Jan. 1 I am going to be tractioner," he said, "and John Stanley will have to get out of politics or out of the Concon. I will get adequate service for the people at economical cost of operation. In the old days of the Cleveland Electric the superintendence of operation never cost more than $35,000 a year. Under the Municipal Traction Co. that item jumped to $62,000 and under its receivership to $76,000.

Expenditures Increase.

"In the last year, when we were supposed to be at peace and the business of the company was supposed to be carried on at the lowest possible cost consistent with adequate service, instead of cutting down this high expenditure of $76,000, they report an expenditure of $146,000 for that item alone.

"Now everything that goes into that item is perfectly definite. The books are kept exactly alike from year to year. Thus I shall be able to show how and why this vast sum was squandered. In the last 10 years it has run up from $35,000 to $146,000, which is out of all proportion to the growth of the system. In the year 1910-11 the company operated 7 per cent more car miles than in 1909-10, yet the difference between $76,000 and $146,000 is more than 70 per cent instead of 7 per cent.

"I want to take the Tayler contract and fulfill our moral obligations to carry it out as the people voted it should be. For that reason I am in favor of the amendments.

Physical Valuation Feared.

"I am afraid of a physical valuation under the terms of the existing ordinance. When the ordinance was first proposed an effort to get into it that the appraisal should be physical alone was defeated. So there is still the possibility of putting in something for going value and bringing it up to its capital value, or higher. Furthermore, if we were to go into a physical appraisal it would entail certain litigation that might take us to the supreme court and involve another 10-year war. The courts might add other values. Fixing a capital value may overcome all this.

"The amendments give us the right to control the expenditures of the company for maintenance and repairs for the first 10 of any 25-year period. I think that should have been the first 20 years. The chamber of commerce and the democratic councilmen tried to have that inserted."

HOGEN REFUSES TO DEFINE LIGHT STAND

Safer Hogen, republican candidate for mayor, denied responsibility Thursday for the removal of J. E. McGilvrey as superintendent of the Hudson boys' home. Hogen was asked to answer the charge made by Harris R. Cooley, that he dismissed McGilvrey on taking office without seeing the officer or first visiting the boys' home.

"I can only refer you to the municipal code, which provides that the mayor appoints and removes heads of departments," said Hogen.

"Baker advocates 3-cent light," Hogen was told. "How do you stand?"

"I will answer that in the campaign," replied Hogen.

SOCIALIST RAPS BAKER.

Candidate for Mayor on Radical Ticket Says Tayler Amendment Most Infamous in History.

"The amendment to the Tayler franchise, which changed the meaning from physical value to capital value," said C. E. Ruthenburg, Socialist candidate for mayor, in an address delivered before the Socialist mass meeting, Gruber hall, W. 25th-st and Clark-av, last evening, "is the most infamous steal in the history of Cleveland. Judging from appearances, it would seem the Republican and Democratic parties have been in conspiracy to hoodwink the people on that matter.

"Mr. Baker claims to be in favor of rule by the people, but when asked to sign a petition for the initiative, referendum and recall, declined, saying that, though personally he would like to, he feared his signature might seem to indicate the indosement of the Democratic party."

Candidate Ruthenburg and J. Schwartz, who preceded Ruthenburg, express themselves as certain Hogen would give the city a business administration, which would be a "capitalistic administration."

GOES EAST FOR GAS DATA.

City Solicitor Baker Consults Expert in New York.

City Solicitor Baker is now in New York conferring with W. D. Marks, who was the city's gas expert during the gas franchise negotiations.

The city solicitor is preparing for the gas injunction hearing. Some days ago he suggested to the mayor that certain data be obtained from Marks and the mayor favored the plan of having the meeting take place in New York.

CLEANS OWN STREET, TO SWITCH TO BAKER

Candidate Hogen and the republican party have until Monday to clean up the street in front of Ed Deuble's blacksmith shop at 3420 W. 25th-st. If they don't they'll lose Ed's vote and the votes of others in the neighborhood.

Saturday Deuble, tired of the city's delay, did his own cleaning. On the Alpine mound of dirt in front of his shop someone put a sign reading, "This man turned for Baker."

"No, I haven't switched yet," Deuble said; "I'll give them until Monday. Then I'll take neighbors with me. I'm getting tired of going to the city hall. I saw Lea, and he didn't do anything. Then I went to Hogen. That didn't do any good. So I did it myself.

"I've been a republican all my life, but if they're not going to be neat I won't stay with them."

3 TO 1 IS BET ON BAKER

Democrats point to the registration of 60,013 voters in two days, with an excellent prospect of a total registration exceeding 90,000, as showing popular interest equal to that in the Johnson-Burton race four years ago.

Democrats say there is every indication that the people are as determined that Hogen shall not be mayor as they were that Burton should not be.

Betting odds on Baker's winning are 3 to 1. No Hogen money is offered.

There are 2399 women registered, too few to please the suffragists.

URGES 3-CENT FARE IN OLD COLLINWOOD

Baker Asserts Former Suburb Deserves Low Rate if City Doesn't Suffer.

Hogen Visits House Meetings and Ruthenberg Assails Democrats.

Newton D. Baker is for 3-cent street railway fare for the people of Collinwood. Speaking in a tent meeting at E. 152d-st and School-rd last night, Baker devoted considerable attention to the traction situation as it affects that section of the city. It was anticipated that Baker would be asked many questions at the meeting. But one appeared and it was inconsequential. Before speaking in the tent Baker spoke at Rezac's hall, Douse-av S. E., in the thirteenth ward, where he urged the election of D. J. Zinner, Democratic candidate to the council. At the tent meeting he spoke in behalf of William Rolf, council candidate in the twenty-sixth ward.

While Baker was addressing the two meetings Frank G. Hogen, his opponent, was talking at ten meetings, seven of them house meetings in the fourth ward. He spoke at the Welsh-American club, where A. R. Corlett, independent candidate for the board of education, denounced in no uncertain terms the Haserot faction in the board of education. Corlett is a Republican employed in the office of City Auditor Wright.

After stating the situation in which old Collinwood stood at the time the Tayler franchise was passed, Baker told his position with reference to low fare for that section of the city.

"The great struggle that we are going to have on the street railway question," said Baker, "is to keep the rate of fare down. John Stanley and the managers of the railway company do not believe in low fare. Yet by the irony of fate which the experiment under this ordinance inaugurated Mr. Stanley is the man that has been set down to work it out. The result of that is the city must safeguard this great experiment and not allow things to be done that will hurt 3-cent fare.

"When the Chamber of Commerce committee was discussing amendments to the Tayler franchise one of the suggestions made was, that at any time territory was annexed to the city it should immediately become 3-cent fare territory. To that I objected and I still object to it. I believe that the city of Cleveland in your lifetime, and in mine, will extend ten miles east and ten miles west of the Cuyahoga river, and I doubt whether 3-cent fare will pay to carry a man twenty miles. I am perfectly certain that 3-cent fare would not pay between Cleveland and Willoughby.

"My suggestion to the Chamber of Commerce was that we should not endanger 3-cent fare until the experiment had been thoroughly tried out, at least, until we had conclusively shown that 3-cent fare was practicable. They asked me whether I was in favor of 3-cent fare for old Collinwood. I said I could not answer the question. I said I am in favor of 3-cent fare in old Collinwood if it can be given without defeating 3-cent fare for the entire city, but that if the experiment is so close that adding on Collinwood as additional low fare territory would raise the fare to 5-cents all over the city, then I did not think Collinwood would benefit.

"At a council committee-of-the-whole meeting later the same question, to all intents and purposes, was asked me. Street Railroad Commissioner Dahl was present and I asked him if he'd answer me the question of how much the cost in revenue would be to extend 3-cent fare to Collinwood. He said $20,000. I happened to know that the railroad company was making very much more than $20,000 net profit. I then turned to the members of the council committee and said that on that showing I was perfectly satisfied and from that day to this I have advocated the extension of 3-cent fare to Collinwood.

"Stanley would be very glad to see this Tayler ordinance fail and I am going to be just as alert and zealous to keep it from failing as he and all his associates are to make it fail. Just as soon as I discovered 3-cent fare could be extended to Collinwood without imperilling this experiment I was in favor of it. Surely there will be no question if the property is managed economically.

"My belief is that in the last year at least $300,000 was wasted by the Cleveland Railway Co. because the city did not have power to control the maintenance and the operation funds. Under the amendments to be voted on next month we get that power and, therefore, I favor those amendments because they give us that power. After those amendments are passed the street railway company will have no excuse for not giving us good service at the lowest rate of fare, and after they are passed and I am mayor of Cleveland I expect to force them to give us every dollar's worth of service and every dollar's worth of saving that can possibly be said to accrue to the people under the strict terms of that contract.

"My position in this campaign on the street railroad question is that I want to be just to the stockholders of that property—I want to be just to the people who have invested $500,000 in stock since the last referendum election on the faith and credit guaranteed by the people when they approved the settlement."

The tent meetings scheduled for last evening kept the Republican candidates on the jump from early until late, and even then none of the candidates was able to cover all of the meetings. Seven house meetings were held in the fourth ward on the West Side, while the League of Republican Clubs held a meeting at the Tippecanoe club and the Welsh-American club held a meeting at Memorial hall.

At the Welsh-American club a speech was made by A. R. Corlett, independent candidate for board of education, in which he went after the Haserot faction of the board hammer and tongs.

He said the management of school affairs by that faction had been bad and the schools had suffered and would continue to suffer so long as any vestige of the Haserot faction or its policies was left in evidence at the school headquarters.

Candidate Hogen was kept on the run all evening. He started at the house meeting on W. 20th-st near Lorain-av and covered the section out Lorain-av as far as W. 73d-st and then got back to the Welsh-American club, but failed to reach the meeting of the league at Tippecanoe club.

Attendance at the meetings was nearly as large as in some of the other wards, as the West Side people do much of their marketing Saturday evenings. Most of the meetings were on the lawns which were lighted and decorated in an attractive manner. The voters present seemed interested and candidates were given a cordial reception. Peter Bachstadt, Republican candidate for council from the fourth ward, made the tour of the ward with the candidates.

Hogen asked the voters to send Bachstadt to the council and said some good words for John Braschwitz, whose ward lay near. D. E. Morgan spoke of Braschwitz as one of the hardest working councilmen he had ever seen and said it was for the good of the ward and the city that he be returned to the council. At all the meetings Hogen made it a point to meet each man personally before making a speech. He said it was the best opportunity he would have of meeting them and he wanted to get acquainted.

With Hogen in the tour of the ward were: D. E. Morgan, Norton Horr, Hiland Wright, W. H. Beebe, Fred Walther and Peter Bachstadt. Auditor Wright had his assistants along with him and Chester Gallagher's stories made a lot of fun for the people, particularly at the Welsh-American club. S. E. Kramer and John H. Cox delivered addresses at the meeting of the League of Republican Clubs.

Monday evening Hogen will speak in the twenty-sixth ward.

"The reason the Democratic party is supporting the amendments to the Tayler franchise is not hard to find," said Candidate C. E. Ruthenberg of the Socialist party, in his address to the mass meeting, 8346 Broadway S. E., last evening. "It means dollars and cents to the Democratic politicians."

After charging Mr. Baker with bad faith in his declaration for municipal control, and the Democratic and Republican parties, and the newspapers, with conspiracy to hoodwink the public Mr. Ruthenberg declared that if "the Republican party is ashamed to stand for the best good of the city, if the Democratic party is ashamed to stand for the welfare of the people, the Socialist party is not ashamed."

J. Schwartz who followed Candidate Ruthenburg, characterized Mr. Hogen's administration as "an administration of the police club."

Both Ruthenberg and Schwartz delivered verbatim the addresses given Friday night before the mass meeting te Gruber's hall.

PRESS. OCT. 16, 1911.

BUSTARD ASKS HOGEN OF STAND ON CITY'S VICE

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.
Democratic: Franklin-av NW and W. 58th-st, speakers, Baker, Witt, Cooley; James T. Miskell, chairman. Fritz Reich's residence, 3312 Marvin-av SW. F. Schumacher's residence, 3456 W. 41st-st.
Republican: House meetings.

Speaking on the assigned subject, "What Can Be Done to Improve the City?" Frank G. Hogen repeated his stereotyped house-meeting talk to the men's union meeting at the Euclid-av Baptist church Sunday noon. He talked of the workings of the several city departments and of the prospective building of bridges and viaducts.

"But what about improvement of the morals of the city?" queried Rev. W. W. Bustard as Hogen concluded.

Rev. Bustard announced that he would present the report of the vice committee of Baptist ministers at a meeting of the brotherhood of Baptist churches Oct. 30. He declared the report showed the social evil is not confined to Chief Kohler's segregated district but that vice flourishes in the immediate vicinity of the Euclid-av church.

Hogen announced again Saturday that this week he would tell some real reason why he should be elected mayor. He will talk at a tent meeting at Cedar-av and E. 55th-st, Tuesday evening. It is understood he will advance that $2,000,000 is too small a sum for a municipal lighting plant with which to fight a $13,000,000 corporation.

Newton D. Baker told Collinwood voters Saturday night that he was with them in their fight for 3-cent fare. He said he had favored it ever since being assured that the burden of carrying passengers the greater distance would not endanger the success of 3-cent fare for the whole of Cleveland.

WAGNER IN STONE HONORED BY CITY

First Statue of Composer in America Unveiled at Edgewater Park.

Gift of German-Americans Occasions Impressive Ceremony.

The first statue of the great composer, Richard Wagner, to be erected in the United States and the third in the world was unveiled in Edgewater park yesterday afternoon while a chorus of 600 voices, accompanied by an orchestra of 100 pieces under the leadership of Adolph Liesegang, sang selections of the great master's compositions and speakers lauded his work.

The monument, which was presented to the city of Cleveland by the Goethe-Schiller society, is a full length statue of the little great man, who has been described as "the greatest of modern meister singers." The monument is twenty-two feet high, the statue of Wagner being eight feet tall. The design and model were made by Herman N. Matzen, the Cleveland sculptor, whose work in art has already attracted international attention. The work of cutting the statue from the stone was done by P. M. Gandola, who copied closely the model of Matzen.

The oratory and music accompanying the act of exposing to view one of the finest works of art ever given to the city made the event a memorable one not only for Cleveland citizens, but for the whole world, as moving picture machines exposed hundreds of feet of films to be sent to Germany and other European countries for exhibition, and writers for many other cities of the country were present to report the speeches and tell the story of the unveiling of the first statue of Wagner.

As president of the Goethe-Schiller society of Cleveland, Health Officer Dr. Martin Friedrich acted as master of ceremonies and presented the monument to Cleveland. He spoke briefly of the desire of the society to inspire in Clevelanders more love for art and music. His speech was in German

While he was speaking Miss Dollie Friedrich, his daughter, pulled the cords that released the canvas cover of the monument, exposing to view the statue decorated simply with a large wreath of oak leaves, the old German decoration of honor. Dr. Friedrich then turned to Mayor Baehr, who was named on the program as "burgermeister," and formally presented the work of art to the city.

"In this hour of consecration," said Mayor Baehr in accepting the monument for the city, "we are standing here before a statue erected in honor of one of the greatest master minds that the world ever knew. As mayor of the great city of Cleveland it is a pleasure to me to accept this fine work of art in her name.

"It is a personal satisfaction to me to know that this statue is the gift of our German-American citizens, because I am one of them. It was a happy thought to grace the West Side with a statue of Richard Wagner. Let Wade park, where this society has erected a monument to Goethe and Schiller, be dedicated to poetry and Edgewater park to music."

Herr Emil Karpowsky, of the Waechter und Anzieger, then delivered an address on Richard Wagner dwelling particularly on the work of the composer in reviving the German "old tales." Karpowsky's address was a scholarly one. It was delivered in German and greatly pleased the thousands of German-Americans who heard him.

Judge W. A. Babcock delivered the English address on the life and work of Richard Wagner. He spoke of the statue as an offering to the spirit of culture and complimented the citizens of Cleveland on their good fortune in having a society like the Goethe-Schiller verein which was doing so much to promote culture. Then he reviewed the character of Wagner and the events of his life He told of the great composer's struggle against poverty and his wanderings from country to country, and his final success in the music world.

"Before Wagner's day," Judge Babcock said, "Bach had carried organ music, the prelude, cantata, mass, etc., so near to perfection that no one has approached it. Mozart had carried operatic music to a perfection which suggests to us the music which is heard in dreams. Beethoven had carried the sonata and symphony to heights hitherto undreamed of. When Beethoven was retiring Weber and Schubert were developing the romantic opera and the German folk song. Wagner followed and joining the two, created the music drama, a form of music so revolutionary and vast as to be difficult to group. Half in scorn Bischoff of Cologne called it the "music of the future." The name has since become historic.

"As I listened to the great Wagner music I thought of the boast of England's power, how her military posts whose morning drum beats, keeping time to the hours, had encircled the earth with one continuous strain of the martial airs of England. And I thought of the strains of German music which have encircled the earth with the golden cestus of peace, and I dreamed of the day when the morning drum beat would be hushed and humanity redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, would listen with entranced ear to the song which the shepherds heard on the Bethlehem hills, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

The musical program, an important part of the exercises, was impressive and grand. At the beginning the orchestra played the overture of the opera of "Rienzi." Mayor Baehr's speech was followed by the march from the opera of "Tannhauser." A selection from the opera of the "Meistersinger" was then sung by the chorus, with James A. McMahon singing the baritone solo part. The ceremonies closed with a hymn to Wagner, in German, sung to the tune of "America," the words of which were written by Carl Lorenz of the Waechter und Anzeiger.

It was almost impossible for the railway company to run enough cars on Detroit-av to accommodate the crowds that thronged to Edgewater park to attend the dedication ceremonies. Fifteen hundred reserved seats had been prepared in front of the monument and these were all filled. In addition fully 10,000 people pressed about the great open lawn at the entrance to Edgewater park in their desire to hear and see what was going on.

On the platform were the speakers, the officials of the Goethe-Schiller society, newspaper men from other cities and officials of Cleveland. Besides Mayor Baehr there were from the city hall Newton D. Baker, Director Hogen and Director Lea.

CALLS FOR LID AS HOGEN ENDS TALK

Rev. W. W. Bustard Demands That Mayoralty Candidates Tell Stand on Vice.

Minister Prepares Way for Committee's Report on City's Mayoralty.

GET TIPS FROM POLICE

Members of Baptist Committee Learn of Conditions From Patrolmen on Beats in Bad Sections—Pastor Denounces Conditions That Exist Near His Church—Denunciation of Spread of Vice Comes at Close of Candidate Hogen's Address at Church Meeting.

When Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, had finished a talk he made yesterday noon at the Men's Union meeting in the Euclid-av Baptist church, Rev. W. W. Bustard arose and said:

"I think you have all noticed that since this city campaign began not one of the candidates for mayor has had a word to say on any moral issue. If they have not, I have. At a meeting here two weeks from Monday night I will bring these issues before the public, speaking frankly and without thought for any feeling of friendship I may have for any or all candidates for mayor.

"Conditions exist in Cleveland, as the revelations of a four months' investigation will show, which demand the attention of all good citizens. I do not know why moral issues have not been discussed by any candidate for mayor in this campaign."

"They are afraid to speak," came a voice from the audience.

"However that may be," resumed Rev W. W. Bustard, "these moral issues are greater than any others. I do not care how many bridges and viaducts are built if we must drink rotten water and breathe smoke. We cannot enjoy bridges or other improvements if we have not physical health. No more can a city be happy if it is not healthy morally. The conditions of the city's moral ill health which will be brought to your attention are conditions which cannot be ignored.

Has Interviewed Police.

"For years Chief Kohler has enforced a policy of segregating vice in one small section of the city. But I tell you that within a block of this church conditions exist which are as bad as in that segregated district. One source of my information is the policeman on this beat. I spent an hour talking to him last week in my study here. You do not have to take my word for what I shall make public. You have the word for it of the police themselves."

Safety Director F. G. Hogen had left the room when Rev. W. W. Bustard began speaking. The advertised subject of his talk was, "What Can be Done to Improve the City." In this talk he had described the operation of the several city departments and told of bridges which the administration has planned.

Rev. W. W. Bustard's statement two weeks from tonight is to be at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Baptist churches in Cleveland, which organization includes all Baptist organizations of the city. At that meeting the report of a vice committee of Baptist ministers which has lately completed a four months' investigation, is to be made public.

Sensational revelations are promised and the declarations by Rev. W. W. Bustard are largely to be based on them. He said last night that the report of the committee would show that "the forces of vice in Cleveland have thrown down a challenge to the forces of righteousness." The subject of Mr. Bustard's talk at that time will be "The Challenge of the City to the Churches of Cleveland."

Coming at the height of the campaign the report of the vice committee Oct. 30, is expected to be a political development which none of the candidates for mayor may ignore. It is expected by its authors to bring unavoidably to every voter issues which both sides in this campaign have avoided since Chief Kohler went to Europe and which both sides have hoped his absence would permit them to avoid all through the campaign.

Before the departure of Chief Kohler for Europe the present administration was able to avoid responsibility for conditions which had to do with saloons, and so-called tenderloins. Responsibility was put up to Kohler, a Democratic appointee who had continued in the Baehr administration police policies which had originated in the Johnson administration.

The investigations now completed show that conditions and policies have continued since Chief Kohler went to Europe, and since Director Hogen's own appointee, Inspector Rowe, has been in charge of the department. The political effect of the promised revelations will be to put both Republicans and Democrats on the defensive and to put it up to either or both to declare for a cleaning up.

The report of the vice committee will show, preachers say, that saloons are permitted to run all night and on Sundays. But less emphasis will be put on this fact than on certain conditions with which certain all-night saloons are identified. It happens that the Euclid Avenue Baptist church stands almost in the center of a neighborhood which is characterized by conditions which the report will condemn with great emphasis.

A great increase in saloons known as "saloons for girls" will be described in the investigators' vice report. The investigators have found that a great number of these, masquerading under the name of "grills," have opened in a neighborhood of

next page

boarding and rooming houses on Prospect-av, Euclid-av, and cross streets within a block or two of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church.

This is a neighborhood where low rates attract girls who are alone in the city and have found employment in offices, factories and retail stores. The "saloons for girls" in this neighborhood, are described in the committee's report as run for their patronage, and for the men who drink with them in the back rooms of these places. The report charges that unless these places were permitted by police policies to operate after midnight in violation of the liquor laws they would be compelled to go out of business.

Investigators for the vice committee sat in these "grills" or "saloons for girls" while girls, many of whom looked no older than 18 or 20 were served with drinks until they were ready to slip under the tables to the floor and were finally half carried out by their escorts or men who met them at the tables.

As described by the investigators, music is one of the features of the "saloons for girls" which attract them into these places. In many of these resorts the songs sung by piano players are of a sort which would bar them from respectable restaurants.

The increase in drinking places for women in other parts of the city will be pointed out in the report. The report characterizes them as gateways to moral degradation. In connection with the "saloons for girls" in the more immediate neighborhood of the church, the vice report declares that rooming houses run in the same neighborhood are of a sort which should be closed by the police. The report asserts that women of a profession which the police segregate in another part of the city are permitted to inhabit them, at the elbows of girls who still seek to earn their living.

It is on these loosely-run rooming houses that a large part of the report will center. The investigators will say that such places in otherwise respectable neighborhoods are jointly responsible with the all night "saloons for girls" for an alarming spread of vice. The report will say that the exact character of these rooming houses is known to the police and is known, or should be known, to those who formulate police policies. Much of the information on which the report is based is claimed to have been obtained from police on the beats or is verified and substantiated by them.

One incident was mentioned by Rev. W. W. Bustard in his announcement yesterday at the meeting of the Men's union. He said, for the purpose of characterizing the rooming houses which the investigators condemn, that a girl who had been married a week called on the police to have her husband taken from one of these houses. He was taken out by the police. Rev. W. W. Bustard said at the meeting that this incident was narrated to him by the policeman on the beat in their talk last week.

MEETINGS TONIGHT.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Franklin-av N. W. and W. 58th-st. Speakers: Cooley, Witt, Baker; James T. Miskell, chairman.

Fritz Reich's residence, 3312 Marvin-av S. W.

F. Schumacher's residence, 3456 W. 41st-st.

REPUBLICAN

House meetings.

CLINE TO HELP HOGEN

Prosecutor to Stump With Mayoralty Candidate at Tent Meetings.

F. G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, is expected to take up the question of municipal ownership of a lighting plant as a campaign issue this week, and to declare his position on the proposal to issue $2,000,000 worth of bonds to start the plant. To date he has refrained from announcing his position, and has explained that he will take up the proposal in public speeches with the formal opening of his campaign.

The campaign opens with a tent meeting tomorrow night on E. 55th-st. Beside Candidate Hogen, County Prosecutor John Cline is to be principal speaker. Cline was one of Hogen's strongest opponents for the nomination. The indictments of his grand jury furnished basis for a considerable part of the criticism of the present administration, and Cline's appearance for Hogen at the opening is counted upon to add much to the strength of Mr. Hogen's campaign.

Other speakers at the opening will be City Treasurer Harry L. Davis, Councilman D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, and Hiland Wright.

Newton D. Baker, Democratic candidate for mayor, had his formal opening Monday night last week. He continues his tent meetings this week. Tonight the tent will be at Franklin-av N. W., and W. 58th-st, where Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt will be the speakers beside Baker. J. F. Miskell, independent candidate for council from the third ward, will be the chairman of the meeting.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
OCTOBER 17, 1911.

PUTS LIGHT RATES UP TO COMMISSION

Council Orders Investigation of Illuminating Company's Prices.

Park Police Are Handed Ten Per Cent. Raise in Pay.

Following a heated debate, city council last night adopted a resolution by Councilman Gahn calling for the appointment of a special committee of three to report on the question of regulating the rates of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. and other private lighting companies. The committee, which will consist of Gahn, Alburn and Hanratty, was instructed to take up the general question with the state public utilities commission.

The move was attacked by Councilman Haserodt, who declared that coming as it does on the eve of an election, the proposition savored of politics.

Haserodt then asked why a resolution which he had offered some weeks before, calling for the regulation of the rates of the illuminating company, had not been acted upon. In reply, Gahn, whose resolution declares against the single maximum scheme, pointed out that Haserodt's resolution called for a maximum rate of 8 cents and a minimum of 4 cents, and added that this was merely a guess proposition.

Councilman Menning declared he was opposed to the regulation of rates and stated that competition was the plan he favored. After a viva voce vote the chair declared the resolution adopted.

A vigorous protest against the lighting bill sent to him by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. was made by H. W. Pratt. Pratt declared that although the company had advertised a cheaper rate for an initial use of electricity, his bill under the new plan showed a higher rate than under the old scheme.

The salaries of members of the park police were raised last night. The patrolmen were advanced from $900 to $1,000 and the pay of the lieutenants and the chief was increased 10 per cent. The advances become effective Dec. 1. Councilman Haserodt opposed suspension of the rules. He declared that the raise would not be in effect longer than a month, as the department is to be abolished.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the street railroad commissioner to report on the feasibility of rerouting the W. 14th-st and Denison-av lines in the downtown section so that they will go as far east as E. 9th-st instead of looping in the Public square. The Townes resolution calling upon the Cuyahoga delegates to the coming constitutional convention to work for an amendment to the constitution which would permit municipal ownership of telephone systems was adopted by unanimous vote. A resolution by Councilman Woods calling for an estimate of the cost of connecting Hough-av with E. 105th-st by a roadway was adopted. Councilman Braschwitz offered a resolution calling for the appropriation of street rights across the right of way of the Big Four at W. 65th-st. This is the first step in the direction of carrying out the long discussed W. 65th-st extension improvement.

Councilman Arnold's resolution calling for the appointment by the mayor of a commission of seven citizens to make arrangements for the celebration of the Perry centennial in Cleveland was adopted. The Jackman resolution authorizing the issue of $40,000 bonds for the erection of a bathhouse on the workhouse property was adopted as an emergency measure. Councilman Haserodt asked why it was passed in this manner but raised no objection to its passage.

City Solicitor Baker explained to the council last evening what legal steps were necessary in order to compel the Nickel Plate railroad to abolish the Kinsman-av grade crossing.

Erred in Pay Raises.

Members of the city council found yesterday that instead of bringing about a general 10 per cent. raise in pay in the fire department the new ordinace recently passed will raise the pay of linemen, pilots and operators by considerably more than that amount. There was some talk of a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance was passed during the day, but no action was taken last evening.

REPUBLICANS FIRE BIG GUNS TONIGHT

Open Tent Campaign After Long Series of House Gatherings.

Baker in Hostile Territory Assails Two Chosen in Primary.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Kinkel-av S. W. and W. 25th-st—Speakers: Newton D. Baker, Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley. David Moylan, chairman.

Wachalec's hall, 7701 Central-av S. E.—Speakers: Democratic.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Cedar-av S. E. and E. 55th-st—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and John A. Cline. Fred L. Taft, chairman.

Memories of important political battles fought in previous campaigns cling around the spot at E. 55th-st and Cedar-av, where the Republicans will formally open their municipal campaign this evening. Men of national prominence have made addresses on that spot. McKinley spoke there, so did Senator Hanna, Senator Foraker, Senator Burton and scores of lesser lights in politics. Near it for many years stood the old Third district wigwam, one of the historic gathering places of Republicans for half a dozen campaigns. It has long been a favorite spot in the city for opening and closing meetings in the hard fought campaigns.

Hon. Fred L. Taft has been chosen to preside as chairman at the formal opening and is expected to sound the keynote to the city campaign in his opening address. Frank G. Hogen, candidate for mayor; D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, and County Prosecutor John A. Cline will do the talking. Some of the other candidates will attend and may be called on for short talks.

Hogen promised at the house meetings, that closed last evening, that at the opening meeting he would take up in detail every one of the large problems that are subject to comment in the campaign, would take a positive stand in his discussion of them and would let the people know exactly where he stood on each. The other speakers are expected to take a position equally pronounced and positive. Republican leaders feel certain there will be a large crowd present to see the start in the municipal race.

Carrying his fight to the stronghold of the opposition, Newton D. Baker, in the tent meeting at W. 58th-st and Franklin-av N. W., last night, not only urged the defeat of James Fitzmartin, Democratic nominee in Ward 3, and the election of James T. Miskell as an independent, but he publicly repudiated the candidacy of J. H. Saltsman, Democratic nominee for municipal judge, two-year term. Fitzmartin himself and half a dozen of his friends and Frederick C. Hunt, friend of Saltsman, challenged Baker's position with reference to both candidates and for several minutes the meeting was enlivened by a dialog between Baker and the various partisans of Fitzmartin and Saltsman.

Baker reached the tent meeting late. He had spent the early part of

the evening as the guest of Rev. Francis T. Moran, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church at Bridge-av N. W., near Fulton-rd, and later delivered a lecture on "Political Progress" to the Catholic club of that parish in St. Patrick's hall.

The tent was pitched in territory immediately adjacent to that in which Precinct K is located. Large banners hung in the tent urged the people to vote for Miskell. In the rear Fitzmartin's friends had a banner hoisted on a stick urging Fitzmartin's claims.

"Before I begin to discuss the general issues of this campaign," said Baker, "I have two or three things that must needs be referred to. In the first place, I want to say that in this meeting, as in all meetings held under the auspices of the Democratic committee, the audience is invited to ask questions. The great object of political discussion is an interchange of opinions and views. We want to arrive at the wisest judgment upon the questions that we have to consider and every question that is asked in a fair spirit will be answered in a fair, frank and candid way. So I trust you will all feel free, in an orderly way, to ask questions at any time during the speech that I am making to you.

"Let me turn to a matter that is local to this ward and in which the Democractic committee has taken what is, perhaps, an unusual action. We may brag about democratic institutions; we may talk about being a free, self-governing people until we are black in the face, but if somebody else has the power to count the ballots that we cast otherwise than we cast them we are in truth bound and delivered over to that unseen power, whose will we cannot estimate nor whose action can be forecasted. There is but one safety for us, and that is the untrammeled voter and the fair count.

"Now, in this ward in the last primary there were several candidates for the council. One of them was my friend, James T. Miskell, who is on this platform and who is running as an independent candidate in this ward. Another was James Fitzmartin, a gentleman whom I have the pleasure of knowing and against whom I have not one word to say of criticism or of blame. Another was Mr. Longabaugh and there was Mr. Donnelly, a fourth candidate.

"When the result was announced the result in Precinct K was Fitzmartin 75, Miskell 2, Longabaugh none and Donnelly none.

"Immediately thereafter it was discovered the vote in this precinct differed from that in any other in the city. It differed not only on the councilmanic but on the mayoralty, too. It was not in sympathy with the vote in any other precinct or ward. It bore what we lawyers called the earmarks of fraud on its very face. Instantly the question was raised as to whether there had been a fair count. Letters were written me telling me that persons had cast their vote differently from the manner in which they had been tabulated."

"Name one," shouted a voice.

"Anthony Menth," responded Baker.

"Did Menth say he voted for Miskell?" the voice demanded.

"My present recollection is he did," answered the speaker.

"Menth signed my petition and sent for me the Friday night before the primary and said he was going to vote for me," spoke up Fitzmartin from the rear of the audience.

"I haven't the slightest doubt that you are perfectly accurate in your statement and I accept it," said Baker, "and yet Mr. Menth did make a sworn affidavit that he did cast his vote for Miskell, so he must have changed his mind."

"I have lived in this ward forty years, and I don't want any insinuations, nor do I care to hear any prejudging," shouted John Graulty, Fitzmartin's campaign manager, from another section of the tent. "I have known you for many years and I have the highest respect for you. I don't want Fitzmartin prejudged in this meeting."

"You will find, Mr. Graulty, two things. First, that I am not going to prejudge anybody and, second, that, as near as lies within me, so long as I am the chairman of the committee in this county there is going to be an absolutely fair count, or else I will talk about it in every meeting," was Baker's reply.

Baker then told of the result of investigations of the actual count and of the affidavits made by persons who voted for Miskell, Longabaugh and Donnelly.

"Name them," demanded E. Marsden, a saloonkeeper.

Baker did.

"You are satisfied now, aren't you?" came another voice.

Fitzmartin then demanded to know why his banner could not be displayed in the tent.

"It has no business here," replied Baker. "The Democratic committee, under whose auspices this meeting is being held, has indorsed Miskell. That is the reason."

Next Baker turned to Saltsman.

"The Democratic committee has decided not to indorse J. H. Saltsman's nomination for municipal judge," said Baker. "It does not want the voters of this city to vote for Saltsman and I am out here to suggest to you that you do not do it. That is the best advice I can give you."

"Don't you call that bossism?" demanded Hunt. "You can call that bossism of you want to," answered Baker. "I know it is for the best interests of the people and the party."

Last evening Hogen completed his list of house meetings. From the time he started he has attended 150 of these acquaintance meetings, as he termed them, and met more than 5,000 voters personally. He wanted to do that line of work and he planned the meetings very largely himself. The meetings covered twenty-four of the twenty-six wards in the city and took him from the extreme western portion of the city to the eastern limits of Collinwood last evening. At the last meeting held last evening at the home of H. E. Johnson, 12330 Ingomar-av, Hogen said he had enjoyed every minute of the time spent in the house meetings and felt fit for the fight of his life in the campaign that starts this evening.

"I am going to make my own fight, in my own way and be just myself through it all," he told the voters to whom he was talking. "I am going to talk on the questions about which the people are thinking and I am going to submit my ideas on these subjects to the voters and appeal to their calm judgment for their verdict."

Candidate Hogen, City Auditor Wright, F. P. Walter, E. W. Dissette and Lamar Beman, who spoke for City Treasurer Davis, gave their attention last evening to the voters of the twenty-sixth ward and held four meetings. There were escorted about the ward by Charles J. Moses, candidate for council from that section of the city. Meetings were held at the home of J. E. Moses, 842 E. 152d-st; C. H. Olds, Villa Beach; C. C. Lankin, 502 E. 115th-st, and H. E. Johnson, 12330 Ingomar-av. At the home of Mr. Moses ex-Judge T. K. Dissette presided as chairman and introduced his son, Edward W. Dissette, as a candidate for judge of the new municipal court.

Speaking for City Treasurer Davis, Mr. Beman said the fact that Davis had cleared the office of salary loan sharks was enough to commend him to the favor of all people who loved fair dealing. He made the statement that for years prior to Davis, the office of the city treasurer had been a veritable collection house for the salary loan people, but claimed that not a single assignment of salary had been recognized by Davis although he had been threatened and abused from the first by the people who had profited at the expense of the unfortunate. City Auditor Wright talked of up-to-date business methods of a great city and his quartet sang some songs that pleased the voters.

OPPOSES ELECTING PRIMARY WINNER

Baker to Continue Attacks on J. H. Saltsman, Who Seeks Judgeship.

Rain Prevents Scheduled Tent Meeting, Which is Set for Tonight.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, W. 25th-st and Kinkel-av S. W.—Speakers: Newton D. Baker, Thomas Coughlin, Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley. David Moylan, chairman.

Kohler's hall, 8611 Buckeye-rd S. E.

Schleimer's hall, E. 55th-st and N. E.

Haltnorth's hall, E. 55th-st and Woodland-av S. E.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, W. 58th-st and Franklin-av N. W.—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and Walter D. Meals. Chairman, W. F. Eirick.

Newton D. Baker again tonight, as on Monday night, will advise the people of Cleveland to vote against J. H. Saltsman as a candidate for judge of the municipal court, two-year term. The Democratic tent will be pitched at the corner of W. 25th-st and Kinkel-av S. W., in the heart of territory where Saltsman is best known. Saltsman's friends promise to attend the meeting.

Baker, as on Monday night, will decline to state the reasons for his opposition to Saltsman unless Saltsman, either by request at the meeting or by written communication later, asks the reasons. Then Baker will tell why he is opposed to him.

The tent meeting was to have been held at W. 25th-st and Kinkel-av last night, but the soaking rain of the day caused the Democratic committee to postpone it. Baker spent the evening at home with his family, but other Democratic candidates addressed meetings in the sixteenth, eighteenth and twenty-sixth wards.

John Krause, Democratic candidate for treasurer, in talks last night, charged that City Treasurer Davis in mailing checks from his office in city envelopes, is mailing political literature with each letter sent out. Krause said he believed it wrong to use city stationery for this purpose.

Peter J. Henry, candidate for municipal court clerk, spoke at three meetings, as did Charles L. Selzer, Dan Cull and Maurice Bernstein, candidates for municipal judge. Dan Pfahl, Edward Hanratty, John Andrews, A. A. Benesch, Emmett Dowling and John Sulzmann, candidates for council-at-large, addressed meetings at Wachalec's hall, 7701 Central-av S. E. and on Aetna-rd S. E.

Tonight Thomas Coughlin, Democratic candidate for auditor, speaks in the tent meeting. E. K. Wilcox, candidate for city solicitor, will speak in the tent tomorrow night.

All the speakers urged registration Friday and Saturday.

The Democratic executive committee meets this afternoon.

HOGEN PLEADS FOR LIGHT BOND ISSUE

Urges Extending Municipal Power Plant and Favors Traction Changes.

Claims Republican Administration Made Tayler Grant Success.

ASKS THOROUGH STUDY

Wants $2,000,000 Bonds Issued for Municipal Light Plant and Work Begun After Study of Possible Development—Welcomes Baker as Friend of Tayler Grant Amendments—Morgan and Prosecutor Cline Defend Administration and Praise Hogen's Public Record.

Speaking to an audience that packed the big tent at Cedar-av and E. 55th-st last evening, Safety Director Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, in his first formal speech to the voters, declared himself in favor of the $2,000,000 bond issue for the extension of the municipal lighting plant, said he would vote for the bonds, and expressed the hope the proposition would carry at the election.

The statement on this subject was made with care and precision, and in order that everyone might know exactly what he said, the statement was read from manuscript. The declaration for the bond issue was received with prolonged applause and loud shouts of approval. Not only did he declare for the extension of municipal lighting, but he declared that at once he would institute a careful and comprehensive investigation of the lighting rates in the city charged at the present time, and would see that effective regulation was provided under the provisions of the law. He declared with emphasis that rates charged now in the city were too high.

He advocated the use of the old Division-st pumping station property as the site for a new electric light station down town and on the lake front where the surroundings and facilities would make for production of power at the lowest figure. He wants a station started that may be greatly enlarged as the demand for service increases, and prior to embarking on the enterprise declared himself in favor of a careful survey of the field by experts for the purpose of feeling certain of the demands that would have to be met.

Urges Traction Changes.

Not only did he declare for the bond issue and the extension of electric lighting by the municipality, but he declared for the Tayler grant amendments entire and claimed for

the present administration the credit of giving the people actual 3-cent fare.

While Hogen was listened to with great interest and with an abundance of applause, the voters gave their warmest approval of the declaration on the municipal light proposition. In reading this he uttered the words with care and with special emphasis on the declaration of his intention to support them. As he made this statement there was prolonged applause that delayed the continuance of the speech for several minutes.

"A proposition submitted to the people of Cleveland at this election is whether or not authority shall be given to issue $2,000,000 in bonds to construct a municipal lighting plant," said Hogen. "This question is not in any sense partisan or political. It is not a question whether the city shall now enter upon the business of making and selling electrical current. The city is in that business already.

"The question before the people at this time is whether or not an extension of development of this business is now desirable, and if so, whether or not $2,000,000 of bonds should be issued for this purpose.

Time to Extend Service.

"The Collinwood plant is located in an outlying section of the city, and the nature of the territory which it serves circumscribes its development. The South Brooklyn plant, however, furnishes current to a large part of the West Side, and its lines extend as far as the corner of W. 25th and Detroit-sts.

"The experience of the city with this plant, in my judgment, justifies and requires that it should, at this time, increase and extend its facilities for furnishing electric current so as to take care of increasing business and the growing needs of the city.

"Believing then, firmly as I do, that the construction by the city of a new electric light plant on the lake front, probably at the Division Street pumping station, should now be undertaken, I unhesitatingly say that I shall vote for this bond issue, and I strongly hope that it will be carried.

"The city's lighting business should be developed in no half-hearted way, but the new plant should be large enough to take care of the probable requirements in the next few years to come.

"I am not in a position to fix at this time the rate which can be put into effect with such a plant. I am quite certain that there is no other person in the city who has made an investigation sufficiently thorough to fix that rate. This principle, however, does not admit of doubt. The city should charge for current the lowest rate possible after paying interest upon the investment, taking care of the items of operating charges, depreciation and lost taxes. No lower rate than this should be charged, because a lower rate would be an unjust tax upon the home owner, who does not use electricity, for the maintenance of a lighting plant should in justice to all concerned, be entirely self-supporting.

"We propose to have competition, and we also propose to have regulation. People are willing to be fair to private corporations, but they insistently demand for themselves simple, even-handed justice and a square deal, and to that policy I am committed."

Hogen also read from manuscript what he had to say relative to the Tayler grant amendments, in which he declared for the proposed grants and gave in detail his reason for that position.

"A most important question which is to be decided at the fall election is whether or not the amendments to the Tayler grant, recently passed by the city council, shall be sustained," said Hogen, in beginning his discussion of the street railway matter. "On this question I am glad to see that Mr. Baker, after a long period of indecision and vacillation, has turned a somersault and has finally landed on the right side. While we must give preference to those who have been steadfast in the faith from the beginning, we are very glad to welcome into the fold the eleventh hour convert. From the beginning I have been, and am now, in favor of the ratification of these amendments."

Hogen said that although the city is securing very valuable rights by the amendments, the company is getting nothing more than it was intended to get by the original grant. Closing his remarks on this question, he said:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that actual 3-cent fare has at last been given you by a Republican administration."

Despite the rain and cold last evening the big tent was almost filled with people at 7:30 o'clock and when the candidates reached the place at 8 o'clock several hundred people were standing about the tent unable to get seats. The meeting was called to order by Chairman A. L. Rodway, who introduced former Judge F. L. Taft as chairman, saying his presence as chairman was an omen of victory.

Judge Taft said the large attendance and the interest thus indicated despite the weather was most eloquent as showing the interest the people felt in the campaign issues. He referred to the fact that the Republicans were presenting a united stand in the campaign and had not found it necessary to throw any candidates off the platform or off the ticket.

D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, was the first speaker. He opened by referring to the fact that at the opening of the Democratic campaign there had been brought to the front the unique combination of an appeal to the highest intelligence and the cheapest ridicule of people both off and on the ticket. Morgan mentioned in detail the various candidates on the ticket, whom he praised, and said it was his belief they would receive not only the Republican, but the great independent vote of the city. He spoke of the pleasure it had given him to work and vote for the bond issue for the tuberculosis hospital, and said that every man who voted for it, either Democratic or Republican, merited the thanks of the people. He praised the administration for its efforts to conserve the health of the city, declaring the health of the people one of the greatest problems for the administration.

He said he was willing to get away from the narrow and partisan spirit and give the people who started Cooley farm and the boys' home full faith and credit, but he insisted that the present administration had done all of its duty in seeing that both were developed along broad lines and under wise business conditions. He said no greater harm could be done than to envelop the charitable work of the city in a maze of sentiment and wipe out the wise business methods and principles that should be the foundation of every municipal expenditure. He wanted the facts known, not to be parsimonious and niggardly, but that the public might know accurately what was being done. He claimed this could be done without the sacrifice of a single fine sentiment or human tenderness.

Morgan praised Hogen as a man who had clung to business rather than political ideals in his administration, declared him a man of big ideas able to carry them out in a big way. He praised the effort to secure a new depot to be an adequate doorway through which the visitor might enter the city, declared the administration had started the grade crossing elimination and said that if Hogen were elected mayor he would go ahead with the big questions of the day in a big way and, as far as humanly possible, secure results for the city.

County Prosecutor John A. Clin talked for nearly an hour and kept the big audience in an uproar all the time. He directed most of his efforts to Newton Baker, city solicitor, and candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket.

"In this campaign we shall utter no slander, no vilification, nor will we answer any that may be uttered," Cline declared.

He then said that Baker had rendered an opinion to the mayor that the gas company could take up its pipes and retire from the field at the conclusion of its contract, but that after Councilman Morgan had taken a different view and presented his case that Baker later gave another opinion and coincided with the view that was taken by Morgan.

In his opening remarks Candidate Hogen expressed great pleasure in seeing so many of his friends in the tent. He said at the outset he wanted it known that with his approval nothing offensive and personal would be uttered, and if any speaker on his platform abused and vilified any citizen he would ask to have the speaker withdrawn. He said he had no plan for running the state, the country or the universe, if elected, believing there was enough in the mayor's office to keep one man on the job and busy all the time.

He declared for a mechanical plant at the pumping station to insure pure water, and a mechanical plant to handle the sewage that was now going into the lake. He said he was committed to the plans for protecting the public health at all points and believed one of the problems soon to be met was a $2,000,000 city hospital. He said the time was close at hand when bathhouses would be required in every ward.

"Our police force is not sufficient in numbers," he said, "but it is an efficient and capable body, working in harmony. It will not be disturbed while I am elected mayor.

He declared that as quickly as the legal questions could be adjusted he would aid in securing the new union depot for the city. He closed by saying when elected he proposed to give the city a sane and sensible administration free from spectacular features devoted to the good of the city.

He declared Baker the best talker he knew and said at the first town meeting recently he had talked to him of the gasoline lamps to sleep and that even the darkness had not served to stop the flow of his mellifluous oratory. He declared the effort of Baker to make 3-cent light classified with 3-cent fare was the same as trying to harmonize a chestnut horse and a horse chestnut.

Cline charged the Democrats with obstructing the development of the city hall and declared if the Democrats had done their duty the city hall would now be completed and occupied. He declared Baker the wrong man to handle the street car question now because of the old time war feeling that Baker had admitted when he met the railway people. He criticised Baker for objecting to the $12,000 salary paid the traction commissioner, saying Baker had helped make that position and salary possible; that it was prepared for A. B. du Pont, that du Pont had been paid for the management of the municipal railway and if he was worth that price then anybody in the traction commissioner's office was worth $12,000.

He declared the municipally controlled corporation idea of Judge Tayler one of the notable contributions to municipal government, too large and important to be handled now by those who were not in sympathy with it.

The Logic of the Mayoralty.

Newton D. Baker is entitled to election as mayor of Cleveland over Frank G. Hogen:

Because Mr. Baker has had longer and better training than his opponent for the position they seek.

Because he bore an important part in the administration of Tom L. Johnson, the best mayor Cleveland ever had, and gained thereby an experience in public affairs which Mr. Hogen has been denied.

Because Mr. Baker's election to the mayoralty would bring back in large part those administrative policies which made this city a marvel of civic honor and aggressiveness during the nine years of the Johnson regime.

Because the handling of Cleveland's still difficult traction problem needs a man like Mr. Baker who had a hand in framing the Tayler ordinance. The Cleveland railway management does not desire Mr. Baker's election.

Because through his nearly ten years as city solicitor, to which office he was repeatedly elected by the people's votes, he has in line of his public duty made a careful study of every sort of municipal question. This experience is to be contrasted with Mr. Hogen's less than two years as head of a single city department.

Because Mr. Baker is a progressive with big ideas, and the intellect and courage to put them into effect.

Because of his long continued and openly expressed belief in the merit system in civil service.

Because he stands for public policies concrete and beneficial. No one is obliged to wonder where Mr. Baker stands. Ask him and find out.

Because, in brief, by education, training and general fitness Mr. Baker is better equipped than his opponent to make the kind of mayor Cleveland needs. He will put the government of the city upon a basis to insure her continued advancement among American municipalities.

It is not to be denied that Mr. Hogen is a business man of character and ability whose brief experience at the city hall is creditable to him. Were he to become mayor Cleveland would have nothing to apologize for, so far as the office of chief executive goes. But—

Newton D. Baker is logically the next mayor of Cleveland. He should be elected by a very large majority.

Complains of Campaign Trick.

Charles P. Salen emphatically denied yesterday that he had agreed to speak at a Republican meeting in the fifth ward last week.

"Upon my return to the city after a week's absence I find that someone tried to make me the object of a cheap trick in having my name published as a speaker at a Republican meeting in the fifth ward. It seems scarcely necessary to say that I had no knowledge of the whole proceeding and that I heartily favor the election of Joe Menning in the fifth ward as well as of the whole Democratic ticket. I trust that the campaign liar will give me a rest."

HOGEN JOINS BAKER IN URGING LIGHT BONDS; VICTORY ASSURED

MEETINGS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, W. 25th-st and Kinkel-av, Baker, Witt, Cooley, Coughlin. 8611 Buckeye-rd. 3619 Superior-av. E. 55th-st and Woodland-av.

Republican: Tent, W. 58th-st and Franklin-av, Hogen, Morgan, Meals.

Socialist: W. 25th-st and Denison-av, Prechtel, Clifford, Ruthenberg.

Baker, Hogen and Ruthenberg, rival candidates for mayor, all are backing the $2,000,000 bond issue for a people's lighting plant.

Safer Hogen joined the democrat and the socialist in urging approval of the bond issue when he opened his formal campaign Tuesday night.

Hogen's action ended the Illuminating company's last chance of organized political support in its fight against public ownership. It is expected the company now will center its efforts on the capture of the next council.

Here are some of the things that Hogen said about the bond issue:

Hope Bond Issue Will Carry.

"Believing firmly that the construction by the city of a new electric light plant on the lake front, probably at the Division-av pumping station, should now be undertaken, I unhesitatingly say that I shall vote for this bond issue and I sincerely hope that it will be carried.

* * *

"The city's lighting business should be developed in no half-hearted way, but the new plant should be large enough to take care of the probable requirements in the next few years to come.

* * *

"It is not a question whether the city shall now enter upon the business of making and selling electrical current. The city is in that business already.

* * *

"A thorough canvass should be made to determine the probable demand and rate of growth of the business. With such data on hand, the size and extent of the plant to be constructed could then be determined.

* * *

Investigation by Sympathizers.

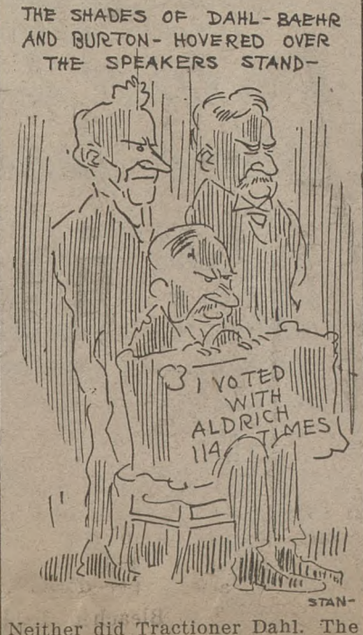
"This investigation should be made by those who are sympathetic with the idea of constructing and operating a city electric plant and anxious for its success.

* * *

"Rates for electric current are too high in Cleveland, in my opinion. In order to lower them, we should not only have competition, but we should also make use of the much neglected but powerful instrument of regulation. This is not proposed as an alternative to competition but supplementary to it."

Hogen declined to say what the ultimate price of electricity should be, but declared that the municipal plant should charge the lowest rate possible after paying interest upon the investment, operation charges, depreciation and taxes.

Mayor Baehr didn't come to Hogen's campaign opening.



Neither did Tractioner Dahl. The tractioner was once chief spellbinder in the republican camp, but Hogen has voted that Dahl can't do much good in this campaign.

Morgan Leads Speechmaking.

Councilman Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, led off the speechmaking, in the tent at E. 55th-st and Cedar-av. The crowd was big, and there was sawdust and shavings on the ground to keep the feet of the shouters dry.

Morgan had warm words of praise for Hogen. "He will complete the city hall," said he, "not for vanity or caprice, but for the sake of art and beauty."

Prosecutor Cline, second spellbinder, forgot about Herman Baehr and Theodore Burton.

"This ticket [illegible] best the repu[illegible] fered the peo[illegible] is a campaign of a gentleman for mayor, and a gentleman for city solicitor. It is going to be a gentlemanly campaign."

The crowd roared approval at Cline's speech.

Safer Hogen was badly rattled when he got up to talk. It was his first public address.

He promised to erect a sewage purifying plant, increase the police force, build a new hospital, and furnish bathing facilities "for the youth of every ward in the city."

"And I'll get you a union depot," said he.

One thing that he said about the police seemed to indicate something about Chief Kohler's future if Hogen's elected. The crowd took it that way.

"If I am elected," he said, "I shall not do anything to disturb present conditions in the police department."

FIND WHERE YOUR COUNCIL CANDIDATE STANDS

Here's a welcome to Safer Hogen! He has climbed aboard the municipal lighting band wagon.

There's a nice front seat all ready for him, between candidates Baker and Ruthenberg, where he can cock his feet on the dashboard and watch the pretty scenery as the wagon rolls along.

Safer Hogen was a good while making up his mind. However, he boarded the band wagon while there still was room.

Evidently Hogen has bestowed careful thought on the question of the $2,000,000 bond issue. No man who has gone over the matter carefully can reach any conclusion other than that the city needs a real municipal lighting plant, and that now is the time to build it.

This leaves the Illuminating company without organized party support in its fight against cheap light.

Naturally it will turn next to the city council.

The councilmen who are to be elected Nov. 7 will have a good deal to say about the way in which the $2,000,000 fund is to be administered, and on them will devolve the actual duty of issuing the bonds.

The three mayoralty candidates have pledged themselves, individually, to do all in their power to make the new municipal plant a success, if elected. Their word is good.

The public now should turn its careful attention to the council.

There are three questions which every candidate should be made to answer, and answer fully:

1: Will you vote in favor of the municipal light bond issue?

2: What steps will you take, as councilman, to push the completion of the municipal lighting plant?

3: What do you propose to do, as councilman, to force a reduction of the present outrageous rates of the Illuminating company?

The questions are fair ones, and the candidate who dodges them should be defeated without any more ado.

The people cannot afford to allow a single corporation satellite to creep into council.

ARGUES HIS RECORD JUSTIFIES SUPPORT

Hogen Tells of His Work and Morgan Urges More Care for Public Health.

Eirick Charges Baker and Witt With Delaying High Bridge.

Republican voters filled the two-pole tent pitched at W. 58th and Franklin-av last evening and cheered lustily when Candidate Hogen declared he would, when elected mayor, co-operate cheerfuly in helping expedite the construction of the new high level bridge. That bridge is very near and dear to the hearts of the West Side voter and the promise of help brought forth the applause that showed the interest in the undertaking.

The declaration was brought out by the introduction given by County Commissioner Eirick, chairman of the meeting, who asked that the West Side voters hear from the lips of the candidate what he proposed to do. Hogen declared he would co-operate with the people of any other section of the city in securing improvements that would add to the conveniences for the people.

In his speech last evening Hogen was much more at ease than on Tuesday evening and he disregarded his manuscript in talking. He declared emphatically he had no fear of the outcome of the election and that he expected to be elected mayor for the next two years.

Speaking of the efficiency of the departments under his control at the city hall, he said that yesterday the state accountants, after an examination of the system of records at the Warrensville farm, said they would adopt the system for all similar institutions in the state.

He devoted much of his time to a discussion of questions of water and sewers, declaring the health of the public one of the greatest things to be considered. He said experts had reported there were more gallons of sewage run into the lake each day than there was water pumped. To continue this poisoning of the water supply, he said, would be almost criminal. Filtration of the water and treatment of sewage, he said, wer enecessary and he would work to get them.

On the municipal light problem Hogen said:

"Mr. Baker says he can furnish light at 3 cents per unit. The only business experience Mr. Baker has had that I know, was as a director of the Municipal Traction Co. If he can travel over the state and be known as old curiosity shop and furnish current at 3 cents per unit I submit that if I stay at home and tend to business I ought to be able to supply it at 2 cents."

D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, talked principally on questions of public health in his address. He placed great emphasis on the completion of the contagious disease hospital, the work in improving the sewerage system, the tuberculosis hospital and the babies dispensaries, claiming they had to do with the health and safety and happiness of the people in a vital way. He enumerated all of the improvements made or planned on the West Side and said that same fair treatment for that section would be continued. He made an earnest presentation of the claims of the various candidates on the ticket.

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"I demand that Mr. Baker make his case before the people and show them how he can do it," Hogen declared. "I do not know at what price it can be produced. I am for current

ARGUES HIS RECORD JUSTIFIES SUPPORT

Hogen Tells of His Work and Morgan Urges More Care for Public Health.

Eirick Charges Baker and Witt With Delaying High Bridge.

Republican voters filled the two-pole tent pitched at W. 58th and Franklin-av last evening and cheered lustily when Candidate Hogen declared he would, when elected mayor, co-operate cheerfuly in helping expedite the construction of the new high level bridge. That bridge is very near and dear to the hearts of the West Side voter and the promise of help brought forth the applause that showed the interest in the undertaking.

The declaration was brought out by the introduction given by County Commissioner Eirick, chairman of the meeting, who asked that the West Side voters hear from the lips of the candidate what he proposed to do. Hogen declared he would co-operate with the people of any other section of the city in securing improvements that would add to the conveniences for the people.

In his speech last evening Hogen was much more at ease than on Tuesday evening and he disregarded his manuscript in talking. He declared emphatically he had no fear of the outcome of the election and that he expected to be elected mayor for the next two years.

Speaking of the efficiency of the departments under his control at the city hall, he said that yesterday the state accountants, after an examination of the system of records at the Warrensville farm, said they would adopt the system for all similar institutions in the state.

He devoted much of his time to a discussion of questions of water and sewers, declaring the health of the public one of the greatest things to be considered. He said experts had reported there were more gallons of sewage run into the lake each day than there was water pumped. To continue this poisoning of the water supply, he said, would be almost criminal. Filtration of the water and treatment of sewage, he said, wer enecessary and he would work to get them.

On the municipal light problem Hogen said:

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"I don't think a worse proposition was ever made by anybody. I want Mr. Hogen to tell us his position on this."

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at the lowest cost."

Hogen declared for a filtration plant costing $1,000,000 and said it was the solution of pure water supply. He declared he was in favor of the Tayler grant.

County Prosecutor Cline spoke and created much applause as he discussed the men and measures involved in the campaign.

Hogen and Morgan also spoke later at Silvestro's hall on Fairmount-rd.

About threescore voters greeted Hogen at Bigalow's commission house on Broadway, near E. 9th-st yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Hogen explained the administrative workings of the city of Cleveland, giving particular attention to the department of public safety, which, under his direction, he maintained, has been efficiently handled. He based his claim to consideration for the mayoralty on his record in the department. He was followed by Frederick P. Walther, candidate for municipal judge, who spoke for about ten minutes.

BAKER EXPLAINS TAYLER FRANCHISE

Replies to 'Voters'' Letter, Handed to Him as He Mounts Platform.

Denies Hogen's Claim That Republicans Brought 3-Cent Fare.

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Cleveland Law school, Engineers building—Newton D. Baker.

Finkbeiner's hall, Starkweather-av S. W. and W. 11th-st.

Crystal hall, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 39th-st.

McNess' hall, Madison-av N. W. and W. 65th-st.

Meinke's hall, 4036 Independence-rd S. E.

Crowell opera house, St. Clair-av N. E., near E. 105th-st.

August Lydrikson's residence, 3154 W. 84th-st.

John Lewis' residence, 3152 W. 90th-st.

Charles Beeler's residence, 7704 Halle-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

Schleimer's hall, 3621 Superior-av N. E.—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Hiland B. Wright and others.

Using as the theme of his speech a letter asking his views on the amendments to the Tayler franchise, Newton D. Baker in the Democratic tent meeting last night reiterated at length his position on the traction problem. The meeting was held at Fulton-rd and Trowbridge-av S. W., in the heart of the strong Democratic South Side. Joseph Menning, councilmanic candidate in the fifth ward, presided. E. K. Wilcox, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt were the other speakers.

The letter, signed "a voter" and handed Baker as he mounted the platform, asked him whether he had opposed the amendments to the Tayler franchise; if adopted would the people be several million dollars out of pocket and, finally, to explain the amendments.

Replying, Baker, in detail, explained the several amendments. In the first place, he said, Judge Tayler in fixing the value of the Cleveland Electric property, allowed $1,500,000 for pavement and $3,500,000 for franchise value. The judge he said, in valuing the property, had allowed the franchise value for unexpired grants in which he estimated the company could earn this sum above 6 per cent. if the franchises were operated under a 5-cent fare. He said the people had voted to allow this value, thereby insuring to the stockholders of the company a 6 per cent. return on it. He explained further that the Tayler grant provided that if the city purchased the Cleveland railway property it should be allowed to buy at its physical value, plus 10 per cent.

Then, he said, the question of amendments was taken up. The Chamber of Commerce was asked to consider them. He said the chamber urged substitution of capital value for physical, striking out the 10 per cent. plus and that this, in effect meant the value Judge Tayler fixed if the city decided to purchase, plus such additional actual money invested as the company would put in up to the time the city would buy the property.

Baker explained further that under the present ordinance the city has no right to designate a purchaser for the property until 1918. He said he did not approve of the manner in which the company had operated and when the amendments were before the council wanted this time reduced so that the city could designate a purchaser after 1913.

"My belief is if the city had insisted the company would have agreed," said Baker. "Another amendment," he continued, "was that the city have supervision of expenditures for maintenance. My belief is that the company, in the last two years, has put in a lot of track where the old tracks were not worn out. In other words, I believe the company has been extravagant. I wanted the city to have supervision for twenty years. The company wanted but five years. The Baehr administration compromised on ten years.

"When these amendments were before the council I opposed them. My belief was that the city could have secured a better bargain. I believed the company would have yielded on the questions of the time in which a designator of a purchaser could have been fixed and that the city should have the power to supervise expenditures. The administration thought differently.

"Since the net result, however, is that the company is getting nothing but what Judge Tayler intended it should have and which the people, by referendum vote, decided it should have, and the city is getting some advantages, my suggestion is that the amendments be voted up. Then the company will have nothing to lay at our door. If the people, following this out, elect a mayor that will force the best service at the lowest rate of fare, we will be in a position where we can force the success of low fare."

Baker said Secretary Davies of the company had said to him, by means of a telephone conversation, that certain items not previously included in the item of superintendence, which Baker had been criticising, are now included and that he would send him an analysis.

He said he had not yet received this analysis. Baker further added that if the city had the right now to municipally own and operate the railway system he would not be advocating the amendments, but would urge purchase by the city.

Reverting then to Frank G. Hogen's opening speech Baker said that when Hogen says the Republicans actually gave the city 3-cent fare he goes too far.

"So far as his knowledge of public affairs is concerned he is but a year and a half old," said Baker. "He reminds me of the story of the great historian, asleep as the battle of Jena was fought near him and when awakened and told the French were coming, said 'Tell them to wait, I have but a chapter or two more to write.'

"All the time the battle was on in Cleveland, Mr. Hogen was busy laying slate roof. He didn't know this great battle was on and if anybody told him, he would have said, 'I have but nine more pieces of slate to put on this roof. Tell them to wait.'"

Baker asked if either Akers, Goulder, Boyd or Burton had contributed to the 3-cent fare movement. He told of the great lawyers that fought against it, of the fifty or sixty injunctions and the fight through the courts.

"I suppose all this was a part of this great upheaval of a Republican administration to get 3-cent fare," he said. "In other words, they pull backward and get there."

Baker characterized Hogen's indorsement of the lighting bond issues as timid.

Wilcox, Democratic candidate for city solicitor, compared the fitness of Hogen and Baker for the position of mayor. Cooley talked principally of the humanitarian side of municipal government, and Peter Witt, while absolving D. E. Morgan of any irregular actions in connection with the gas franchise charged that Standard Oil methods prevailed in the passage of those grants.

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Today and tomorrow are the last days of registration for the election Nov. 7. To be able to vote every elector must register if he has not yet done so. The polls are open from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 4 to 9 p. m. Women must register if they desire to vote for school board candidates.

Indications point to a heavy registration. Since registrars will not report at the board of elections tonight the registration for today will not be known until the returns for the two days are reported to the board tomorrow night. The lowest estimate of the grand total registry this year is 90,000, while some election officials and politicians would not be surprised if the figure reached the 100,000 mark. That would break all records.

SUPPORT CIVIL SERVICE.

Candidates Hogen and Ruthenberg Sign Pledge for City Employes, but Baker Declines.

A committee representing the organization of city employes known as the Civil Service Employes' Protective association announced yesterday that both Frank G. Hogen, the Republican candidate for mayor, and C. E. Ruthenberg, the Socialist candidate, had signed a statement in which they agreed to uphold civil service if elected. Newton D. Baker, the Democratic nominee, would not sign the pledge, they declared.

In declining to attach his name to the statement submitted by the committee Baker explained that he would not to make any private pledges; that all of his pledges would be public.

The committee declared yesterday that Baker had expressed the belief that city employes under civil service should not have the right of appeal to the civil service commission if dismissed from the service.

HOGEN, VICTORY WON, FORGETS ABOUT POLITICS

Resumes Work as City Official and Is Too Busy to Talk of Result

BAKER THE SAME WAY

Primaries Tuesday Result in Bad Defeat for Norton and Salen

The complete vote at the primaries for the mayoralty candidates is as follows:

Republican

Hogen	10,206
Norton	4,420
Total	14,626

Democratic

Baker	17 216
Salen	3,815
Tilden	814
Total	21,845

Neither of the candidates for mayor would say a word about the campaign Wednesday, following their victory at the primaries. Both declared they were too busy to consider politics.

"I have had up this morning," said Frank G. Hogen, "a departmental matter which relates to one of the most important things in the department of public safety. It is a routine matter with nothing new in it but it is nevertheless of the greatest importance. I want to attend to my official business for awhile and forget politics. I won't have a word to say on the campaign till I get my feet under me and something is arranged as to plans and methods."

So Says Baker Also

"I have not a word to say," said Newton D. Baker, "as yet, either in the way of prophesying results or as to my speaking campaign or anything further to say as to policies. All those things will come later. Meanwhile I am having a very busy morning in my office and am going into a grade crossing conference with Mr. Lea and some other gentlemen right now, so you will have to excuse me."

Both men were congratulated again and again, over the telephone, in person, by letter and by wire. It was quite a reception in both offices all the morning.

Committee to Start Soon

Within a few days the Republican executive committee will open headquarters and begin a campaign in the interests of Frank G. Hogen and the rest of the Republican ticket.

"We will have to get some rooms," said Chairman Rodway, "before we can do business. We gave up those in the Engineers' building two days after last election. We will find something, no doubt, very soon."

The Democratic committee has never given up its suite in the American Trust building. Newton D. Baker's pre-primary campaign was conducted from these headquarters.

Victory Is Complete

Frank G. Hogen defeated Miner G. Norton for the mayoralty nomination by a vote of about 2 1-2 to 1, while Newton D. Baker distanced Mr. Salen by a vote of about 4½ to 1. Laurin W. Tilden, the third Democratic candidate, received barely two votes to a precinct.

Henry F. Walker for vice mayor, D. E. Morgan for solicitor, Hiland B. Wright for auditor, and Harry L. Davis for treasurer are the unopposed Republican nominees for those offices.

Thomas Coughlin was the unopposed Democratic nominee for auditor, while the Baker candidates won the nominations for the other positions on the city ticket, Charles W. Lapp defeating William Monaghan and Fred G. Nickels for vice mayor, John Krause defeating J. M. Akers for treasurer, and E. K. Wilcox defeating Albert H. Weed for solicitor.

For councilmen-at-large the Republicans renominated Thomas Caldwell, George F. Arnold, John A. Alburn, Thomas W. Fleming and A. E. Burke. The sixth nomination went to Harry B. Cassidy. The Democratic nominees at large for the council are John M. Sulzmann, Dan Pfahl, Edward J. Hanratty, John Andrews, Alfred A. Benesch and Emmett Dowling.

Norton T. Horr had no opposition for chief justice of the municipal court on the Republican ticket. William H. McGannon won the nomination for that office at the Democratic primary against Clement V. Hull.

The Municipal Court

The Republican nominees for judges of the municipal court are Samuel E. Kramer, Edward W. Dissette and Frederick P. Walther for the four-year-terms, and William H. Chapman, William B. Beebe and Fielder Sanders for the two-year terms. The Democratic nominees are Charles L. Selzer, George P. Baer and Manuel Levine for the four-year terms, and Daniel B. Cull, J. H. Saltsman and Maurice Bernstein for the two-year terms.

Peter J. Henry is a winner on the Democratic side for clerk of the municipal court over William Agnew and James J. Hogan. Thomas A. James defeated his opponent, George Schaufele, for the Republican nomination for the same office.

R. M. Burrows and Mrs. Ella T. Webster won the Republican nominations for members of the board of education-at-large, and B. U. Rannells for the nomination to the board in the north district. A. J. Esch and Mrs. Marguerite P. Buhrer were unopposed Democratic candidates for board of education-at-large, and E. P. Dehner won the Democratic nomination in the north district.

Teachers Are Pleased

Elementary school teachers are well pleased with the outcome of the primaries, although Frederick E. Bruce, an Elson candidate, was defeated, and B. U. Rannells, an anti-Elson candidate, was nominated.

"I think you will find, said Miss Margaret A. Mortimer, head of the elementary teachers, "that the number of votes cast for Elson candidates is much larger than the number cast for candidates opposing our superintendent. I think that the outcome was very favorable to our cause. It has raised the spirit of many of the teachers and we will work all the harder between now and the time for the final election."

Superintendent Elson would not say much when asked what he thought of the outcome.

Board members Tuesday afternoon expressed the opinion that Mr. Bruce would be nominated. They expressed surprise Wednesday when they learned the contrary.

Nearly all at school headquarters Wednesday said they were satisfied with the outcome.

To Run Independent

Mrs. Arnold Green, who was defeated as a Democratic candidate for the board of education at the primaries, took out an independent nomination petition at the board of elections Wednesday. It is thought likely that Francis H. Haserot, president of the board, and William Leopold and John C. Canfield, members of the present board, will do likewise.

Any person who desires to be a candidate for office after the primaries are held may do so by taking out petitions any time prior to 30 days before the election.

The Republican nominees for constable were Edwin C. Burns, C. J. Crawford, Ross A. Hudson, Chris C. McMahon, Ed E. Peck and Charles W. Smith.

Anthony J. Coleman, William J. Dell and Louis Miller were nominated by the Democrats for constables unopposed. The Democrats could have made six nomination. This means that three of the six Republican nominees cannot help being elected.

Indorse Councilmen

The ward council nominations are shown elsewhere. Most of the present councilmen who aspired to be renominated have been successful. This includes Councilman Dittrick, on whom in the First ward a hard fight was made by the city administration. Former Councilman David J. Zinner of the new Thirteenth ward (old Sixteenth) has won the nomination and will again contest it with Councilman Sprosty. Councilman Fergus in the Eighth, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James E. O'Donnell, has defeated Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of the dead man, who hoped for the appointment at the earlier time, and tried for the nomination when the proper tme to do so came. Councilman Spooner in the Ninth has been defeated by William E. Cassidy. The administration was against him.

Salen Takes Defeat

As soon as the result was beyond doubt, Charles P. Salen sent the following note to Newton D. Baker:

"My Dear Mr. Baker:—I am emerging from beneath the steam roller to express to you my congratulations and my sincere wishes for your success, as well as that of the entire Democratic ticket in November."

On the complaint of James T. Miskel, a defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for the council in the Third ward, the board of elections will at once conduct an investigation of the work in Precinct K of that ward. William J. Donnelly and Jerome G. Longabaugh, other defeated Democrats in that ward, will join in the protest. James Fitzmartin won the Democratic nomination in the Third by a few votes only. Miskel says that in Precinct K Fitzmartin got 77 votes, while he had two and the other candidates none. In the same precinct, he says, Mr. Salen got 61 votes for the mayoralty nomination and Mr. Baker only two.

Wives Watch Returns

"That is between us, girls."

So declared Republican Nominee Frank G. Hogen when asked Tuesday night what he had whispered into the ear of Newton Baker as they shook hands Tuesday night in the office of Mayor Baehr.

Both men seemed happy. Mr. Baker watched the returns closely and later addressed a trumpet and drum corps, a part of the Forest City band, which played as it marched to the second floor of the City Hall.

Rain dampened the ardor of the Woman Suffrage party, who have held so many meetings in the Arcade recently, and not many of them turned out to vote.

"We do not care so much about the primaries," said one. "We will organize our forces for a good fight at the final election."

Mrs. Louise E. Clough, 1817 East 86th street, was the first woman to cast a ballot Tuesday. She entered a booth at Euclid avenue, near East 83d street at 8:30 a. m.

Hogen and Salen Talk

Mr. Hogen expressed himself as much pleased with the result of the primary elections.

"I believe the Republicans will now go into the campaign shoulder to shoulder, and that the party will win a splendid victory in November."

Unofficial returns from scattered precincts showed, early in the evening, the defeat of Charles P. Salen for the nomination for mayor. Mr. Salen left his headquarters in the office of Charles L. Cassingham, Columbia building, early in the evening, for home. Mrs. Salen was more disappointed, it is said, than her husband.

In explaining his defeat, Mr. Salen said: "The Johnson sentiment which had been aroused against me by false and unjustified charges was the chief factor in the result. From the start the terrific odds I had to face made the contest look hopeless and throughout the campaign I had to contend with lack of organization. I will support the ticket that is nominated."

ALL SET FOR THE BIG RACE

THE VOTE IN DETAIL

REPUBLICAN

FOR MAYOR

Frank G. Hogen	10,206
Miner G. Norton	4,420

FOR VICE MAYOR

H. F. Walker (uncontested).

FOR CITY TREASURER

Harry L. Davis (uncontested).

FOR CITY SOLICITOR

D. E. Morgan (uncontested).

FOR CITY AUDITOR

Hiland B. Wright (uncontested).

FOR COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE

George F. Arnold	7,369
John A. Alburn	6,625
Thomas Caldwell	6,581
Harry B. Cassidy	5,654
A. E. Burke	4,754
T. W. Fleming	4,576
John R. Calvey	3,673
J. E. Gallagher	3,507
Albert Straus	3,102
R. E. Hawkins	3,071
C. S. Sutton	2,704
W. V. O'Reilly	2,587
W. O. Stuart	2,395
John B. Laurie	2,361
James Hayr	2,248
E. T. Lauer	1,949
P. Coreno	691

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE MUNICIPAL COURT

Norton T. Horr (uncontested).

FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE

(4-year term).

Samuel E. Kramer	5,522
E. W. Dissette	5,023
Fred P. Walther	4,639
P. H. Kaiser	3,355
Thomas E. Croke	2,867
Joseph Moore	2,674
Alexander H. Martin	2,468
Charles E. Schmick	1,645
E. J. Thobaben	1,560
Cornelius Maloney	1,357
Frederick W. Langin	989

MUNICIPAL JUDGE

(Two-year term)

Fielder Sanders	5,422
William H. Chapman	5,263
William B. Beebe	5,001
Milan Gallagher	3,890
S. J. Kornhauser	3,540
Frank B. Williams	3,212
Frank C. Manak	2,855
F. M. Nowak	1,099

MUNICIPAL COURT CLERK

Thomas A. James	6,396
George Schaufele	2,945

FOR CONSTABLE

C. J. Crawford	6,923
Edwin C. Burns	6,822
Ross A. Hudson	6,541
E. E. Peck	6,460
Charles W. Smith	6,256
W. A. Doran	6,251
Chris C. McMahon	5,993
R. S. McConnell	4,927
Martin Murphy	3,049

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION-AT-LARGE

R. M. Burrows	9,641
Ella T. Webster	6,341
Henrietta T. Grauel	4,740
Daniel F. Ryan	4,649

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION, NORTH DISTRICT

B. U. Rannells	3,782
Frederick E. Bruce	2,575
Harry Dixon	1,974

DEMOCRATIC

FOR MAYOR

Newton D. Baker	17,216
Charles P. Salen	3,815
Laurin W. Tilden	814

FOR VICE MAYOR

Charles W. Lapp	13,347
William Monaghan	2,908
Fred G. Nickels	1,987

FOR CITY TREASURER

John Krause	9,441
J. M. Akers	6,810

FOR CITY SOLICITOR

E. K. Wilcox	9,087
Albert H. Weed	6,748

FOR CITY AUDITOR

Thomas Coughlin (uncontested).

FOR COUNCILMEN-AT-LARGE

John M. Sulzman	11,928
Dan Pfahl	9,448
Edward J. Hanratty	8,748
Alfred A. Benesch	8,070
John Andrews	7,654
Emmett Dowling	6,330
Prokop V. Kalina	6,301
W. E. MacEwen	5,510
Charles H. Gagen, Jr.	5,302
W. J. Gibbons	4,646
W. A. Kelly	4,398
Joseph Kraus	4,315
William Cotter	3,603
John W. Finn	3,314
Pat McCarthy	2,859
Joseph E. Roache	2,205
Julius Pollock	1,940

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE MUNCIPAL COURT

W. H. McGannon	12,231
Clement V. Hull	3,663

FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE 4-year term)

Manuel Levine	8,038
Charles L. Selzer	6,882
George P. Baer	6,839
Harry A. Cummings	4,596
Anthony F. Gaughan	4,421
R. W. Edwards	4,108
Frank E. Stevens	3,518
Carl D. Friebolin	2,996
Herman Preusser	1,942
George A. Howells	1,650

MUNICIPAL JUDGE (2-year term)

Daniel B. Cull	7,602
J. H. Saltsman	5,706
Maurice Bernstein	4,904
Virgil J. Terrell	4,495
Berkeley Pearce	4,048
Fred W. Green	4,032
A. J. Pearson	3,870
R. C. Taylor	3,336
E. J. Hopple	3,072

MUNICIPAL COURT CLERK

P. J. Henry	6,637
William Agnew	4,001
J. J. Hogan	3,409

FOR CONSTABLES

W. J. Dell (uncontested).
Louis Miller (uncontested).

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION-AT-LARGE

Margaret Buhrer (uncontested).
A. J. Esch (uncontested).

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION (North District)

E. P. Dehner	6,170
Casper Schmitz	3,206

The Two Remaining Candidates

Tuesday's primary having confirmed the expectation that Cleveland's next mayor will be either Director Frank G. Hogen or City Solicitor Newton D. Baker, it will remain for the city's voters to make the choice now narrowed to these two.

It seems to The News that it should be easily made. The office requires an able occupant, a man skilled in the handling of large affairs. The mayor should be, above all, a business man. If the city's business is to go forward smoothly and prosperously, the chief executive must be a man of qualities, training and experience fitting him for the work.

Mr. Hogen is such a man. He has been successful in commercial life. Since he was called by Mayor Baehr to the management of the many municipal activities included in the department of public safety, his success has been equally complete. He is now thoroughly versed in the handling of city business. He has proved his adequacy and has gained experience which, added to his fine personal qualities, makes his qualifications for the office greater than those of the usual political candidate.

Mr. Baker is an able attorney. His experience has been particularly large in municipal law. In addition, he is a man of culture and wide attainments. He is a thinker and a theorist as well as a lawyer, but he lacks the administrative experience that has made Mr. Hogen a successful business man.

The man at the head of the city's business should be a man who does things. In engaging a general manager to conduct the city's affairs the voters should choose a man experienced in the business in hand, trusting him to consult a lawyer when necessary. For an executive job they will prefer an executive man.

VICTORS CLASP HANDS

FRANK G. HOGEN AND NEWTON D. BAKER AS THEY MET AT THE CITY HALL WEDNESDAY MORNING

The rival candidates for mayor have been personally the best of friends ever since Frank G. Hogen became director of public safety and Newton D. Baker entered upon a new term as city solicitor on the same day, January 1, 1910. Therefore when The News staff photographer sought to get them into a picture together Mr. Hogen went to Mr. Baker's office. His appearance there was the signal for the women of Mr. Baker's office force to press forward and congratulate him on his nomination.

"And we hope that you will be elected some day, but not this time," said one of them.

The hand clasp as the two candidates met was cordial.

LOCAL WOMEN CONDUCTED A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

Enthusiastic Audience Packed Elyria Theatre From the Stage to the Doors, Saturday Evening.— Newton D. Baker Delighted His Hearers.

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS WERE HEARD

The meeting conducted by the Political Stdy club, at the Elyria Theatre, Saturday evening, was a most successful affair and a fitting beginning of the campaign in connection with the coming constitutional convention.

Like a Drawing Room

The theatre was packed to the doors and many who were unable to secure seats, proved their interest by standing all during the time the addresses were being made.

When the curtain rose there were seated on the stage the speakers of the evening as well as several members of the Political Study club and guests seated about the stage, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion, the scene resembling the interior of a drawing room or parlor in a private home, more than a public platform.

Mrs. Olds Presided

Mrs. Emma Olds, of this city, informed the audience as to the reason the meeting had been arranged and while she admitted that the members of the club, as well as the women of this state, did not expect to secure suffrage in the immediate future, they took this means of convincing those having the franchise privilege, that the women were becoming more and more seriously interested in politics.

Thomas Introduced

F. F. Thomas, candidate for common pleas judge, was the first speaker introduced by Mrs. Olds, the chairman, who informed the audience that he was too well known to need to be identified and that he would give a brief outline of the much discussed initiative, referendum and recall.

The speaker stated that there was nothing to be feared if these provisions were to be written into the constitution, that they were sane measures if rightly applied and simply placed the government in the hands of the people, providing the representatives the people elected betrayed the trust imposed upon them.

Humorous Address

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, was presented to the audience by Mrs. Olds, who stated that the distinguished woman would explain the work accomplished by the National Federation of Women, but instead Mrs. Upton decided to explain what a woman can accomplish when elevated to a position on the school board. As the chairman will be a candidate to a similar position in this city, this fall, the audience was quick to perceive that Mrs. Upton had purposely evaded her assignment in order to aid Mrs. Olds in her campaign.

Her remarks were decidedly witty and judging from the universal applause which greeted her sallies, there were as many men in the theatre in favor of womans suffrage and women representatives on the school board as there were women.

His Ideal Hero

Congressman W. G. Sharp was next introduced and he complimented the members of the Political Study club, for the businesslike manner in which they had arranged for the meeting and the clever press work which had appeared prior to the date set for the event.

He explained in a very concise manner what effect the initiative and the referendum would have in securing legislation which would tend to equalize the wealth of the country and make it impossible for eht few to accumulate untold wealth while the poor were unable to secure a just proportion of earthly goods.

He drew forth a storm of applause when he stated that his ideal hero was the man who worked day by day in the factory in order to provide sustenance for his family and an education for his children, while paid representatives in the regular organization of multi millionaires, were traveling about the country seeking suitable persons to reward him with medals and suitable places to dispose of his surplus wealth.

Free Text Books

Congressman Sharp also stated that while it was a source of considerable pride to him to know that he had contributed some small effort to securing additional remuneration for teachers in the local schools, he hoped the day was not far distant when scholars would be provided with free text books, to be paid out of the general fund raised by taxation.

Newton D. Baker

The chairman took special pleas-

ure in being able to present so able an orator as Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, whom she explained had given years to the study of the questions he would discuss.

Continued Applause

The speaker was compelled to pause a few minutes before the spontaneous applause had subsided to a point wnere he could make himself heard and congratulated he club on its successful attempt to pack the house with such an enthusiastic audience.

Socialists Medicine

In leading up to the vital importance attached to the initiative and referendum, the speaker stated that the measures were intended as the first steps toward quieting the unrest which is apparent not only in the United States but as well as in Europe.

He claimed that while he was not a socialist, that party was taking notice of conditions of inequality in this country which are generally apparent and that if a better cure were not forthcoming in the near future the remedy of the socialist party would be accepted by the patient at no distant date.

Control in Europe

The speaker called attention to the fact that every nation in Europe is controlled by the socialist party at the present time and that the mere whim of a king or emperor could not force the subjects to rally to the support of that ruler, particularly for unnecessary wars.

In explaining how the recall would permit the sovereign people to pass such laws as they desired, whether or not such legislation was favorable to some representative, the speaker pointed out that if the real interest of the people was lost sight of in the "golden glow" at the state capital warping the representatives' conscience in the aureate rays, such representatives could be sent back home the same as an unsatisfactory store-boy.

The Referendum

In his opinion there were too many laws passed which were beneficial to big interests and the sooner the people could voice their approval or displeasure of such measures, as would be possible with the referendum written into the constitution, the sooner corruption and scandal would be eliminated from the halls of the legislature and protection offered the weakling who betrays the confidence placed in him by the voters.

Home Rule

Baker explained why large cities should have the right of home rule, which would permit the residents to promulgate a code which would nsure the type of government needed in the particular locality where the city exists and he concluded his remarks by advising the audience that the entire population of a large city is exterminated every fourth generation, as a result of poverty and wretchedness produced among those of its residents who do not have a chance in the battle where wealth is so unequally divided.

Rev. P. E. Dietz

The old saying to the effect that "religion and politics," do not mix, was denied by Mrs. Olds, who introduced Father Dietz, of Oberlin, an ardent student of socialistic questions and he received a flattering ovation as he proceeded to the footlights.

An Urgent Plea

Father Dietz agreed with the other speakers as to what had been said regarding the important issues discussed by them, but he was of the opinion that corruption in public office would not be eliminated by the initiative or the referendum, but only by the people upon whom he called to oppose any corrupt man who sought office.

Rex. Dietz was in favor of adhering to all that was good in the constitution which had served the people as the fundamental law of the state for half a century.

Two Related Causes.

The attraction of such an incisive speaker as Newton D. Baker, the interest in the coming constitutional convention and last but not least, sympathy with the political activity of women were responsible for the big audience which assembled at Elyria Theatre, Saturday evening. Probably more than at any other political meeting in the town's history, seclusive society was represented but standing room would not have been at a premium but for the general attendance of earnest working people of Elyria. "The cause of women and labor go hand in hand," said Newton Baker. And it is undoubtedly true that nine out of ten women—probably a larger proportion—are dependant upon somebody's labor while there are five million women in this country dependant upon their own exertions for a livelihood.

The position of these is not a matter of sentiment or false chivalry; it is plainly an economic and moral one. Our laws and customs must be ordered to meet the economic and moral conditions created by the factory and trade relations of such women.

Two things must be kept constantly in mind if we are to understand the modern woman and her place in the home and society, and also her claims for civic and even political equality with man.

The first is that woman has a right to the possession of her own soul—she is a person per se. She has a right to the exercise of her own gifts if she so decides or the fortunes of life so decide for her Accordingly, she may not be criticised if she elects to remain single and pursue her artistic business, or professional career any more than a man would be criticised for so doing. And, even if married, she may elect, at her own discretion, to lead a semi-public life if that use of her gifts does not impair her duties as wife and mother.

On the other hand the most earnest advocate of woman's mental and civic freedom does not dream of her deserting the profession of wife and mother—for this surely is a profession, and the noblest. Her functions in the home and as the nurse and trainer of children, as the keeper and solace of the home must ever be supreme. No school of thinkers, no party of political reform, no authorities of any sort contemplate any other sphere ever interfering with or rivaling in attaction or importance the home and the cradle.

The great problem, then, is to discover what new methods of civic and political action will help woman to be the best kind of a wife, mother and homemaker. And next to this is perhaps the order of legal and political changes that would help the working woman.

It would seem, then, that the present position of this great human question, demands of all of us the open mind, the sympathetic heart, the unprejudiced reception of facts so that a happy solution may be presented in a critical case. On the one hand, woman as the maker of the home, the happy mother of children and the moral guardian of youth, on the other the political and legal safeguards of her rights as a person to live her own life free from artificial, legal and immoral conditions, which is the prerogative of Christian freedom, and the best test of a high order of civilization.

The two hired men.

The Public June 30, 1911.

Tom L. Johnson's Democratic Successor.

When Mayor Johnson was defeated for re-election in Cleveland two years ago next fall, one candidate upon his ticket was nevertheless elected. This was Newton D. Baker, the City Solicitor, whom Mayor Johnson had appointed to that place in the cabinet of his first term, and who had been thereafter (appointments having been abolished) regularly elected to the same office. Through all his long fight with Privilege in Cleveland, Tom L. Johnson relied upon Mr. Baker as his chief of staff. For not only had Mr. Baker become Johnson's worthily trusted personal friend, and his appreciative and loyal political associate, adviser and coadjutor; but Baker's general training and character, together with his fidelity and experience in the city's law department, made him especially valuable to Johnson in his administration of the affairs of Cleveland for the public good. Whoever had the confidence of Tom L. Johnson knows that through all the years of their association and down to the last hour of his conscious life, he would have chosen Newton D. Baker, had the responsibility of choosing come to him, for his own successor in political and administrative leadership in Cleveland. Mr. Baker's announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, must therefore be encouraging to the men of Cleveland who believed in Johnson. And regardless of all questions of Johnson's confidence in Baker, the candidacy of the latter should be an inspiration to the democratic Democrats of Cleveland and a welcome announcement to all non-partisans. The Plain Dealer says none too much in Baker's favor when it emphasizes his popularity, his qualities of leadership, his years of service as City Solicitor, and the fact that the announcement of his candidacy for Mayor "raises the campaign to a high plane," and warns both parties that unless they pit against him broad and strong men his nomination and election are assured.

turned for leadership when Johnson's lead was over. They knew, as did all who unde Tom L. Johnson, that *if* circumstances ha manded that Johnson name his own success would have named Newton D. Baker. W more, they knew Baker as the man whom in circumstances Johnson ought to have named

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Though inspired by the same ideals as T Johnson, Newton D. Baker was not and is blind follower. In taking up the work from Johnson has been called away, he takes it his own duty and not as another's. He is who as leader will lead upon his own init who as a builder will build upon his responsibility. Though his face turn ofte lovingly toward the shrine of the lost lea whose side he loyally stood in many a hot against Privilege, it will be, as indeed that would have had it, not to worship the m of a mortal, but to draw stimulus anew f service of a cause. A majority of the Dem voters of Cleveland knew what the occasi manded when they nominated Newton D. Ba succeed Tom L. Johnson; we must wait yet of the result there ought to be no roo doubt, if a majority of all the voters of Cle will be as wise.

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Those Beggars in Velvet.

A New England mill owner and adminis fell into conversation with his neighbor re on the subject of tariff reduction. The mil er declared that if any part of the extremel protection enjoyed by his mills were re wages must be cut. But the neighbor by questions elicited that the mills were payin siderably above 15 per cent on their capita that the capital had been expanded 16-fold simple device of issuing to stockholders new in lieu of surplus dividends—so great for years had been the profits under high prot and a wage scale never higher than the con of the labor market forced the mills to pa other words, this mill owner felt that he a fellow stockholders were entitled to huge div upon stock chiefly representing accum profits, and that if any one must suffer fro loss of government coddling it should be the earners, though all along they have receiv penny of the advantage from such protecti

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One might be tempted to call this mill a liar and a thief, a sturdy beggar and a

VOTE ON BOARD FOR PARKS IS A POLITICAL TRICK

—BAKER.

MEETINGS THURSDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, Fulton-rd and Trowbridge-av, Baker, Wilcox, Cooley and Witt. Literary-rd and W. 5th-st. Buckeye-rd and E. 90th-st. 3525 Clark-av. 3143 W. 44th-st. 7026 Broadway.

Republican: Tent, St. Clair-av and E. 99th-st. Hogen, Morgan and Cline. Fairmount and Woodhill roads. 2828 Central-av. Malasca hall.

Socialist: 6407 Woodland-av, Ruthenberg, Ladoff, Bronstrup, Schwartz.

West-siders held a jollification meeting Wednesday night in the old Johnson tent at W. 25th-st and Kinkel-av, in celebration of the conversion of republican candidate Hogen to nearly all of the issues advocated by democratic candidate Newton D. Baker.

"Mr. Hogen has started out to follow my lead, and I am going to set him the fastest pace he ever saw," said Baker.

Baker demanded Hogen tell why the park board plan was slipped into the campaign at the eleventh hour. "Back of this thing is Orgill & Mathews, private law counselors of Mayor Baehr and his associates," charged Baker. "We already have six separate ballots to vote and not time properly to make known the pernicious design of this additional one.

"Mayor Baehr will have the appointment of the three board members if it passes. I want Mr. Hogen to tell us whether Baehr started this plan, and whether as a candidate Hogen approves it. And, finally, whether he knows if Baehr has already determined who to appoint, and to tell us who they are."

Answering an attack made on him at Hogen's opener, Peter Witt said: "D. E. Morgan's vote for the East Ohio gas franchise was as bad in its effect on you as if money had been passed. I demand that he explain his vote from Hogen's platform tomorrow night."

Candidate Hogen opened the republican campaign on the West-side Wednesday night in a tent at Franklin-av and W. 58th-st, by informing the crowd that he could get them electric current for 2 cents a unit, if Baker could promise it for 3 cents.

As a Municipal Director.

"The only business experience Baker ever had was as a director of the Municipal Traction Co.," asserted Hogen.

County Commissioner Elrick charged Baker and Peter Witt with responsibility for delaying the high level bridge. The speakers did not neglect to call attention to the face that Hogen was born on the West-side 48 years ago.

Hogen said: "I'm here to talk efficiency. I know what the word means. You haven't heard any complaint about the department of public safety.

"We haven't begun to speak our piece yet."

Assistant County Prosecutor Meals spoke in glowing terms of the growth of Cleveland and told funny stories for almost an hour, while Hogen limited his talk to 20 minutes.

WHY PARK VOTE? TO BEAT LIGHT; TO HELP BAEHR

—DEMOCRATS CHARGE.

Mayor Baehr's pet plan for a park board, sprung at the eleventh hour of the campaign, has bumped head-on into the election laws.

Petitions purporting to be signed by more than 4500 voters who seek to have the question of authorizing a park board to be appointed by Baehr submitted to a vote at the November election, were expected to be filed late Thursday or Friday. The section construed as applicable follows:

"For township or municipal officers, justice of the peace or members of boards of education, members of the board of deputy state supervisors shall not receive petitions less than 25 days before election."

The 25-day limit expired last Saturday. The board will ask Secretary of State Graves for a ruling. The board expects to be mandamused in case Hogan's ruling is against Baehr.

Newton D. Baker declared in a speech Wednesday night that the park board plan was formed to take care of lame ducks in the Baehr administration.

Democrats declared also that Hogen's backers hoped to make the voting so complicated by the multiplicity of ballots that the light bond issue would fail.

VOTE ON BOARD

WHY PARK VOTE?

LIGHT;

BAEHR

ATS CHARGE.

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The Public

A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy & A Weekly Narrative of History in the Making

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EDITORIAL

Newton D. Baker.

The logical successor of Tom L. Johnson has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Cleveland. Newton D. Baker has Johnson's ideals for "a city set on a hill." He is filled with the enthusiasms that inspired Johnson. He grasps the fundamental principles of democracy that guided Johnson. He has the abilities, the temperament, the training and the experience to equip him for leadership in carrying out Johnson's civic policies sanely and progressively; and in every respect he possessed Johnson's confidence to the uttermost.

✣

Tom L. Johnson was too much of a democrat to impose post mortem obligations of political leadership upon his followers. He knew that as political conditions change methods also must change, and that individuals useful at one stage may become useless or inimical at another. The people at any given time must be free to judge—free from even the influence of a departed personality. This is democracy. But Tom L. Johnson's confidence in Newton D. Baker as personal friend, as professional adviser, as political lieutenant, was steadfast to the last moment of his life; and the Democratic voters of Cleveland have now registered their confidence in the man in whom Johnson confided. Though Baker was not the only one of Johnson's trusted lieutenants, he was that one of them to whom the other trusted ones

NEWTON D. BAKER AS SEEN BY BRAND WHITLOCK.

Reprinted from the American Magazine for September, by Permission.

When the thousands that were gathered for the memorial to Tom L. Johnson that Sunday afternoon under the chestnut trees in Wade Park in Cleveland saw the slight, slender figure in gray standing by the speaker's stand, and recognized Newton D. Baker, they burst into applause and somebody began crying "The next mayor!" And at the words the applause grew louder, and it became, just as the newspapers said, a veritable ovation. Those in Cleveland who are gifted with the spirit of political prophecy say that Newton D. Baker will be the next mayor of that city. Certain it is that he is the leader of the democracy of Cleveland, not only of the Democracy that spells itself with a big "D," but the democracy that spells itself with a little "d," and he is recognized by everyone as the successor of Tom L. Johnson, the logical successor, as the politicians say, and, as those intimately acquainted with the charming circle the great Mayor of Cleveland gathered about him would readily understand, the spiritual successor as well. Lincoln Steffens was right when he called Tom Johnson the best mayor of the best governed city of America, and it is, of course, a difficult task to be the successor of such a man; but Newton Baker is entirely fitted for the work, possibly because in all but principle and ideal he is altogether so different from Tom Johnson. I assume that it must annoy him to be called, as he is so frequently called, "the boy orator" or "the boy solicitor" or "the boy" anything that comes into the mind of the excited adherent in the political meeting; at least it would be annoying to anyone of a temper less kind than Baker's; he knows of course that it is all said in affection, and that people do not differentiate refinement and grace from youth. Baker is just under forty, but he is slender and slight and small in stature, and he might very creditably make up for a juvenile part on the stage, but his face, delicate, spiritual and poetic, shows all the finer qualities of the race and is alive with a superior intelligence. As a lawyer—for four terms the city solicitor of Cleveland—Baker has shown his metal and ability in encounters with the best legal talents the street railway magnates of Cleveland could engage in the eight years' war that resulted finally in Tom Johnson's victory for three-cent fare. Through all the tribunals, up to the Supreme Court of the United States and back again, and over and over, Baker went in the long wrestle of those years, and he won his cases. During all that time he was Tom Johnson's legal adviser and his political adviser, too, if Tom Johnson ever took political advice from anyone. He did it too without gaining that personal enmity that most men would have made in such a bitter class war, for Baker's philosophy is the high and inspiring philosophy of kindness. I suppose he never said an unkind word about anyone, which sounds extravagant, I know; but then Newton Baker has been extravagant with kindness. And then Baker was the orator of the Cleveland group. Johnson was a tremendously forceful public speaker, but he couldn't speak long unless somebody contradicted him. And his statements were so simple and positive and direct that it didn't take him long to cover the ground with them. Thus he invited heckling, and he never appeared at better advantage than he did when answering some opponent in the big circus tent in which he held all his political meetings. It was Johnson and Baker and Peter Witt who made the campaign speeches. Baker's oratory is of an order that classifies it in what may be called rather loosely "the new school." That is to say, it lacks the pretense, the sound and fury that have gone with the frock coat and the long hair and the black string tie. It lacks the eternal flapdoodle with which so many senseless periods have been rounded out on the stump in this country by the bawling and blowing politicians of the old school—a school happily passing away and to receive its *coup de grâce,* it is to be hoped, by the new blue pencil of the Congressional Record so that no more shall there be given "leave to print" those speeches of which the best thing that can be said is that they were never delivered. Newton Baker is graceful, simple, convincing and courteous and at times rises to heights of pure eloquence. And, best of all in the orator's equipment, he has that indefinable thing which in the despair of accurate expression we call "charm." As the candidate for city solicitor he usually ran ahead of Johnson on the ticket. And it was a sad, almost tragic triumph, to him when in the last municipal election he was elected and Johnson defeated. Then Tom Johnson died and everyone devoted to the radical cause in Cleveland, and indeed in all Ohio, turned to Newton Baker as Tom Johnson's successor.

Newton Baker was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1892. He was educated in the law at Washington and Lee University and admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1894. He practiced in his native town of Martinsburg and then was made private secretary to the late William L. Wilson when that gentleman was Postmaster General in Grover Cleveland's cabinet. Then he went to Cleveland, and in 1902 was appointed First Assistant Director of Law, and in 1903 was made Director of Law by Mayor Johnson. In the same year—the rurales in the Ohio Legislature having made their annual devastation in the city code—he was elected City Solicitor, and to this office he was re-elected in 1905, 1907, and 1909. And now, in all likelihood, he is to be the mayor of a city that has been trained to expect much of its mayors. He knows what difficulties beset one in that office, but he has the philosophy with which to meet them. One of the greatest of those difficulties, at the outset, will be that those who hail him as the successor of Tom Johnson will expect him to be another Tom Johnson, which is the one thing he could not and would not do. He himself is a strong personality, and his personality must tell in its own way. It is, as I have tried to suggest, a charming personality; for Newton Baker is not only a good lawyer and a good man, an able official and a wise politician, using the word in its highest, best sense, but he is a gentleman of culture, and of artistic tastes, fond of literature, fond of music, with a fine curiosity about all life, and an unselfish wish to make life better and more beautiful for all the people in those cities in which he sees, here in America, the hope of democracy.

BAKER DERIDES G. O. P. CLAIM OF 3C FARE CREDIT

JOHNNY CLINE ON BAEHR'S REGIME

"I don't think the mistakes Mayor Baehr has made, or the mistakes Andy Lea has made, or the mistakes any of that crowd have made should be saddled on candidate Hogen."—Cline, in his campaign speech Thursday night at St. Clair and E. 99th.

FRIDAY NIGHT MEETINGS.

Democratic: Tent, Madison-av NW and W. 99th-st, Baker, Coughlin, Witt, Cooley. Engineers building, Baker. Starkweather-av and W. 11th-st. Woodland-av and E. 39th-st. Madison-av and W. 65th-st. 4036 Independence-rd SE. St. Clair-av, near E. 105th-st. 3154 W. 84th-st. 3152 W. 90th-st. 7704 Halle-av SW.

Republican: 3621 Superior-av NE, Hogen, Morgan, Wright.

Socialist: 6319 Broadway. Ruthenberg, Ruppel, Fromholz.

"A republican administration has at last given you people of Cleveland 3-cent car fare," derisively quoted Newton D. Baker from candidate Hogen's opening speech, at Baker's tent meeting at Fulton-rd and Trowbridge-av Thursday night. The laughter that greeted Hogen's claim swept the tent and caused a solid old German-American citizen in the front row to topple off his camp stool.

"Where was Hogen all these years that the people were fighting to ride for three cents. He was putting slate on roofs and there is not one man in this crowd who ever heard of him in municipal affairs until Baehr appointed him safer.

"I want the people to buy and own the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. and the street railway company, make all the electricity we need and serve it at cost."

With Socialists in some ways.

Baker told again why he favors the Tayler amendments. For the first time in the campaign he devoted some considerable attention to the socialists' campaign.

"Along with many others I agree with much of the philosophy of the socialists, certainly to the extent that existing conditions are not as they should be," he said, "but I am forced to disagree with their methods."

Peter Witt laid responsibility for the fatal collapse of the Henke building at Hogen's door. He charged that Hogen had never read the building code which required a city building inspector should be on constant duty during the erection of a concrete structure.

Witt's attack on Councilman D. E. Morgan's record in voting for the gas ordinances didn't bring a reply from Morgan in the tent meeting at E. 99th-st and St. Clair-av Thursday night. Morgan demands that Newton D. Baker stand by the Witt attack before he will make any reply.

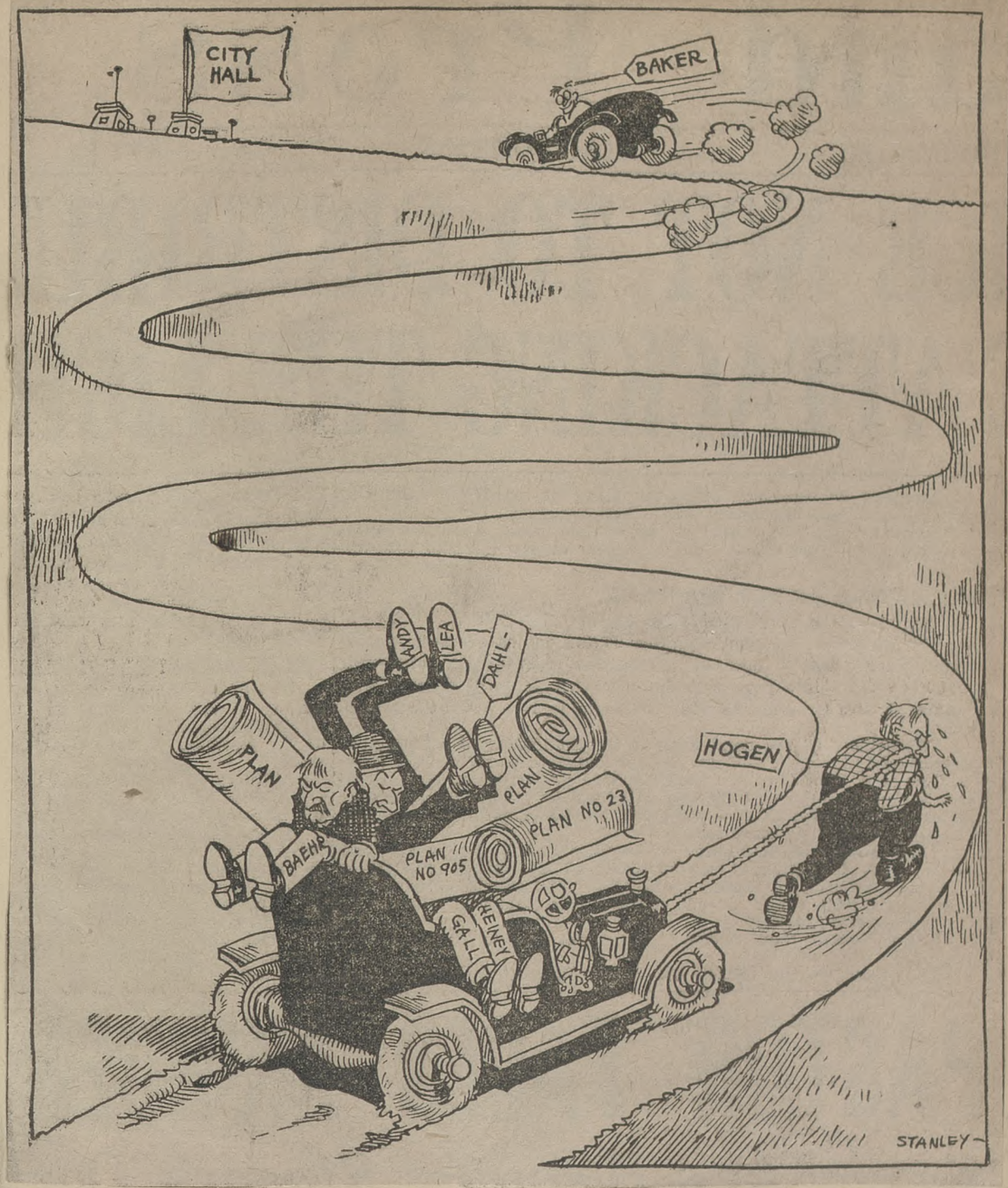
"Peter Witt declared on the rostrum that a vote for those gas ordinances was as bad as accepting money to vote for them," declared Morgan. "Now, I had as much as any other man to do with the passage of those ordinances, and I don't intend to dodge the responsibility.

"But I don't intend to notice any such attacks when they come from irresponsible sources." Newton D. Baker was on the platform when Peter Witt made his attack.

"So I demand that Mr. Baker shall either stand by that attack or shall repudiate it. I do not care much which he does. But I will reply to the attack as soon as Mr. Baker sees fit to indorse it."

"I don't have to be your mayor, but I am going to be your mayor," declared Hogen. After briefly indorsing the Tayler amendments, he turned his attention to the light bond issue, which he approved, but said: "Mr. Baker has declared for light at 3 cents a unit. It's up to him to make his case."

Following Baker's Trail--But What a Load to Pull!



BAKER TO MAKE PUBLIC CIVIL SERVICE PLEDGE

Civil service will form the keynote of Candidate Baker's speeches in the mayoralty campaign Friday night.

A statement was circulated Friday that Baker had refused to sign a pledge presented to him Thursday by the civil service employes protective association to keep present civil service office-holders in their jobs if he should be elected.

"I refused to sign that pledge," Baker said Friday, "because it was to be a secret pledge between the organization and myself. I told the men who came to me that I would not only refuse to sign their pledge, but would refuse to enter into any secret agreement with them or any other group of men as to my course as mayor.

"In my meeting tonight, however, I shall go thoroughly into the civil service question and shall make a public, not a secret pledge, to uphold the civil service law in all its integrity."

Server Lea Friday said a mayor should not be bound by civil service to keep in office the appointees of a former administration who would not be in sympathy with the new administration.

"The civil service rule should be open at one end," he said. "The mayor or his directors must be free to discharge all employes not in sympathy with his method of handling city affairs."

LET YOUR ANSWER BE—A SMASH BETWEEN THE EYES

There can be no good motive back of the effort to inject into this fall's campaign the question of putting the parks into the hands of a board to be appointed by the mayor.

Whether or not the men who are behind this move succeed in getting the board of elections to put the question on a ballot is problematical.

The whole proposition, sprung as it was at the eleventh hour, smells to heaven with the suspicion of unworthy purpose.

Its sponsors know that there will be so many ballots to be voted on Nov. 7, without this additional one, that many voters will be discouraged and befuddled.

They also know that every voter not voting on the electric light bonding proposition will in effect vote against it, as it requires two-thirds of all votes cast at the election in favor of the bonds to win that fight.

It does not require a very wild flight of the imagination to see behind this park board move the fine Italian hand of one Sam Scovil, the big noise of the Illuminating company.

Sam is one of those smooth little brothers of the rich who play the game to the limit, within the law, always within the law (eyes rolled up, fingertips together, general aspect of humility and sanctimoniousness), and whether or not he has taken any part in trying to get this ticket in the field and thus further confuse the voters, it is perfectly certain that he views with great alarm, as do Herman Baehr and Andy Lea, the terrible danger to our beautiful park system if it is not immediately turned over to a board of commissioners to be appointed by Baehr.

The one big issue in the municipal campaign, next in importance to driving from power at the city hall the Maschkes, Orgills, Dahls and Starlight Boyds, is that of freeing the people of this city from the merciless tyranny of the Illuminating company, so ably managed from a stockholders' standpoint by Sam Scovil in the interest of its multimillionaire owners.

To attempt to confuse the situation by the interjection of such a palpably transparent fake issue as the proposed vote on a park board, backed as it is by public officials and republican machine bosses who only a few months ago delivered the city into the hands of Standard Oil's East Ohio Gas Co., is a shameless thing, even though some of the "leading citizens" who have lent their names to it may be perfectly innocent of its intent.

Should the attempt to get this park board scheme past the board of elections be successful, the very best advice we can give to the voters of this city IS TO PAY NO ATTENTION WHATEVER TO THE PARK BOARD BALLOT; to refuse to accept it from the election officers in the voting booths, and to show what they think of the whole nasty business by voting YES on the proposition to smash the Illuminating company right between the eyes by issuing $2,000,000 bonds for an extension of the municipal electric light plant.

STATE CLUBS' OK NEARLY WON BY SUFFRAGISTS

Suffragets almost secured the coveted indorsement of the Ohio federation of women's clubs just a few minutes before adjournment Friday.

The long expected clash followed the reading of a resolution, which declared that "we recognize the justice of the demands that the enfranchisement of women be referred to the voters; therefore we recommend that the subject be referred to the constitutional convention for its careful consideration and action."

The motion for the passage of the resolution had already been put by the president when Mrs. Mary Rakestraw of Toledo leaped to her feet.

"Madam President, I want to know just what that resolution means. Are we going to indorse suffrage? We ought to stand for one thing or the other."

The chairman reread it. By that time it was apparent to all the delegates that it was at least a commendation of the movement. A murmur of disapproval swept through the hall.

Then the president put the question. The aye vote from the suffragets was large, but the noes carried.

The convention adjourned without deciding where to meet next year.

"That decision lies with the executive board," said Mrs. A. S. Broomhall, the retiring president.

Many delegates will remain for the Pankhurst suffrage meeting in Grays armory Friday evening.

Miss May Ames, teacher of art history, Cleveland school of art, attacked fashion designers for inartistic gowns they force women to accept.

"Present day fashions clash violently with the principles of true art," she asserted. "We should not accept the dictates of fashion makers. We should study our own individualities.

"When considering color we should select the shades that suit our complexion; not make up our complexions to suit whatever color we happen to fancy."

Newton D. Baker made a political speech Thursday night.

It wasn't an ordinary political speech. Baker was attired in a dress suit. There were no deep-voiced men in the audience demanding to know "where he stood." The only outburst was the outbursting of kid gloves.

Amid the rustle of silken evening gowns Baker arose at the chamber of commerce and addressed the Ohio federation of women's clubs.

He had been expected to aid the cause of woman suffrage. That matter had been gracefully but effectively squelched by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the general federation, so Baker had to fall back on the magna charta, King John, Homer's Iliad, the initiative, referendum and recall.

EXPLAINS STAND ON CIVIL SERVICE

Baker Defends His Attitude Against Attacks of City Hall Employes.

Compares Dahl's Salary and Declares It's Too Much.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

Democratic.

Diebolt's hall, Harvard and Marcelline-avs S. E.

Hrdlicka's hall, Praha-av S. E. and E. 50th-st.

Speaking with all the earnestness at his command; recalling the ten years, as he views them, of misrepresentation, abuse and slander that Tom L. Johnson was subjected to by his enemies, Newton D. Baker in the tent meeting at Madison-av N. W. and W. 99th-st last night turned all the power of his oratory against what he said was the misrepresentation of his position with reference to civil service.

"I believe in civil service," he said. "I believe civil service is the salvation not only of the public service, but of the people in it. Merit, in my opinion, should be the only test for the employment of men in office, but I do not believe civil service was made to keep men in office unless they have merit to stay there. If elected mayor I propose to enforce the civil service law and a man in public service will stay there as long as he is qualified and his work merits it."

Turning to the gas situation and D. E. Morgan's demand that he tell his opinion of the things Peter Witt has been saying of the gas franchises, Baker said Morgan was somewhat sensitive about the matter.

"I do not believe Mr. Morgan did anything that was illegal or that was not moral," said he. "Whatever errors there were, were errors of judgment. I say that because this campaign has got to be clean."

Baker then turned his batteries on Frank G. Hogen, his opponent, and demanded of him that he tell his position on municipal ownership; whether he is in favor of the legislature passing an act authorizing the city to purchase the street railway, whether Hogen approves of the management, in the last year and a half, of the street railway system and the street railway commissioner's office; whether he approves of the great increases in expenditure for maintenance and operation that have been made, and finally whether, if Hogen is elected, he favors continuing the salary of the street railway commissioner at $12,000 a year.

The speaker demanded of Hogen whether he was in favor of building such a municipal lighting plant that it ultimately would be the basis of real competition to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., or whether he was in favor of building a plant and operating it in such manner as only to tease its great competitor.

"Mr. Hogen ought to tell us what he thinks of the management of the street car company; whether he approves the enormous increase in cost of operation. He ought to give us some idea of what he thinks about the salary of the commissioner. It is now more than that paid the governor, the mayor, the judges of the federal supreme court, members of the president's cabinet, any judge in Ohio, and more than a United States senator or member of the house of representatives earns."

He attacked President Stanley's management of the railway and said he is extravagant because of his lack of sympathy with the low fare enterprise. Stanley, he said, had been running the railroad and playing politics and that he will have to stop one or the other.

Baker then took up the circular letters German citizens have signed advocating the rejection of the lighting plant bonds. He cited the water works as a sample of what municipal ownership is—a $15,000,000 plant capitalized at $25,000,000, if in private hands—which had never cost the citizens a dollar in taxes; everything paid for out of earnings.

Before going to the tent last night Baker spoke to the students of the Cleveland Law school in the Engineers building.

A quick automobile drive took him to the far western end of the city. Frank J. Kilrain, council candidate in the first ward, presided and Peter Witt had spoken before Baker arrived. Harris R. Cooley occupied the platform. Thomas Coughlin was the third speaker.

"Several days ago three men," began Baker, city hall employes, representing themselves to be a committee of the 'Civil Service Employes' Protective association,' called upon me in my office and stated that they had come to get a statement of my views on the civil service. I asked them what they wanted to know. The spokesman thereupon pulled out a typewritten pledge which he asked me to sign, remarking that it would be between us. I glanced over the pledge and found it to be a statement that if elected mayor I would enforce the merit system, and at once declined to sign it, stating that I made my pledges openly and would make no pledge to any man, except to the whole people of the city; and second, that while I was entirely willing to discuss my views upon that or any other public question, I disapproved of the practice of public employes undertaking to bind a candidate by a pledge to them of any character.

"Almost immediately thereafter some of the newspapers of the city began to proclaim that I was hostile to the merit system and that if elected to office I intended to disregard the statute on that subject, and these newspapers, absurdly enough, are the very papers that advocated the election of Mr. Baehr and the present administration and have been significantly silent during the two years of obstruction, resistance and disregard of the merit system which Mr. Baehr's administration has carried on.

"Mr. Cooley has in this campaign cited an instance of the manner in which the public service was trated by this present administration, that instance being the replacement of Mr. McGilvrey as head of the Boys' home at Hudson. An ever more striking case, however, was the prompt dismissal of John Boddy as city forester and his replacement by Mr. Frink.

"Mr. Boddy was appointed because of the testimony of ex-Gov. Herrick and J. G. W. Cowles as to his singular competence and knowledge. He is universally regarded as the best man in Ohio on street trees, and yet Mr. Baehr's administration had hardly come into office before this most valuable public employe was replaced with Mr. Frink, who had no other experience than can come either from chopping down trees as a woodsman or selling trees as a retail vender. The result was that for months this forest city of Ohio had its streets and parks devastated, and trees which would have furnished shade for a generation, ruthlessly destroyed, Mr. Frink's only complaint being that the administration was niggardly with his department and declined to provide him a saw mill so that he might convert this shade timber into lumber."

HOGEN SAYS ISSUE IS CITY EXPANSION

Declares This Question Over Municipal Ownership in Light Fight.

Challenges Baker to Produce Figures on 3-Cent Unit Statement.

It is not municipal ownership that is before the voters of the city in the present campaign, but municipal expansion, so Candidate Hogen told the voters of the tenth ward last evening in his talk in that section of the city.

With nine other candidates, he spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the newly organized Tenth Ward Republican club at Schleimer's hall, 3621 Superior-av N. E. The hall was crowded during the entire evening. Hogen demanded that Newton Baker produce an orderly statement showing how he proposed to develop and market electric current at 3 cents per unit. He said drawings had been prepared for a new city hospital, costing more than $1,500,000, and he proposed to try to secure funds with which to build it.

Speaking for the Tayler grant amendments, Dan E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, said Newton D. Baker was claiming the street railway company was against the Tayler grant. He said Baker had asked the Democratic members of the city council to vote against the amendments, which showed that Baker was against the plan, and that Baker was on record as saying he had no faith in the plan, and then asked what sort of results were to be expected if the city found a mayor and a street railway company both antagonistic to the grant. He said the city lighting plants were better managed now than at any time since the city took possession of them; that they were not eating up money raised by taxation, but had earned a surplus.

City Treasurer Davis spoke, devoting most of his time to the fight he had made against loan sharks and their operation, through the office of city treasurer. He said the office had been accustomed to receiving these assignments for nearly twenty years; that it had been a custom to have the office phone the agents, telling them when the money was ready so they could get in line and get their's first. He had not only stopped that, but had arranged with managers of many companies in the city to wipe out the rule of discharging men whose wages were assigned.

"Not one penny of the city funds, not one stamp or sheet of paper belonging to the city, has been used during my term for political purposes," he declared in answer to the

Mr. Taft was accompanied here by Senator Warren, a wool grower of Cheyenne, who wants the tariff on wool kept as high as the people will

monopolistic tendency.

The president went on to say that the trusts would monopolize everything in the country if let alone and that he, as president, owes it as an obligation to the people to break up this

the cowboys.

I propose to keep after them and compel them to obey the law, even if I am damned 'the country over,' exclaimed Mr. Taft, amid the cheers of

ernment purpose to control them.

speech upon the trusts and the government. Mr. Taft warmed up to a house. From the steps of the court

around him when he spoke, in a slight snowfall, from the steps of the court population of the town clustered

the president had nearly the whole

CLEVELAND PRESS, OCT. 21,

...ountain, near London, Ky. This ...as a federal victory, if on a small ...cale.

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
THE OLDEST & LARGEST TRUST COMPANY IN OHIO

Baker arraigned the Baehr-Hogen administration for its violation of the principle of civil service by the discharge of McGilvrey as head of the boys' home and of John Boddy as city forester.

Baker Favors Amendments.

Hogen charged that Baker did not favor the Tayler grant amendments, speaking on one side of the city, while Baker, stumping the other, was urging voters to support them. Baker explained his earlier opposition to them by saying that he had hoped to drive even a better bargain with the company than was proposed.

Baker challenged Hogen to tell definitely his position as to municipal ownership, whether he favors legislation enabling the city to buy the street railway system, approves the management of the system for the past 18 months, the vast increase in cost of its operation, and whether he approves of Tractioner Dahl's services and would continue the tractioner's salary at $12,000 if elected.

D. E. Morgan's demand that Baker approve or repudiate Peter Witt's declaration that Standard Oil methods were used to pass the East Ohio gas franchise, and that Morgan's vote for them was as bad for the people as though he had been paid money for it, was met by Baker.

Hogen "Has a Plan."

"I do not believe Morgan did anything that was illegal or not moral," said Baker. "I say that because this campaign has got to be clean."

Witt, however, reiterated the charge.

"I am not a puppet of Newton D. Baker nor of anyone else," Witt declared. "The question is not whether Baker approves or repudiates what I say; the question is whether Standard Oil methods were used to bilk the people in the passage of the gas ordinances. I ask Morgan to discuss that. But he won't."

"No, he won't," yelled a man from the crowd. "I asked him about it at a republican meeting, and they told me to shut up."

Hogen challenged Baker to produce figures showing he would make and sell electricity at 3 cents a unit. Hogen also said "he had a plan" for a new city hospital to cost $1,500,000, and that he "would find the funds to build it."

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Hrdlicka's hall, Praha-av S. E. and E. 50th-st.

Speaking with all the earnestness at his command; recalling the ten years, as he views them, of misrepresentation, abuse and slander that Tom L. Johnson was subjected to by his enemies, Newton D. Baker in the tent meeting at Madison-av N. W. and W. 99th-st last night turned all the power of his oratory against what he said was the misrepresentation of his position with reference to civil service.

"I believe in civil service," he said. "I believe civil service is the salvation not only of the public service, but of the people in it. Merit, in my opinion, should be the only test for the employment of men in office, but I do not believe civil service was made to keep men in office unless they have merit to stay there. If elected mayor I propose to enforce the civil service law and a man in public service will stay there as long as he is qualified and his work merits it."

Turning to the gas situation and D. E. Morgan's demand that he tell his opinion of the things Peter Witt has been saying of the gas franchises, Baker said Morgan was somewhat sensitive about the matter.

"I do not believe Mr. Morgan did anything that was illegal or that was not moral," said he. "Whatever errors there were, were errors of judgment. I say that because this campaign has got to be clean."

Baker then turned his batteries on Frank G. Hogen, his opponent, and demanded of him that he tell his position on municipal ownership; whether he is in favor of the legislature passing an act authorizing the city to purchase the street railway, whether Hogen approves of the management, in the last year and a half, of the street railway system and the street railway commissioner's office; whether he approves of the great increases in expenditure for maintenance and operation that have been made, and finally whether, if Hogen is elected, he favors continuing the salary of the street railway commissioner at $12,000 a year.

The speaker demanded of Hogen whether he was in favor of building such a municipal lighting plant that it ultimately would be the basis of real competition to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., or whether he was in favor of building a plant and operating it in such manner as only to tease its great competitor.

"Mr. Hogen ought to tell us what he thinks of the management of the street car company; whether he approves the enormous increase in cost of operation. He ought to give us some idea of what he thinks about the salary of the commissioner. It is now more than that paid the governor, the mayor, the judges of the federal supreme court, members of the president's cabinet, any judge in Ohio, and more than a United States senator or member of the house of representatives earns."

He attacked President Stanley's management of the railway and said he is extravagant because of his lack of sympathy with the low fare enterprise. Stanley, he said, had been running the railroad and playing politics and that he will have to stop one or the other.

Baker then took up the circular letters German citizens have signed advocating the rejection of the lighting plant bonds. He cited the water works as a sample of what municipal ownership is—a $15,000,000 plant capitalized at $25,000,000, if in private hands—which had never cost the citizens a dollar in taxes; everything paid for out of earnings.

Before going to the tent last night Baker spoke to the students of the Cleveland Law school in the Engineers building.

A quick automobile drive took him to the far western end of the city. Frank J. Kilrain, council candidate in the first ward, presided and Peter Witt had spoken before Baker arrived. Harris R. Cooley occupied the platform. Thomas Coughlin was the third speaker.

"Several days ago three men," began Baker, city hall employes, representing themselves to be a committee of the 'Civil Service Employes' Protective association,' called upon me in my office and stated that they had come to get a statement of my views on the civil service. I asked them what they wanted to know. The spokesman thereupon pulled out a typewritten pledge which he asked me to sign, remarking that it would be between us. I glanced over the pledge and found it to be a statement that if elected mayor I would enforce the merit system, and at once declined to sign it, stating that I made my pledges openly and would make no pledge to any man, except to the whole people of the city; and second, that while I was entirely willing to discuss my views upon that or any other public question, I disapproved of the practice of public employes undertaking to bind a candidate by a pledge to them of any character.

"Almost immediately thereafter some of the newspapers of the city began to proclaim that I was hostile to the merit system and that if elected to office I intended to disregard the statute on that subject, and these newspapers, absurdly enough, are the very papers that advocated the election of Mr. Baehr and the present administration and have been significantly silent during the two years of obstruction, resistance and disregard of the merit system which Mr. Baehr's administration has carried on.

"Mr. Cooley has in this campaign cited an instance of the manner in which the public service was trated by this present administration, that instance being the replacement of Mr. McGilvrey as head of the Boys' home at Hudson. An ever more striking case, however, was the prompt dismissal of John Boddy as city forester and his replacement by Mr. Frink.

"Mr. Boddy was appointed because of the testimony of ex-Gov. Herrick and J. G. W. Cowles as to his singular competence and knowledge. He is universally regarded as the best man in Ohio on street trees, and yet Mr. Baehr's administration had hardly come into office before this most valuable public employe was replaced with Mr. Frink, who had no other experience than can come either from chopping down trees as a woodsman or selling trees as a retail vender. The result was that for months this forest city of Ohio had its streets and parks devastated, and trees which would have furnished shade for a generation, ruthlessly destroyed, Mr. Frink's only complaint being that the administration was niggardly with his department and declined to provide him a saw mill so that he might convert this shade timber into lumber."

HOGEN SAYS ISSUE IS CI

Declares Muni

Challen Figu

BAKER EXPLAINS HIS STAND ON CIVIL SERVICE; HOGEN 'HAS PLAN'

MEETINGS SATURDAY NIGHT.
Democratic: Harvard and Marcelline avenues. Praha-av and E. 50th-st.

Although the democratic tent meeting Friday night was held in a swamp knee-deep in wet grass, residents of the vicinity of Madison-av and W. 99th-st provided one of the best meetings of the Baker campaign. Hogen talked to the new Tenth ward republican club in a hall at 3621 Superior-av.

It is not municipal ownership [illegible] is before the voters of the city in the present campaign, but municipal expansion, so Candidate Hogen told the voters of the tenth ward last evening in his talk in that section of the city.

With nine other candidates, he spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the newly organized Tenth Ward Republican club at Schleimer's hall, 3621 Superior-av N. E. The hall was crowded during the entire evening. Hogen demanded that Newton Baker produce an orderly statement showing how he proposed to develop and market electric current at 3 cents per unit. He said drawings had been prepared for a new city hospital, costing more than $1,500,000, and he proposed to try to secure funds with which to build it.

Speaking for the Tayler grant amendments, Dan E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, said Newton D. Baker was claiming the street railway company was against the Tayler grant. He said Baker had asked the Democratic members of the city council to vote against the amendments, which showed that Baker was against the plan, and that Baker was on record as saying he had no faith in the plan, and then asked what sort of results were to be expected if the city found a mayor and a street railway company both antagonistic to the grant. He said the city lighting plants were better managed now than at any time since the city took possession of them; that they were not eating up money raised by taxation, but had earned a surplus.

City Treasurer Davis spoke, devoting most of his time to the fight he had made against loan sharks and their operation, through the office of city treasurer. He said the office had been accustomed to receiving these assignments for nearly twenty years; that it had been a custom to have the office phone the agents, telling them when the money was ready so they could get in line and get their's first. He had not only stopped that, but had arranged with managers of many companies in the city to wipe out the rule of discharging men whose wages were assigned.

"Not one penny of the city funds, not one stamp or sheet of paper belonging to the city, has been used during my term for political purposes," he declared in answer to the charge that he had used city property for political purposes.

Mr. Tatt was accompanied here by Senator Warren, a wool grower of Cheyenne, who wants the tariff on wool kept as high as the people will stand it, and who wants to see the people of this nation to the people to break up this monopolistic tendency.

The president went on to say that the trusts would monopolize everything in the country if let alone and that he, as president, owes it as an obligation to the people to break up the trusts. "I propose to keep after them and compel them to obey the law, even if I am damned 'the country over,'" exclaimed Mr. Tatt, amid the cheers of the cowboys.

Mr. Tatt warmed up to a speech upon the trusts and the government purpose to control them.

The president and nearly the whole population of the town clustered around him when he spoke, in a slight snowfall, from the steps of the court house.

Baker answered criticisms of his refusal to sign a secret agreement to keep members of the so-called "civil service employes protective association." Espousing the principle of civil service, he declared he disapproved of city employes attempting to bind a candidate with a pledge to safeguard their jobs for them for life, regardless of their merit.

Baker arraigned the Baehr-Hogen administration for its violation of the principle of civil service by the discharge of McGilvrey as head of the boys' home and of John Boddy as city forester.

Baker Favors Amendments.

Hogen charged that Baker did not favor the Tayler grant amendments, speaking on one side of the city, while Baker, stumping the other, was urging voters to support them. Baker explained his earlier opposition to them by saying that he had hoped to drive even a better bargain with the company than was proposed.

Baker challenged Hogen to tell definitely his position as to municipal ownership, whether he favors legislation enabling the city to buy the street railway system, approves the management of the system for the past 18 months, the vast increase in cost of its operation, and whether he approves of Tractioner Dahl's services and would continue the tractioner's salary at $12,000 if elected.

D. E. Morgan's demand that Baker approve or repudiate Peter Witt's declaration that Standard Oil methods were used to pass the East Ohio gas franchise, and that Morgan's vote for them was as bad for the people as though he had been paid money for it, was met by Baker.

Hogen "Has a Plan."

"I do not believe Morgan did anything that was illegal or not moral," said Baker. "I say that because this campaign has got to be clean."

Witt, however, reiterated the charge.

"I am not a puppet of Newton D. Baker nor of anyone else," Witt declared. "The question is not whether Baker approves or repudiates what I say; the question is whether Standard Oil methods were used to bilk the people in the passage of the gas ordinances. I ask Morgan to discuss that. But he won't."

"No, he won't," yelled a man from the crowd. "I asked him about it at a republican meeting, and they told me to shut up."

Hogen challenged Baker to produce figures showing he would make and sell electricity at 3 cents a unit. Hogen also said "he had a plan" for a new city hospital to cost $1,500,000, and that he "would find the funds to build it."

DAHL

In an editorial in Friday night's Press the statement was made that the most important issue in the present municipal campaign was to drive from power at the city hall the Maschkes, Orgills, Dahls and Starlight Boyds.

On page 1 of tonight's Press, we go more fully into the reasons for mentioning the name of Tractioner G. M. Dahl in this connection.

We hope that every reader of The Press will read every word of this page 1 article. It illuminates the whole traction question, which remains one of the big questions before the people of this city.

THREE-CENT FARE IS IN JEOPARDY. It is in jeopardy because the management of the Cleveland Railway Co. is determined to make it fail, and because G. M. Dahl, employed by the people of Cleveland at the largest salary ever paid a public official in the state of Ohio, through neglect and inefficiency, is permitting these Concon officials to make their determination come true.

The Cleveland Press has not the slightest doubt that if G. M. Dahl is continued in the office of traction manager for the people of Cleveland it will soon be necessary to abandon 3-cent fare and materially increase the cost of transportation to the car riders of this city.

The spectacle of a young man, who probably never before in his life earned $5000 a year, being so unmindful of the interests of the people of Cleveland, who put him in a position to earn a princely income, and so unmindful of the splendid opportunity for service and the splendid opportunity for his own advancement in popular esteem, treating his responsibilities so lightly, is tragic.

When G. M. Dahl was appointed to this $12,000-a-year job The Press, in common with all other friends of 3-cent fare, while perhaps doubting the wisdom of Mayor Baehr's choice because of Dahl's absolute inexperience for the position, and while perhaps doubting the wisdom of paying him the maximum salary permitted under the traction ordinance, made no criticism. We think we voiced the sentiments of other friends of 3-cent fare when we said WE HOPE DAHL MAKES GOOD; if he does, he will have earned not only his $12,000 a year salary, but more than that, he will have earned the confidence

"I have driven many endurance runs, but for steady,

honest with yourself

and economy with any

TELLS ENGINEERS TO SUPPORT BONDS

Baker Addresses Three Organizations, but Hogen Fails to Appear.

Republicans Plan Many Meetings for Coming Week.

Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen, Democratic and Republican mayoralty candidates, respectively, were scheduled to speak last night before a joint meeting of the three stationary engineers' organizations of the city in the Pythian temple. Baker talked at 8 o'clock. Hogen had not appeared up to 10 o'clock and the chairman, John Radigan, then explained that Hogen had been invited, but had notified him yesterday that his engagements might be such that he would not be able to appear.

Both candidates were expected to speak on three questions submitted by the engineers. Radigan stated them in presenting Baker. They were first, whether marine engineers, selected from Duluth, West Superior, Detroit or Buffalo, would be employed in stationary engineers' positions if either was elected; second, how each candidate would consider the claims of stationary engineers if an illuminating plant, of large units, was constructed by the city, and, lastly, the attitude of the candidates with respect to a municipal lighting plant.

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"I have seen men go into offices so hampered with promises they had made prior to election that the administration was embarrassed," he said. "The pledges were such they could not be fulfilled. Whatever shortcomings I may have I do not propose to add this to them. Of the first specific question asked I want to admit that I know little about the profession of a stationary engineer. It has been stated to me that the practice has prevailed of putting marine men in positions where stationary engineers ought to be employed. I do not believe in that policy. I believe, that where the position is a permanent one men whose occupations vacillate, should not be employed. Men should be employed for the place in a permanent capacity.

"Just how a mayor disposes of these appointments and all others in his power to bestow depends largely, however, on the civil service commission. It is for the civil service commission to determine by competitive tests the relative fitness of men in public service. I expect to live up to the real spirit of civil service. I believe civil service is beneficial to the people as well as to the particular men that benefit under it."

On the question of the electric light bond issue Baker said that he believed the sustaining of the question would be of great benefit to the engineers and the city at large.

"Don't allow yourselves to have the wool pulled over your eyes," he said. "Sam Scovil says that the lighting plant will increase the tax rate. He knows that is not true. He knows as well as anybody else that self-sustaining plants pay their own way. The water department has never cost the people one cent in taxes and neither will the municipal lighting plant."

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"Under the law as it stands if the people were to vote for a park board they could never get rid of it, no matter how bad it proves to be, since the law makes no provision for voting a park board out once it gets in. The whole park board plan of government is a discredited scheme and every voter should vote against a park board at this election. It is one of the most vicious schemes ever presented to the people and the very eleventh hour effort to secure it is enough to cast suspicion on it."

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NO OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN PUT IN THE PATH OF G. M. DAHL. He has been free to make of his position and of himself in that position whatever he would.

THE RESULT IS APPALLING; HE HAS FAILED MISERABLY; he has neglected his duties and missed his opportunities, while wasting hours of the time for which the people of Cleveland are paying him, at the Union club and other centers of social activity in association with men whose every interest is hostile to the success of the thing which Dahl is employed to safeguard.

As the political heir of Mayor Baehr, candidate Frank Hogen has made no public statement as to where he stands on the traction question in its relation to the reappointment of G. M. Dahl as traction manager for the city of Cleveland. The Press assumes, and every other citizen of the city has the right to assume, that, not having said to the contrary, HOGEN APPROVES OF DAHL'S WORK, and if elected mayor will reappoint him to his job.

It is perfectly certain that if Newton D. Baker is elected mayor his first official act will be to fire Dahl.

Dahl must be fired. He ought to resign, but, of course, he won't.

There is just one way that the people of this city can get rid of Dahl as tractioner.

There is just one way that 3-cent fare can be saved.

A blind man can see that way.

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KRAUSE REPEATS ATTACK ON DAVIS

Reiterates Charge of Using City's Mail for Campaign Literature.

Thinks Mayor Should Have Right to Name Own Cabinet.

Repeating his charge that political literature was being sent out with city business from the office of City Treasurer Davis, State Senator John Krause, last evening enlarged on the former charges while talking to the Democrats of the thirteenth ward. He showed an envelope with the circular enclosed from the office of the city treasurer and then charged that Treasurer Davis had used the city's postage to mail out to business men copies of the annual report of the city, with the treasurer's report marked.

He disputed the statement that loan agents had inside information of payments during the terms of former treasurers, and quoted Carl Nau, predecessor of Davis in that office, as saying he had followed the advice of City Solicitor Baker as to what assignments of monies due from the city to individuals should be accepted and recognized. He also quoted Nau as saying that present methods were the same as former methods in discouraging the assignment of wages and the discouragement of loan agents in their operations.

Krause said he did vote for the measure in the last legislature that gave the mayor power to name the city treasurer and would do so again, as he was a firm believer in the federal plan that gave the mayor power to name the members of his cabinet. He criticized the present administration and its claims to be considered a business administration when it sold bonds in July, 1910 for grade crossings when the work was now just being started. He said the city had lost $25,000 in interest charges on the bonds and then lost $10,000 more on the bonds sold in August, 1910, for the West Side tunnel, bids for which are to be opened Oct. 31.

Dave Zinner, candidate for council, delivered a speech in Bohemian that caused much applause. During the speech he was heckled at times by one of his countrymen, who asked many questions, the answers to which brought out much applause.

Police Judge Levine talked on the municipal court and George Baer spoke on the same subject. Other speakers were John M. Sulzman, P. J. Henry, Maurice Bernstein, John Andrews, Ed Hanratty and A. A. Benesch.

At the meeting on Harvard-av speeches were made by Police Judge McGannon, Charles Selzer, Emmet Dowling, Maurice Bernstein, Ed Hanratty, John Andrews and A. A. Benesch.

TEACHERS IN FEAR OF IRATE PARENTS

Report Several Threats of Bodily Injury by Enraged Patrons.

Board of Education Takes Action to Insure Protection.

Threats frequently made against the lives and personal safety of school teachers, caused great uneasiness and bring much worry to the teachers. So the board of education was informed yesterday.

In several sections of the city parents, whose children are subjected to discipline, show no hesitancy in rushing to the school building and creating a disturbance and threatening the teachers with bodily harm. A few of the cases are reported to the school officials but, in most instances, the teachers maintain silence and take the chances.

Since the personal assault made last Thursday on Miss Kate Piper, principal of Sterling school, two other cases, in which threats of personal injury were made to teachers, have been reported to members of the board. It was stated yesterday that, during the past week, an irate woman summoned to school headquarters with her 10-year-old son, who had been disciplined, had stated there she was going to the school and knock the teacher's head off.

Favor Stern Measures.

President Haserot told the board yesterday he considered the situation one of the gravest that had confronted the board in years. He favored prompt and vigorous action of a character calculated to put an immediate stop to outbreaks of that sort and absolutely insure the personal safety of the teachers. He deemed it the duty of the board to urge and insist that the law be enforced in a manner to illustrate the punishment that may be inflicted for such outrages and establish in the minds of irate parents the power and meaning of established authority.

"We have more than 2,000 women employed in our schools as teachers," he told the board, "and if we find a situation where the personal safety of a single teacher is involved, it makes our duty plain to absolutely wipe out the chance for harm and place about the teachers the full and ample protection afforded by law."

The board authorized President Haserot to take the matter up with City Solicitor Baker, who is in charge of police prosecutions, and with County Prosecutor Cline and seek their advice and aid in choosing the most effective way of curbing these outbreaks. The board went on record as favoring the use of drastic means to insure the safety of the teachers and the infliction of the most severe penalties on those who rush to the school buildings to assault or terrify the teachers. Haserot said he would take the matter up at once and hoped to be in position to report to the board at its meeting Monday.

Assistant Superintendent Hicks told the board he had caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Mrs. William Aaron of Central-av for assaulting Miss Piper, because Miss Piper worried by the woman's threats, had asked for police protection. It was not possible to provide police protection, he said the police informed him, unless there was a formal complaint made and a warrant issued. For that reason, and to insure the protection of Miss Piper, he had applied for the warrant before the board meeting. Members of the board said he had taken the right course.

Mrs. Hyre rather startled President Haserot when she said that two teachers had come to her since the attack on Miss Piper and told of trouble made for them by irate parents, who had not hesitated to make threats of serious bodily harm against the teachers and had terrified them. The teachers, she explained, had not reported the trouble, for the reason they wished to avoid such notoriety as the complaint would produce and hoped no trouble might develop. She had information, however, that the teachers threatened had been seriously disturbed and were frightened and worried over the occurrence. She thought it unfortunate that such outbreaks should take place and felt the board should take some steps to remove the menace from the teachers. She pointed out that it would be impossible for teachers to do good work while they were constantly in fear of assault.

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This feeling that Commissioner

FRED J. MILLER

ANDREW E. WALLECK
Pharmacist,
2341 Woodland Avenue.

VIOLET CREAM.
Not Greasy, for the face and hands.
25c a bottle.

7812 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

KRAUSE REPEATS ATTACK ON DAVIS

Reiterates Charge of Using City's Mail for Campaign Literature.

Thinks Mayor Should Have Right to Name Own Cabinet.

Repeating his charge that political literature was being sent out with city business from the office of City Treasurer Davis, State Senator John Krause, last evening enlarged on the former charges while talking to the Democrats of the thirteenth ward. He showed an envelope with the circular enclosed from the office of the city treasurer and then charged that Treasurer Davis had used the city's postage to mail out to business men copies of the annual report of the city, with the treasurer's report marked.

He disputed the statement that loan agents had inside information of payments during the terms of former treasurers, and quoted Carl Nau, predecessor of Davis in that office, as saying he had followed the advice of City Solicitor Baker as to what assignments of monies due from the city to individuals should be accepted and recognized. He also quoted Nau as saying that present methods were the same as former methods in discouraging the assignment of wages and the discouragement of loan agents in their operations.

Krause said he did vote for the measure in the last legislature that gave the mayor power to name the city treasurer and would do so again, as he was a firm believer in the federal plan that gave the mayor power to name the members of his cabinet. He criticized the present administration and its claims to be considered a business administration when it sold bonds in July, 1910 for grade crossings when the work was now just being started. He said the city had lost $25,000 in interest charges on the bonds and then lost $10,000 more on the bonds sold in August, 1910, for the West Side tunnel, bids for which are to be opened Oct. 31.

Dave Zinner, candidate for council, delivered a speech in Bohemian that caused much applause. During the speech he was heckled at times by one of his countrymen, who asked many questions, the answers to which brought out much applause.

Police Judge Levine talked on the municipal court and George Baer spoke on the same subject. Other speakers were John M. Sulzman, P. J. Henry, Maurice Bernstein, John Andrews, Ed Hanratty and A. A. Benesch.

At the meeting on Harvard-av speeches were made by Police Judge McGannon, Charles Selzer, Emmet Dowling, Maurice Bernstein, Ed Hanratty, John Andrews and A. A. Benesch.

TEACHERS IN FEAR OF IRATE PARENTS

Report Several Threats of Bodily Injury by Enraged Patrons.

Board of Education Takes Action to Insure Protection.

Threats frequently made against the lives and personal safety of school teachers, caused great uneasiness and bring much worry to the teachers. So the board of education was informed yesterday.

In several sections of the city parents, whose children are subjected to discipline, show no hesitancy in rushing to the school building and creating a disturbance and threatening the teachers with bodily harm. A few of the cases are reported to the school officials but, in most instances, the teachers maintain silence and take the chances.

Since the personal assault made last Thursday on Miss Kate Piper, principal of Sterling school, two other cases, in which threats of personal injury were made to teachers, have been reported to members of the board. It was stated yesterday that, during the past week, an irate woman summoned to school headquarters with her 10-year-old son, who had been disciplined, had stated there she was going to the school and knock the teacher's head off.

Favor Stern Measures.

President Haserot told the board yesterday he considered the situation one of the gravest that had confronted the board in years. He favored prompt and vigorous action of a character calculated to put an immediate stop to outbreaks of that sort and absolutely insure the personal safety of the teachers. He deemed it the duty of the board to urge and insist that the law be enforced in a manner to illustrate the punishment that may be inflicted for such outrages and establish in the minds of irate parents the power and meaning of established authority.

"We have more than 2,000 women employed in our schools as teachers," he told the board, "and if we find a situation where the personal safety of a single teacher is involved, it makes our duty plain to absolutely wipe out the chance for harm and place about the teachers the full and ample protection afforded by law."

The board authorized President Haserot to take the matter up with City Solicitor Baker, who is in charge of police prosecutions, and with County Prosecutor Cline and seek their advice and aid in choosing the most effective way of curbing these outbreaks. The board went on record as favoring the use of drastic means to insure the safety of the teachers and the infliction of the most severe penalties on those who rush to the school buildings to assault or terrify the teachers. Haserot said he would take the matter up at once and hoped to be in position to report to the board at its meeting Monday.

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This feeling that Commissioner Dahl and his $12,000 salary adds no strength to the Hogen campaign was expressed in the announcement Saturday night that Dahl would not be asked to defend himself at Hogen meetings. Dahl indicated, when this announcement was made, that he might get a tent and defend himself at meetings of his own.

Mr. Hogen last night would not say that he would make some announcement at his meetings this week regarding his plans for the office of street railroad commissioner should he be elected. Regarding information that he was being advised to drop Dahl or trim his salary, Mr. Hogen said only:

"I have not authorized such a statement. The information did not come from me."

Both sides in the city campaign have broadsides of campaign pamphlets ready for distribution this week, and the Hogen campaigners begin Tuesday to hold two tent meetings each night.

E. K. Wilcox, candidate for city solicitor, joined the Democratic orators Monday night. The Baker forces will continue a single tent meeting nightly.

WORD WITT USED AROUSES ITALIANS

Term Applied to Marani in Speech on Stump Reacts Against Baker.

Former Clerk Waits Two Blocks Away as Crowd Condemns Him.

POLICE ATTEND GATHERING

Democratic Speaker Waiting Word That It's Safe to Attend Meeting in Defense of His Remark, is Warned Away by Police—Italians Condemn Newton D. Baker for Smiling When Alleged Insult is Made—Demand His Defeat for Mayor and Start Fund for Campaign.

While East End Italians adopted resolutions in Garibaldi hall, Murray Hill-rd S. E., yesterday afternoon, denouncing Peter Witt for referring to Building Inspector Virgil Marani as a "dago" and denouncing Newton D. Baker for "allowing it to pass with a smile," Peter Witt was in a store two blocks away waiting word from the hall that it would be safe for him to go there and make explanations.

The speakers at the mass meeting became so excited over what they were told had been an insult to the whole settlement that the twenty police, who were at the hall to keep order should Peter Witt attempt to speak, sent him word that it would be unwise for him to appear at the meeting. Witt will make his explanations at a tent meeting tonight.

The hall did not hold more than 200. The twenty policemen guarded the entrance and were lined up along the aisle, on both sides of the speakers' table, and in the open space in front of the seats. Italians in the audience spoke in behalf of Witt, and urged that he be given a hearing. At times three and four were speaking at once, while others pounded the table for order. The meeting adjourned in an uproar.

The use of the word "dago" was an incident of a Democratic tent meeting at Payne-av N. E. and E. 19th-st, Oct. 9. Republican speakers have made it a campaign issue, and both sides recognize that the view Italian voters take of the incident will have an important bearing on the election. The settlement is generally Republican, but supported Johnson, and Newton D. Baker has been expected to poll a strong vote there.

Witt Tells Another Story.

The resolutions passed yesterday quote Peter Witt as saying, "One of the greatest mistakes of the Bachr administration was the appointment of a 'dago' as building inspector." Peter Witt's version of the incident is different.

"I was referring to the action of Mr. Marani in closing his office early," said Peter Witt last night, "and to Marani's explanation that no one came to the office at the later hour except those who wanted permits for chicken coops. I was condemning Marani for making such an assertion, and said, 'Marani himself is a Scotch-Dago.'

"Everyone who knows me knows that I am absolutely without religious or racial prejudice. That word 'dago' slipped out before I thought. I was sorry the moment afterward. I had no thought of giving offense by use of that word."

The Italian newspaper, La Voce del Popolo Italiano took up the Witt incident, as did County Prosecutor John Cline as a speaker at Republican campaign meetings. Some Italians hailed Cline as a defender of the race, and others take the view that the whole agitation is to arouse prejudice for political purposes. A handbill in Italian headed "Protesta" and signed "I Cittadini Italo-Americani," which handbill quotes Peter Witt as saying, "Basta rammentarvi che l'attuale sindaco Baehr ha nominata un Dago," was circulated in the settlement to draw a crowd to Garibaldi hall.

Charles Son, an Italian contractor, who is one of the leaders in the settlement, was chairman of the meeting. The speeches were both in English and Italian. Building Inspector Marani was the principal speaker. His speech came in sections, Mr. Marani taking his seat between times while other speakers engaged in excited arguments.

Advised Not to Come.

One of the policemen asked Marani if he thought it safe for Peter Witt to come to the meeting. Marani said it would be, and addressed the meeting with an announcement that Peter Witt was coming. He urged the audience to act "like Italian gentlemen, not like the dagoes Witt called you."

Other speakers who sprang to their feet declared that Witt should make his explanations at such a public meeting of his own, as the one at which the original statement was made. Still others urged that Peter Witt should be given a hearing at Garibaldi hall if he wished to come. They urged that it would seem like a reflection upon themselves if Peter Witt had any reason for fear to appear.

These arguments became so excited that the police themselves told Witt it would be better if he stayed away. Similar advice was carried to him by Italians who represented him at the meeting.

One of these was Charles Ravalli, Democratic candidate for assessor. He told the audience that he had blacked the eyes of a good many men who had referred to him as a dago, since he graduated from East high school, and had heard the word used many more times without resentment.

"It all depends," said Ravalli, "how it is said. I know that Mr. Witt is without prejudice. He tells me he did not use the word in the way that some have represented that he used it."

O. G. Melaragno, manager of La Voce del Popolo Italiano, was one of the many others who spoke. The resolutions passed at the meeting had been prepared in advance. These call on Italians to vote against Baker.

The resolutions read:

That whereas, at a recent Democratic tent meeting, held on Oct. 9, 1911, at Payne-av N. E. and E. 19th-st, Cleveland, O., which was largely attended, a public insult was offered the Italian people of this city by one of the Democratic speakers, Peter Witt, who said, "One of the greatest mistakes of the Baehr administration was the appointment of a Dago as building inspector." Mr. Newton D. Baker, the Democratic candidate for mayor, being seated on the platform at the time and smiled at the remarks of the speaker.

And whereas, Mr. Virgil Marani, the gentleman referred to, a man of culture and education, a graduate of American schools and colleges, recognized by the Italians here and elsewhere as a man of ability, and held in high esteem by them, has been made the object of unwarranted and unmerited insult.

Therefore, be it resolved that we the Italian citizens of Cleveland, in mass meeting assembled, do most emphatically condemn the utterance of the said Peter Witt, as malicious and false in every particular, and Mr. Newton D. Baker for his tacit indorsement of said insult, by allowing it to pass with a smile.

And be it further resolved, that we the Italians of Cleveland, irrespective of party, voice our indignation, first by public protest, and secondly by our solemn pledge to use all honorable means to defeat Mr. Newton D. Baker for mayor of Cleveland.

Funds were guaranteed at the meeting to mail the resolutions to all Italian voters. Another mass meeting like that in the East End settlement was held last night in St. Anthony's church on Central-av S. E., in the downtown Italian settlement.

The resolutions adopted at the Garibaldi hall meeting were adopted at the second meeting in St. Anthony's church. Several Republican candidates were at the Garibaldi hall meeting to campaign for votes. They were introduced, but were not asked to speak.

Peter Witt said last night that when he makes his explanations at tonight's tent meetings he will also "have some things to say Marani won't like to hear."

The City Solicitorship.

No office in the city government needs a man of keener intellect, of broader sympathies, of more aggressive tendencies and of more unquestioned honor than the office of city solicitor. It is a position which should command respect; one not to be sought by a mere officeseeker. Newton D. Baker has taught the people of Cleveland what the city solicitorship may be made. In choosing his successor care needs to be exercised.

If either of the prominent candidates for solicitor were plainly unfit for the place the choice would be easy. On the contrary, in the present campaign both are fit.

The Republican candidate is Daniel E. Morgan, at present a member of the council. He is a man who has clearly proved his worth and his fitness for promotion. No one has a word to say against either his character or ability. He would make an efficient city solicitor.

Mr. Morgan's opponent is E. K. Wilcox, who, for the past five years, has been an assistant in the office he seeks. He was Mr. Baker's personal selection for the Democratic nomination. His experience in the city's legal department puts him thoroughly well in touch with many of the difficult problems which the next administration must solve. Mr. Wilcox would enter the solicitor's office already versed in duties which an inexperienced man would have to learn.

A city solicitor is the legal counsel of his municipality and of its mayor. The two officers, mayor and solicitor, should be in harmony. Diverse opinions tend to destroy administration "team work." In a sense, it is unfair to a mayor to give him a solicitor who cannot work in complete sympathy with him. Such a diversity of opinion does not encourage the highest government efficiency.

In other words, to apply the principle to the present situation, the mayor and city solicitor elected on Nov. 7 should belong to the same party. The two offices should go together.

The Plain Dealer's suggestion is that every voter who casts a ballot for Mr. Baker should at the same time cast one for Mr. Wilcox for solicitor; that every vote for Hogen should be accompanied by one for Morgan. The best and safest result is to be attained in this way.

BAKER ENTERS WARD 16; LIGHT BONDS DRAW OK

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, E. 93d and Heath-av, Baker, Witt, Cooley, Wilcox, French. 7301 Kinsman-rd. 5219 Fleet-av.

Republican: Tent, Linwood-av and E. 65th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Cline, Seiple. 2539 St. Clair-av, Hogen, Cassidy.

Socialist: 2077 W. 25th-st, Ruthenberg, Ruppel.

Newton D. Baker and the old Johnson tent will be in ward 16 Monday night. Witt and Cooley will speak also.

Witt will discuss Virgil Marani, building inspector, and the meetings of Italians in Garibaldi hall and St. Anthony's church Sunday, at which Witt was criticised in resolutions because of this statement made at a democratic tent meeting at Payne-av and E. 19th-st:

"Marani wanted to close his office at 4 o'clock because he (Marani) said, 'No one but cheap Jews come after that to get permits to build chicken coops.' What is Marani? He is only a Scotch-[illegible]go."

Marani issued a statement Monday stating he had learned that Witt intended to charge in campaign speeches that Marani had made a remark of slighting character about the Jewish people of this city.

"I have the highest regard for the Jewish race, and have many warm friends among them," Marani continued. "Any such charge is a malicious falsehood."

When asked if he did or did not make the statement Witt attributes to him, Marani said:

"I did say that hardly anyone but Jews come to my office after 4 p. m., and that they generally wanted permits for chicken coops. I did not use the term 'cheap Jews.'"

Speaking of the incident Monday, Witt said: "I meant no offense, and anyone who knows me knows that I would not be so vulgar as to refer to an Italian in that manner. Of course, I said it, but it was with reference to Marani's low characterization of another race."

John A. Cline appealed to 100 Italians who had been marshaled into the republican tent last Tuesday night as to whether they would vote for a candidate who did not protest against such reference to the members of their race. D. E. Morgan Wednesday night further carried out the effort to make Witt's words a campaign issue.

Thursday Marani sent out letters calling a meeting Sunday of Italians at Garibaldi hall. Witt has one of the letters. He charges it was written on the city's stationery, by city stenographers working on city's time, and signed by Marani as building inspector.

Witt sought to attend the meeting at Garibaldi hall, but was advised by police officers to remain away.

The German-American alliance, at a meeting Sunday afternoon, asked German voters to vote for the $2,000,000 municipal lighting plant bond issue. The alliance also indorsed Baker for mayor, the six democratic candidates for councilmen-at-large, municipal court judges, and Superintendent of Schools Elson.

HOGEN AND DAHL

Baehr's candidate Hogen has made dozens of speeches during the past few weeks but not one word has he uttered as to what he thinks about Tractioner Dahl and the latter's misconduct of his office.

Hogen has talked about sewers and "sewerage," about the garbage plant, about his extraordinary abilities as a business man; he has told us of his plans for a new union station, and in a half-hearted way has indorsed Newton D. Baker's arguments for $2,000,000 bonds for a municipal lighting plant, which is to curb the Illuminating company monopoly.

But as to Dahl, who leaves a $35 a month office boy to safeguard 3-cent fare while he plays cards and smokes perfectos at the Union club, and chases the festive golf ball around the links at the Euclid and Mayfield clubs, Hogen is strangely silent.

Of course, before the mayoralty campaign is much further advanced, Hogen will see the light, and, so far as he can, he will repudiate Dahl.

The crowd of patronage brokers who are managing Hogen's campaign know a Jonah when they see one, even if Hogen doesn't; and they will insist that this particular Jonah be sacrificed, just as they insisted that for political effect Hogen indorse Baker's lighting program.

But the real significance of Hogen's silence as to Dahl during the many weeks that he has been campaigning will not be lost sight of.

Eleventh-hour repentance will not fool any considerable number of people any more than Hogen's eleventh-hour position in favor of the lighting bonds fooled them.

BAEHR REPLIES TO CHARGES OF BAKER

Mayor Baehr Monday issued a statement in which he replies to Solicitor Baker's criticism of the administration for the dismissal of City Forester Boddy. Baehr charges Baker with being misinformed or purposely misrepresenting the facts.

"It was my intention to reappoint Forester Boddy," Baehr says, "and I would have done so, had he not voluntarily announced his intention of resigning to engage in private business."

Baehr says that not a single tree which had not been marked for cutting by Boddy, or employes under his direction, was destroyed.

REPUDIATES DAHL AS RAILWAY CHIEF

Hogen Announces He Won't Reappoint Baehr's Traction Commissioner.

Morgan Blames Baker for High Electric Current Rate.

PARK BOARD HIT AGAIN

Baker Assails Proposition, Asserting Issue is Political and Designed to Aid Certain Realty Owners—Challenges Illuminating Company's Statement in Pleading for Light Bond Issue—Witt Assails Marani and Criticises Morgan for Backing Gas Grants.

Frank G. Hogen and the Republican speakers in public meetings last night repudiated Gerhard M. Dahl as Cleveland's street railroad commissioner. Hogen declared that he would not, if elected, appoint Dahl. He said he made that statement in view of the fact that Dahl, two weeks ago, came to him and said he would not be a candidate for reappointment. Hogen said he was taking Dahl at his word.

Gets Permit for Probe.

Authority to spend as much as required was granted President J. J. Fitzgerald and Dan T. Miller of the Cleveland board of elections yesterday in the investigation it is planned to make of alleged fraudulent registration in Wards 8, 9 and 13. Fitzgerald and Miller went to Columbus to present the situation to Graves.

The Cleveland election officials were in conference with the secretary of state many hours. The meeting did not break up until 6 o'clock. The Cleveland board will immediately employ detectives and the work will be as thorough as has ever been undertaken in this city.

At the same time Hogen demanded of Newton D. Baker that he tell the people whether he would appoint either A. B. du Pont or Peter Witt to the street railroad commissionership. Republicans have been talking du Pont and the Democrats Witt.

John A. Cline, speaking from the same platform from which Hogen talked, said "neither Dahl, Witt nor du Pont ought to be in office."

Cline and D. E. Morgan talked electric lighting. Cline said that if Baker, as city solicitor, had been on the job in 1903, when a regulatory ordinance was pending in the council, the city would have had regulation of rates and have had low rates ever since.

next page →

Puts Blame on Baker.

Morgan said that every cent paid by the people above the rate it was proposed to fix in the Feighan ordinance, 7 cents, was squarely due to the administration of which Baker was a part. The Feighan ordinance died in committee.

Baker talked at four meetings. One was in the tent, two at halls and the fourth at the home of Dr. Pietro Pasini, former Italian vice consul, where Baker met a number of the city's leading Italian citizens. The hall meetings were in the thirteenth and eighteenth wards.

Baker, in all of his meetings, hammered on the municipal lighting plant bonds and park board issues. He urged the people to hit both propositions hard; the park board scheme because, he said, it has been suggested for two reasons—the first, a desire of West Side property owners to increase the value of land in the vicinity of Edgewater park, and the second, political, because of the fact that the Republicans are afraid of his (Baker's) election and they desire to maintain as much power in their own hands as is possible when the time comes to turn over the keys of the city hall.

Pleads for Bond Issue.

"Vote for the bond issue," he urged, "to rebuke the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. In circulars distributed at all meetings tonight it is telling you that you will have to pay taxes to pay the interest on the bonds. That is not true. It is insulting your intelligence and you ought to hit it hard by voting for the bonds."

Baker demanded of Samuel Scovil, manager of the company, that he answer questions as to the actual earnings of the company, to give the people an inventory and appraisal of the company's property, to show a balance sheet. He replied to Hogen's questions as to figures showing how electricity could be sold at 3 cents per unit by saying that competent engineers had informed him that with the proper sort of a plant, economically operated, it could be done.

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"I rather agree with the sentiments expressed in the city that it may be possible to find a man worth the $12,000 salary. The right kind of a man is probably worth that sum. I'll undertake to find that sort of a man for the position and I'll pay him what he is worth, no more.

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"Sam Scovil thinks the people can be fooled by not telling them the truth. Let him stop trying to fool the people and answer some questions that would give us some light. Let him tell us how much his company earns. Even its stockholders don't know and can't find out. It is a corporation as secret as the grave.

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"But why pester me with little questions like these—why tease me? Mr. Hogen, if you are for the bonds, come, help me answer Sam Scovil and don't pester me. Suppose some bookkeeper had come to Tom Johnson ten years ago, when he was urging 3-cent fare, and demanded of him that he show the figures, the cost sheets and other things bookkeepers know about, what would he have said? He would have replied, 'I'm no prophet about this. I know it can be done. My experience is that by proper economy passengers can be carried at that rate of fare.' Three-cent fare is here, after a ten-year war. It came not by bookkeeping, but by competition—the building of a 3-cent road. And when we build up a lighting plant and get competition we'll have a reduction in lighting rates.

"The proof, you say. We have it already. In 1906 we paid $67.92 per arc light. That year we got the little, dilapidated South Brooklyn plant. Then the illuminating company bid $54.90 for lighting the arc lamps. That year we saved $18,000 in that one item alone.

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MERIDIAN. Dept. Cleveland Desirable room rooms. furn., no children.

FRANKLIN-AV, 3811—Furnished rooms with all conve. for light housekeeping.

FRANKLIN-AV, 3106—Rooms, completely furn. for light housekeeping; all conv.

HATHAWAY-AV, 1092-4—Furnished rooms; superior car.

HOUGH-AV, 6005—2 pleasant front rms.; private family; use of piano and phone.

HOUGH-AV, 5600—Furn. room for 1 or 2, nr. E. 55th; conv. East 2623 X.

IVYDALE, THE, 1864 Superior—Furnished front rooms; steam heat; all conveniences; $2.50, $3, $4 week.

KNOWLES-ST, E. C., off Euclid—Furn. room for gentleman Box 186-Z, Plain Dealer.

MELROSE-AV, 8020—2 light housekeeping rooms, furn., no children.

LORAIN-AV, 5222-4 rooms, bath, stove, steam heat; $15; no children.

Puts Blame on Baker.

Morgan said that every cent paid by the people above the rate it was proposed to fix in the Feighan ordinance, 7 cents, was squarely due to the administration of which Baker was a part. The Feighan ordinance died in committee.

Baker talked at four meetings. One was in the tent, two at halls and the fourth at the home of Dr. Pietro Pasini, former Italian vice consul, where Baker met a number of the city's leading Italian citizens. The hall meetings were in the thirteenth and eighteenth wards.

Baker, in all of his meetings, hammered on the municipal lighting plant bonds and park board issues. He urged the people to hit both propositions hard; the park board scheme because, he said, it has been suggested for two reasons—the first, a desire of West Side property owners to increase the value of land in the vicinity of Edgewater park, and the second, political, because of the fact that the Republicans are afraid of his (Baker's) election and they desire to maintain as much power in their own hands as is possible when the time comes to turn over the keys of the city hall.

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Eldred hall of Adelbert college—Newton D. Baker, John H. Clarke, W. C. Keough and Robert Crosser.

Sycamore hall, W. 25th-st and Clark-av S. W.

Stemmyer's hall, 3928 Lorain-av.

Wachalec hall, 7701 Central-av S. E.

Krejca's hall, 4610 Clark-av S. W.

C. W. Bisgrove's apartments, suite 9, The Phenix, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 37th-st.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Madison-av and Fulton-rd S. W.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and John A. Cline. Clayton C. Townes, chairman.

Tent, Superior-av N. E. and E. 86th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and John A. Cline. J. T. Cassidy, chairman.

A. R. Dittrick's shop, 8700 Lorain-av—Hogen and candidates.

First Ward Republican club, Madison-av N. W. and W. 83d-st—Hogen, Morgan, Floyd E. Waite and R. Y. McCray.

Harvard Athletic club, 9908 Aetna-rd S. E.

PERFECTLY TRANSPARENT FRAUD; HOW VOTERS CAN KILL IT

Secretary of State Graves, acting upon an opinion by Atty. Gen. Hogan, has directed the board of elections of Cleveland to accept the petitions asking for a popular vote at the Nov. 7 election on the question of taking the parks of this city out of the hands of the director of public service and putting them into the hands of the board of park commissioners to be appointed by the mayor.

The board of elections has no choice in the matter and the question will be submitted on a separate ballot.

In a recent editorial in The Press we advised our readers that if it was finally determined to have a vote on this park board question the best way to express their disgust at the whole proceeding was to refuse to accept the ballots from the election officers and to pay no attention whatever to the matter.

When we gave this advice we were MISINFORMED as to the wording of the law which makes a submission of this park board question possible. Our understanding was that for the proposition to carry it must get a MAJORITY OF ALL THE VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION. In this view of the situation the easiest way to kill the proposition seemed to be to ignore it.

Upon a more careful reading of the statute we discover that it is loaded for the purpose of making it as easy as possible to have the proposition carry. The statute provides that it only requires a MAJORITY OF THOSE VOTING ON THE PROPOSITION to put the parks of this city into the hands of an irresponsible board.

This means that every voter who is against this attempt to take the parks out of the hands of the people MUST VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSITION, and that every man who is against it, but WHO FAILS TO VOTE AGAINST IT, will, in effect, vote for it.

The men who are behind this movement to take the people's parks out of the hands of the public officials who are bound to be responsive to public sentiment, and put them into the hands of an irresponsible board may roughly be divided into three classes:

In the first class is the ILLUMINATING COMPANY and those who are allied with it by selfish interest or general public service corporation sympathy. Their object is to get as many ballots as possible to be voted upon in the hope that a considerable number of voters will be disgusted or confused and will fail to vote for the $2,000,000 bond issue for the extension of the municipal electric lighting plant.

In the second class are the PATRONAGE BROKERS OF THE BAEHR ADMINISTRATION who want to create not only the three park commissioner jobs, but who want to save to the Maschkes, Orgills and Starlight Boyds THE HUNDREDS OF JOBS UNDER THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Should this park commission fake receive a majority vote at the polls, Mayor Baehr will be authorized to make the park commission appointments IMMEDIATELY. Undoubtedly Andy Lea will be one of the appointees and Heine Gall, Mayor Baehr's secretary, will be the secretary of the park commission. The two other jobs will be filled with equally popular members of the Baehr administration.

In the third class are certain more or less well-meaning but misguided "leading citizens," who view with alarm the desecration of Cleveland's beautiful parks by us common people, by their use for public playgrounds, family picnics, etc. These men would preserve the parks for the exclusive use and benefit of that comparatively small number of people who own automobiles or horses and carriages.

Those of us who are old enough are perfectly familiar with the "KEEP OFF THE GRASS" signs and other equally obnoxious prohibitive rules which obtained in the parks under the regime of the old park board in those good old days when us common people were kept in our places and served the very useful purpose of paying taxes to provide beautiful parks and boulevards for our betters.

But things are somewhat different now, and in our opinion, one of the ways in which the difference is going to be emphasized is in the overwhelming vote which the people of this city will cast against this perfectly transparent fraud.

Please do not forget that in one way or another a good many thousand voters have a selfish reason for trying to put this park commission proposition through. THEY WILL ALL VOTE FOR IT. The only possible chance they will have to win will be that a considerable number of those who are opposed to it WILL FAIL TO VOTE AGAINST IT.

BAKER'S PLEA FOR LIGHT BONDS

What Baker said in his tent meetings about the light bond issue:

"The charge that there will be any interest charges on the bond issue for the taxpayers to pay, or that it will increase the tax rate is false.

"There never has been any interest on the water bonds to pay from taxes, under municipal ownership.

"The water plant has paid for itself and given the people seven barrels of water for one cent, the lowest water rate of any city in the world. * * *

"Three-cent fare is here, not by bookkeeping, but by competition, the building of a 3-cent road. When we build a lighting plant and get competition we'll have a reduction in lighting rates. * * *

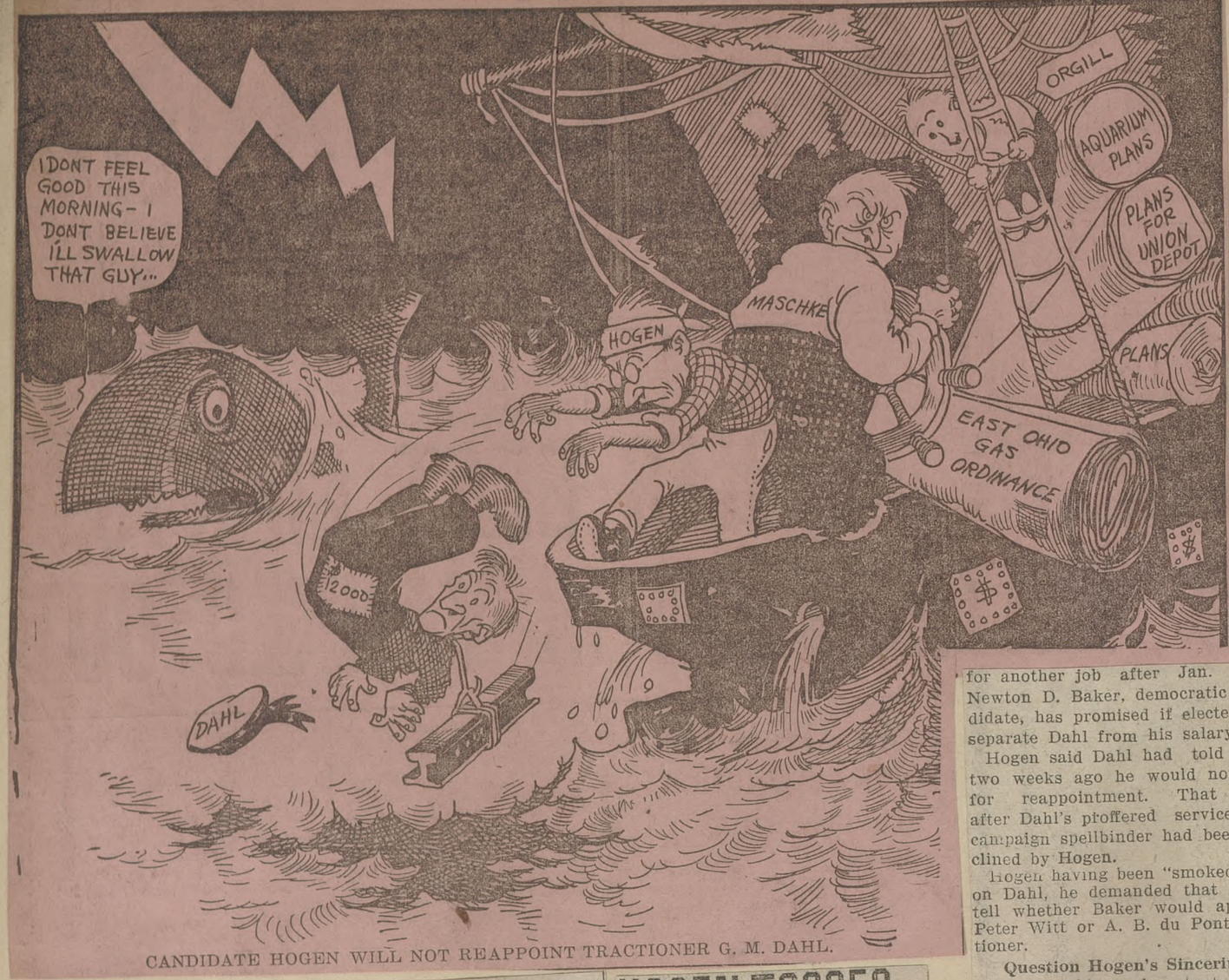
"The little finger of competition is greater than the loins of regulation.

"The Illuminating company plant is worth $6,000,000, and is capitalized at $10,000,000. * * *

"We are paying exorbitant rates, and the company is paying vast dividends on a highly watered stock.

"We keep on paying and in the end the company still owns the lighting plant."

Jonah!



CANDIDATE HOGEN WILL NOT REAPPOINT TRACTIONER G. M. DAHL.

BAKER DUBS AS 'LIE' C. E. I.'S RAP AT LIGHT BONDS

The Trolley has come to life again.

The Illuminating company has dug it up, chopped off its name, and started it rambling around.

The Trolley was the dodger that the Concon circulated when it was fighting 3-cent fare. The Illuminating company has galvanized the corpse to fight cheap electric light.

Newton D. Baker celebrated its advent Monday night by calling it a liar.

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"His company is handing around this pamphlet, which claims that the people will have to pay taxes on the $2,000,000 bonds for a city lighting plant.

"That is not true. It is insulting your intelligence for Scovil to try to tell you that. Interest on bonds issued for enterprises like a municipal lighting plant and waterworks is paid from the earnings of the plant, and not from taxes. The bonds are not a burden on the taxpayer.

Let Scovil Stop Fooling.

"Let Scovil stop trying to fool the people and answer some questions that would give us some light. Let him tell us how much his company earns. Even its stockholders don't know and can't find out."

The nameless "Trolley" revives Scovil's old claim that a public $2,000,000 plant wouldnt be big enough to do much.

It doesn't mention that the Illuminating company's $2,000,000 plant on the lake front is expected to furnish electric light and power for the whole Illuminating company system.

HOGEN TOSSES DAHL ASIDE AS BAKER RAPS C-I

Republican Mayoralty Candidate Says Tractioner Will Not Ask Reappointment.

MEETINGS TUESDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, Miles-av SE and E. 93d-st. Baker, Coughlin, Cooley, Witt. Eldred hall of Adelbert college, Baker, John H. Clarke, W. C. Keough and Robert Crosser. Sycamore hall, W. 25th-st and Clark-av SW. Stemmyer's hall, 3928 Lorain-av. Wachalec hall, 7701 Central-av SE. Krejca's hall, 4610 Clark-av SW. C. W. Bisgrove's apartments, suite 9 The Phenix, Woodland-av SE and E. 37th-st.

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"Mr. Hogen, if you are for the bonds, you quit teasing me with little questions like these," shouted Baker. "Come help me fight Sam Scovil; he is our enemy. All I said as to 3-cent light was that competent electrical engineers had told me that if a plant were properly built and economically operated 3-cent current was possible. Three-cent fares were obtained by competition and when we get a lighting plant and competition we shall have a reduc-

...res—one is the combina-...on a lock stitch and a ...ndard Rotary takes 175 ...y machine. That is due ...delivery at once upon ...ry payment. Every ma-...e lessons free. Positive ...ay back any time within ...hine Dept.—Second floor

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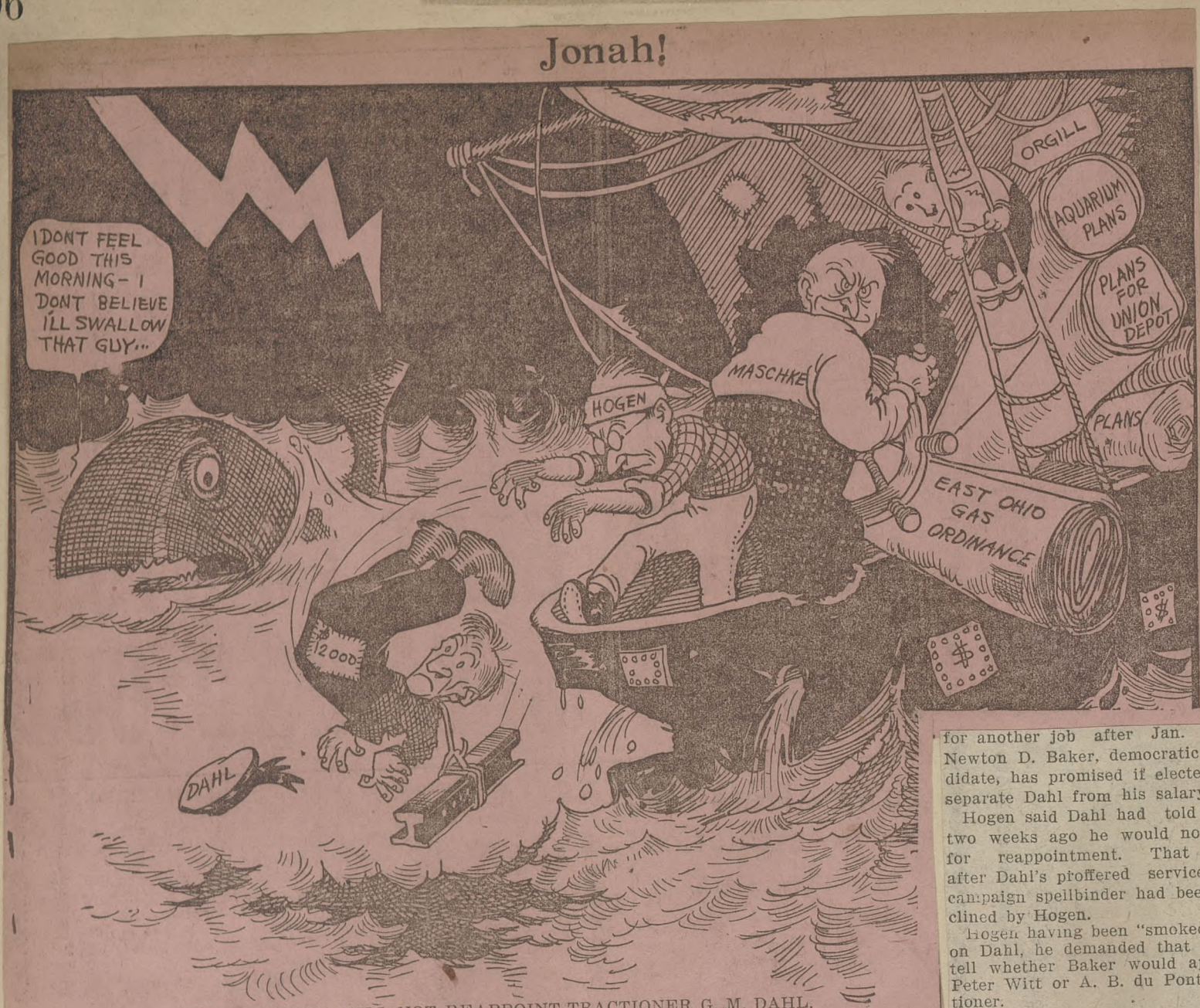

CANDIDATE HOGEN WILL NOT REAPPOINT TRACTIONER G. M. DAHL.

BAKER DUBS AS 'LIE' C. E. I. 'S RAP AT LIGHT BONDS

The Trolley has come to life again.

The Illuminating company has dug it up, chopped off its name, and started it rambling around.

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Baker challenged the Illuminating company to publish a balance sheet.

Witt Makes Apology.

Baker demanded of Hogen that he tell definitely whether he favored the park board plan. Practically he dared Hogen to declare for it. He urged that the park board ballot be accepted and voted to defeat what he characterized as an "eleventh hour political trick to perpetuate Baehrism."

Baker branded as fake the statement in an Illuminating company's circular distributed among the crowd that the lighting plant bonds would increase the tax rate by interest charges.

Peter Witt characterized the effort of the republicans to make capital out of his thoughtless reference to Virgil Marani in a recent speech as a "cheap political trick." Witt explained and apologized for his words as to Marani.

CASTS OFF LEA AS HOGEN DROPS DAHL

Cline, From Republican Platform, Assails Baehr and His Appointees.

Baker Assails Cleveland Railway, Charging Wastefulness.

Following the practice established Monday evening by Candidate Hogen when he cast overboard from the Republican ship Gerhard M. Dahl, County Prosecutor John A. Cline last evening practically disowned Mayor Baehr and declared himself in favor of throwing out of the city hall at once Service Director Andrew B. Lea and every other Democrat not under civil service.

Then he fell on the park board plan and declared strongly against it, asked everybody to vote against it, declared that any mayor could administer the parks better than a commission and urged the defeat of the whole park proposition.

Cline declared against Lea and Baehr at the tent meeting at Mapledale-av and Fulton-rd S. W. and also declared against the park plan at that and the second meeting at which he spoke at E. 86th and Superior-av. Each declaration was greeted with applause. The people who listened were evidently of the same opinion and they were enthusiastic in their applause.

The spectacle of a Republican campaign speaker declaring against the mayor whose successor is to be chosen is a new development in the city campaign that has already been marked by many other unusual features.

At the tent meeting at Superior-av N. E. and E. 86th-st, Cline was heckled by a number of men who were most anxious to ask some questions. When Cline was detailing the characters in the "Baker's Dozen," which has been a feature of all of his speeches, he was interrupted as he named Tom Doreen as one. Doreen was in the audience, and made strenuous objection to the distinction that Cline was giving him.

Newton D. Baker declared last evening he was not in favor of paying $12,000 or any such "scandalous salary" to any street railroad commissioner. Answering the query from Candidate Hogen he said he did not know just whom he would name as street railroad commissioner. He intended to get the best man he was able to find but declares he himself would be the real commissioner.

He quoted figures to prove his claim that under the present commissioner the company had been wasting money for the purpose of proving the claim its officers had made that 3-cent fare would not and could not be made to pay.

At both meetings last evening Candidate Hogen talked on the questions of efficiency in the city administration and declared that, inasmuch as he had made that an issue, he intended to stick to it through the campaign.

"If what I found in the department when I took charge was a sample of the efficiency of the former administration, then I think it is time for a change," he declared.

The speeches made by Prosecuting Attorney Cline were easily the sensation of the evening on both sides of the river. Cline had been talking plainly at all meetings, but the questions last evening carried him into a field he had not before touched. He was ready with the answers to the hecklers' questions and he spoke his own opinions so they all heard and easily understood.

"I cannot understand this man Baker," Cline said in referring to the civil service question when he spoke in the Republican tent at Mapledale-av S. W. and Fulton-rd. "When he is not running for office he upholds the civil service system which is in force in our police department, our fire department, the government and the schools, and now that he is running for office he says that he wants the privilege of discharging men who have taken the civil service examinations and have shown themselves qualified for their jobs. I would rather see M. P. Mooney, John Bourke and S. H. Holding pass upon the qualifications of men in the city service than Big Tim McDonough and the rest of the 'Baker dozen.'

After discussing the electric light situation Cline then took up the various city improvement projects and accused Baker of adopting an obstructive policy toward the union depot inasmuch as he had not forced the suits on the land through the courts. He said that in one year Baker had put the lake front property suit through but one court while Morgan had forced a similar suit through lower and higher courts in less time.

"Another thing I want to show you," said Cline, and he read from a pamphlet issued by the Democrats in 1907, in which they promised that the city hall would be finished in 1908. "But what do we find in regard to the city hall. We find that the Democrats appropriated $85,000 from the city hall fund and never put it back. Of that sum $50,000 went toward the establishment and maintenance of Peter Witt's Tax school."

At this point he was interrupted by a question from the audience.

"Has Mayor Baehr ever made anything for the city?" was asked.

"I hold no brief for Mayor Baehr," replied Cline, "nor for Andy Lea either. Mr. Hogen is not responsible for the blunders of Mayor Baehr. Hogen stands on his own feet and Baker must come out in the same way and not stand in the shadows of the past administration."

"Were you elected by the people?" asked another man in the audience.

"Yes, sir," said Cline.

"Then why are you not looking for the men higher up in the salary padding case?" he was asked.

After inquiring as to the name and occupation of the questioner, Cline, in a voice that was tense with anger, gave the history of the Mundinger case.

"Mundinger, a Democrat, was appointed by Baehr," he said. "Lea, another Democrat appointed to office by Baehr, discovered that there was padding of the salary lists. I indicted Mundinger because he was at the head of the department and certified to the pay roll. Then Andy Lea came to his rescue with the statement that Baker, as Democratic solicitor, had given Mundinger authority to do what he had done in an opinion rendered.

"I maintain that Baker's opinion was improperly construed and after a trial the jury disagreed and that is where the case still stands."

"If I had my way," he continued, "every Democrat in the city hall not under civil service would be fired and Andy Lea would head the list going out. I do not know whether Hogen stands for that or not, but if I thought that he did not I would not make another speech in this campaign."

The fitness of men for mayor and the training they have had for that important work is the big issue in the campaign. Candidate Hogen told two audiences last evening when making his talks. He said he had made that an issue when he started and he intended to stick to it and stay on that question. Speaking for himself he said he was willing to stand or fall on the record he had made while acting as director of public safety. He said the duties were purely governmental and were of a nature that prepared men for advanced places.

"If I am elected mayor, I promise you now, that the rates for electric light in this city will be investigated and if they are found unduly high, and I believe they are too high, they will be reduced," he declared.

"Now, as a citizen of the city, and not as a candidate, I want to ask Mr. Baker one question. If experts have advised you that electric light can be made and sold at 3 cents per unit, will he let us know the names of the experts, so we may pursue the inquiry further and get the advantage of their information and have them throw light on the subject? If Mr. Baker declines to supply the information it would be proper to suppose the 3-cent light claim is a campaign slogan and not an issue and business proposition."

"Pitch into them, Dan" was the greeting from an enthusiastic admirer when Councilman Morgan arose to speak at the tent meeting on Superior-av last evening.

Morgan gave most of his attention to the question of electric lighting and the street railway amendments. He said Hogen believed in the Tayler grant, therefore was the best man to see that it was given a fair test.

Newton D. Baker, at his tent meeting at Miles-av and E. 93d-st S. E. last night, declared that those in charge of the operation of the street railway were wasting money in an attempt to prove true their prophesies that 3-cent fare could not be made to pay. He gave figures which, he said, proved the claim.

Baker declared that if he is elected the present salary of street railway commissioner will be greatly reduced, and that he himself will be the real commissioner. The declaration was cheered by a shivering crowd which filled the tent.

"Mr. Hogen," said Newton D. Baker, "wants to know if I will appoint A. B. du Pont or my friend Peter Witt to the position of street railway commissioner. I don't know who I will appoint. I want to appoint the best man I can find, but I say this, that if I am elected I, myself, will be the real commissioner, and there are plenty of men I can find who can do in that position what I want done.

"I am not in favor of paying $12,000 or any such scandalous salary. That is more than is paid the mayor, the governor or the supreme court judges of the state. It is ridiculous that such a salary should have been paid the young man, inexperienced in railway affairs, who holds the office.

"Those who are running the railroad said for years that 3-cent fare could not be made to pay. When they went in to operate the railroad at 3-cent fare they had either to prove that it could not be made to pay or to prove themselves poor prophets. They started in to waste money in an effort to show that 3-cent fare is not paying.

"One of the wastes I have in mind was in the action of the company in tearing up rails which they swore before Judge Tayler had a life of four or five years and replacing them with other new rails, this in order to increase the apparent cost of maintaining the lines.

"In 1903 the department of superintendence of transportation cost $25,000. Under the operation by the receivers who were charged to make most careful inspections, the cost was increased to $75,000. Now, since the Cleveland Railway Co. has taken possession this expense has been run up to $146,000.

"The Cleveland Electric used to operate the power stations for $81,000 a year. The Municipal Railway Co. put in a small additional station and the yearly cost was increased to $119,000. It cost the receivers $128,000 and the Cleveland Railway Co. has increased that to $135,000.

"The cost of operation has been increased by $800,000 a year under the management of the present Cleveland Railway Co., and of that but $114,000 can be explained by increased wages to the men. As the street railway commissioner I am going to force the company to so operate the railroad that not only will 3-cent fare pay but that there will be a profit which will make possible many needed improvements in the service.

"I have asked Mr. Hogen if he is in favor of a park board and have yet received no answer. If he says yes, that will be a measure of his fitness to be mayor. It is a bad proposition which should be defeated by an overwhelming vote. If he says he is not in favor of it I will ask him why he does not then stop his organization from working for it, as they are."

Regarding electric lights Baker said:

"The false arguments of the illuminating company show the haughty arrogance in which it evidences its contempt for public intelligence. I see approaching the day when the city will own not only the street railway but the electric light plant. Most people pay 10 cents a unit for electric lights, and it is not too much to hope we will have 3-cent lights. I received today from the little city of Pasadena, Cal., a statement of its municipal light plant. It is in a territory where the corporations charge 10 cents a unit. The municipal plant sells electricity to consumers for 5 cents a unit, and is still reducing the cost and paying a profit on the investment. It is true that many of our citizens do not use electric lights. They burn oil, and they must continue to do so so long as the corporations are permitted to charge the high rates they now do."

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Broadway and Wire-av S. E.—Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt. Joseph Pelcinski, chairman.

Diebolt's hall, Harvard and Marcelline-av S. E.

Union Labor Democratic hall, 416 Euclid-av.

Polonia hall, 802 College-av S. W.

Fred Mau's residence, 1923 Aiken-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, corner E. 93d-st and Edmunds-av N. E.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and Walter D. Meals. William B. Woods, chairman.

Tent, E. 93d-st, opposite Heath-av S. E.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and John A. Cline. J. A. Alburn, chairman.

Lincoln Republican club, 10306 Superior-av N. E.—Hogen and candidates.

Royal hall, 5217 Woodland-av S. E.

Choosing a Manager.

The largest corporation in Ohio is the city of Cleveland. As executive head it needs the largest man available. It requires the services of a manager whose experience and character plainly fit him for the task of guiding its destiny during the coming two years.

Residents of Cleveland are stockholders in the corporation and to the voters is given the duty of selecting its general manager. That is, briefly, the situation of the present campaign.

Who, then, shall be chosen to this important position, Mr. Baker or Mr. Hogen. If experience counts, it points to Mr. Baker. That much is plain. If one believes that Mr. Baker would not make as good a mayor as his opponent, he must, if he be honest, confess that the question of experience is at most, of secondary importance.

Mr. Baker has been a part of the city government of Cleveland throughout the period of its greatest glory and accomplishment. He has been one of the leading forces which combined to give this city wide fame as the best governed of American municipalities. The splendid history of this community has been, not written, but made in considerable part by the man who for ten years has been in training for the chief executiveship.

As first assistant director of law in 1902 Newton D. Baker began his course of preparation in the science of city government. The next year he became director of law and when that office was superseded by that of the solicitorship he was elected to the new position in April of 1903. He was re-elected on the ticket with Tom L. Johnson in 1905 and 1907. Two years ago he was again re-elected in the face of the anti-Johnson sentiment which swamped the rest of the Democratic ticket.

The solicitor's office is in a sense the administration clearing house where center all the problems of the city government. No other office gives its occupant the same advantage for understanding the intricate questions of policy and control.

Other things being equal, a man who has been head of a city's legal department for all these years is far better qualified for promotion to the mayoralty than is one who has been director of public safety less than two years and beyond that has had absolutely no experience in public office. In order to prove Mr. Hogen's superiority as a candidate for mayor his friends must bring convincing evidence of other qualities not possessed by his opponent to counterbalance the latter's years of valuable experience.

And Mr. Hogen's friends cannot do this. There is nothing in his creditable career to indicate better fitness for the office they both seek. On every other point Mr. Baker is his opponent's equal; he far excels him in the matter of actual hard experience for the exact duties the next mayor of Cleveland must perform.

There should be no mistake. Cleveland needs the best executive head obtainable. Mr. Baker's whole career has been a consistent course of training for the task he is now willing to undertake. It is for the voters to show their appreciation by electing him by an enthusiastic majority.

BAKER AND SCOVIL ASKED TO DEBATE

Commerce Chamber to Hear Discussion of Lighting Bonds Issue.

City Solicitor Called, Not as Candidate, but as Citizen.

Newton D. Baker, Democratic candidate for mayor, and Samuel Scovil, vice president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., will debate the question, "Should the Voters of Cleveland Ratify the Issuance of $2,000,000 of Lighting Bonds?" before the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday noon. The two men are to debate the question on the invitation of the chamber. Formal letters of invitation and suggesting terms and conditions under which the debate is to be held were mailed Baker and Scovil yesterday. Both promptly accepted the invitations.

The planning of the debate is the outgrowth of an investigation by the chamber committee on municipal affairs into the merits of the bonding question. Scovil, Baker and Frank G. Hogen, the Republican candidate, have all appeared before the committee. Hogen was there yesterday. He expressed his views and was answered by W. J. Hagenal, chief statistician of the illuminating company.

When Scovil and Baker were before the committee members asked each if they would consent to debate jointly the affirmative and negative views of the question. Each man verbally gave his assent. President Charles E. Adams and Secretary Munson A. Havens were then consulted and after a careful consideration of the situation the chamber decided to proceed with the debates. Following this Havens yesterday sent out the letters.

"Yes, I have accepted an invitation to debate the question with Mr. Scovil," said Newton D. Baker last night.

"We have both accepted," said Samuel Scovil.

Baker Speaks as Citizen.

"Mr. Hogen has not been invited to participate," said a prominent official of the chamber. "Mr. Baker has not been asked as a candidate for mayor. He has been invited as a citizen and as a member of the chamber for years; a man who best represents, we believe, the economy theory represented by those bonds when issued. Mr. Scovil has been invited as the best informed advocate of the economic theory represented by antagonism to those bonds."

The debate is to follow a luncheon at the chamber. The luncheon and meeting is strictly confined to members. Chamber officials anticipate that interest in the debate will be so widespread that they felt it necessary to draw the line some where and decided that the mark should be membership in the chamber.

Baker is to have the affirmative and Scovil the negative. Baker is to open with a twenty-minute speech. Scovil is to reply in twenty minutes. Baker is then to have ten minutes for rebuttal and Scovil will conclude the talking with a ten-minute speech.

Both men have been invited to name representatives to agree upon all details. It has been suggested that Charles E. Adams, president of the chamber, act as chairman at the debate and that Havens, chamber secretary, act as timekeeper. This is merely tentative. Baker and Scovil may possibly name their representatives today. On the other hand both may decide to leave all arrangements entirely with the chamber and decide to accept such rules and regulations as the chamber decides to adopt.

The debate recalls the famous extemporaneous debate between Scovil and Tom L. Johnson just a little more than three years ago. Mr. Johnson, then mayor, was in the midst of the security grant street railway referendum campaign. The election was held on Oct. 22. On the night of Oct. 13, 1908, Mr. Johnson's tent was pitched at Kinkel-av S. W. and W. 25th-st.

Tom Johnson had charged Scovil with backing the Referendum league, an organization fighting the security grant. He said he did it because Scovil knew "he came next," meaning that the fight against the illuminating company was coming. Strangely enough Mr. Johnson almost minutely described the fight that is on today.

The Street Railway Commissionership.

The street railway commissionership never was an issue in the present campaign, though some people have attempted to make it so. Now, however, not even the most imaginative person can longer claim that the office of commissioner has a place in the discussion. The matter has taken care of itself.

Both Candidate Baker and Candidate Hogen agree that Commissioner Dahl shall not be reappointed.

Mr. A. B. duPont, whom some supposed Mr. Baker might appoint, says he "could not under any circumstances accept the position if it were tendered to him."

As for Peter Witt, a third possibility mentioned for the office—the suggestion is absurd. No more need be said.

This senseless flurry over, now let us resume discussion of the issues of the campaign. The street railway commissionership is for the next mayor to settle, whoever that mayor may be.

FIGURE EXPERT HIRED BY C-I FOR CAMPAIGN

The Illuminating company has hired a real figure-slinger.

He is William J. Hagenah, "public utility statistician." He has come here from Chicago, to stay until the campaign for a municipal light plant is over Nov. 7.

Hagenah's job is to prove that the $1,125,000 that the Illuminating company made last year, and the $1,500,000 that it is making this year, really isn't so awfully much.

Also he is expected to show that people oughtn't to object to paying four or five prices for light when they pay it to as nice a concern as the Illuminating company.

Makes Maiden Appearance.

He made his maiden appearance Tuesday before the municipay committee of the chamber of commerce. He said the city would run into all kinds of trouble if it didn't look out.

"Will your job last after election?" he was asked.

"I don't know," said Hagenah.

Next Tuesday the chamber of commerce is going to have Newton D. Baker and Sam Scovil before it, to clash in a noonday debate over the lighting bond issue.

Hagenah will fix up a set of figures for Scovil to use in the debate, it is expected.

Speakers' Views on Issue.

The municipal light bond issue in Tuesday night's tent meetings.

Baker: "The city now owns a plant worth $400,000 in South Brooklyn. Engineers say it is time to move and enlarge the plant. . . .

"Most people in Cleveland pay 10 cents a unit for light. That charge is outrageously high. It is not too much to hope that we will get 3-cent light ultimately. . . .

"Today I received a report from the Pasadena municipal light plant. The city cut the rate there to 5 cents, and charges 3 cents for large quantities. . . .

"The Southern California Edison Co., which charges 10 cents outside of Pasadena, has cut its rates to 4 cents there."

Prosecutor Cline: "I am in favor of the $2,000,000 bond issue and so is Hogen. . . .

"Hogen realizes that with that club he can make the Illuminating companw come to terms."

Hogen: "Now as to the question of electric light—I'm for it in an orderly way. . . .

"I am in favor of regulation also. I say th t if I am elected mayor the rates will be regulated."

Morgan: "We are for the $2,000,000 light proposition. We are for regulation. . . .

"We are investigating the high rates of the Illuminating company now."

At Baker's Tent Meeting

IN THE BAKER TENT - MR COMMON PEOPLE WITH TEETH CHATTERING -AND FEET FREEZING BY INCHES SAT THROUGH TO THE LAST GASP—

CLINE AGAINST PARK BOARD: HOGEN IS MUM

MEETINGS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, Broadway and Forman-av, Baker, Wilcox, Cooley, Witt, Harvard and Marcelline-av. 416 Euclid-av. 802 College-av. 1923 Aiken-av.

Republican: Tent, E. 93d-st and Edmunds-av, Hogen, Morgan, Meals. Tent, E. 93d-st, opposite Heath-av, Hogen, Morgan, Cline. 10306 Superior-av. 5217 Woodland-av.

Socialist: St. Clair and 105th-st, Ruthenberg, Ladoff, Schwartz. 2251 Scovill-av, Ruthenberg, Ruppel, Fromholz, Katz.

County Prosecutor Cline, speaking at Hogen's tent meeting at Mapledale-av and Fulton-rd, Tuesday night, declared he was opposed to the park board plan to be voted on Nov. 7. Republican candidate Hogen, however, again failed to give his views of that measure.

Peter Witt, speaking in a tent at E. 93d-st and Miles-av, challenged D. E. Morgan, republican candidate for city solicitor and one of the councilmen who voted for 80-cent gas a few months ago, to a debate on the gas question.

Cline declared he was in favor of throwing out of the city hall every democrat not employed under civil service rules. "And Server Andy Lea would head the list," Cline added. When a man in the audience shouted: "Has Baehr ever done anything for the city?" Cline said:

"Hogen is not responsible for Baehr's blunders. Hogen stands on his own feet."

Hogen promised, if elected, to reduce electric light rates if they were found "unduly" high.

"I have asked Hogen whether he is in favor of the park board," said Baker. "So far he hasn't answered. The park board is a bad proposition. Vote it down.

"I believe the day is near when we will have 3-cent light. It can be had as easily as 3-cent fare, which has won in spite of the fact that the Conco: as wasted money in an effort to keep it from paying. They have torn up good rails and replaced them with new ones. The Concon amendments to be voted on Nov. 7 would prohibit such actions. You should vote for these amendments.

"If I'm elected mayor, I will be the real tractioner."

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 71st-st—Newton D. Baker, Thomas Coughlin, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt; chairman, W. L. Wagner, councilmanic candidate in Ward 17.

Staas' hall, 2109 Abbey-av S. W.

Arch hall, Ontario-st.

Anderson's hall, W. 96th-st and Madison-av N. W.

Stelte's hall, 10813 Fairchild-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Holmes-av N. E. and E. 152d-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and John A. Cline; A. J. Moses, chairman.

Tent, Broadway and Magnet-av S. E.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Walter D. Meals, Ven Svaro and A. B. Sprosty; Frank C. Manak, chairman.

Second Ward Golden Rod club, 4610 Clark-av.

Sandrowitz's hall, Woodland-av S. E.

CHARGES DODGING IN RATES LETTER

Councilman Gahn Criticises Reply of Illuminating Company to Request.

Threatens to Bring Concern to Time by Fixing Low Rate.

Chairman Harry C. Gahn of the council committee appointed to report on the question of regulating the rates of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., charged the company with dodging yesterday in its reply to the request that it throw open its books and records to the council to assist in the rate investigation.

The company in its letter stated that the city possesses no facilities for making a thorough audit of the books and records and for taking an inventory of the property used and that such a step would result in delay and expense. The letter further states that the company would be willing to co-operate with the city in any proceedings before the state public utilities commission. The commission, the company points out, is clothed with power to go into the question of rate regulation.

"The company is dodging," said Gahn upon receipt of the letter. "We asked if they would let the council see their books and apparently they do not want us to see them. If they do not care to co-operate in this matter they will have to fight the council.

"The council has the power to fix an arbitrary rate, and if one is fixed in this manner, it will be low. The company will be compelled to produce its books to show that this rate is unreasonable if it declines to accept the rate and more delay will result from this procedure than from the straight course which we propose.

"If we are compelled to fix an arbitrary rate the process would be longer. The expert would have to gather data and more delay would result than if the other plan were followed. The company suggests that the investigation be made before the state public utilities commission. We have written a letter to the commission and it has stated that it cannot co-operate with the city in the regulation of rates."

The council committeee meets again tomorrow.

The state tax commission, in response to resolutions of council, sent full information concerning Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. yesterday. It was refused to Baker on the ground that the commission cannot give information concerning tax returns to individuals.

TAKE STAND FOR HOGEN.

Railway Employes Decide to Back Candidate When Other Labor Bodies Fail to Act.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes are out to elect Frank G. Hogen as mayor of Cleveland. They are practically the only labor organization which has taken this stand directly.

Labor's Political league decided not to indorse any candidate for office, but to concentrate its efforts to elect the Progressive Constitutional league slate of constitutional candidates. An effort was made before Labor's Po-

Self-colored side-front. are are dainty little cuffs discover and at the Suit-

CLINE DENIES HE'D HURT HOGEN CAUSE

Repeats Attack on Baehr and Lea, Declaring He Won't Stultify Himself.

Ignores Derogatory Statement Made by Mayor Yesterday.

HASN'T QUIT THE STUMP

County Prosecutor Maintains Attitude of Defiance to Head of Present Administration Despite Effort to Keep Him From Hogen Platform—Republican Chiefs Conclude to Let Prosecutor Have His Say and That Hogen Should Ignore Split in Party.

"I am speaking in this campaign for the good of the city, the welfare of the Republican party, uplift of the public and the indorsement of political virtue," declared John A. Cline in the one campaign speech he made last night. "I am for Frank G. Hogen's election and he is going to be elected. Frank G. Hogen is controlled by no clique, no set of men or no man. He stands squarely on his own feet, he wears no man's collar and has no man's name blown in the side.

"I shall stultify myself for no man or no set of men. I reaffirm and reiterate everything I have said in every previous meeting."

That was John Cline's answer to charges by Mayor Baehr and A. B. Lea, made yesterday, that Cline's "only interest in this campaign is to defeat Mr. Hogen and revenge himself on me because I opposed his nomination for mayor."

It was the only answer Cline made. Off the political rostrum he refused to comment on the statement of Baehr or his public service director.

Cline spoke from the same rostrum on which Frank G. Hogen appeared. Mr. Hogen had left the meeting at E. 93rd-st and Heath-av, S. E., before Cline appeared. Cline came so late that it became whispered about the audience that he might not appear, but he entered the tent at 8:40, having been detained by a talk on "Criminal Law" at a church.

Wants Senators Chosen Direct.

Direct election of senators was indorsed last evening by Congressman Paul Howland in a talk before the Cleveland law school. He said it was defeated at the last session of congress because of the actions of the Democratic members.

Howland talked at length on that subject and also on the parcels post, both of which he said he favored.

Hogen made no reference to Cline's repudiation of Baehr and Lea of the previous evening and the answers it produced from those two officials yesterday. The significant thing, however, was the fact that Cline was on the stump and he announced that he desired to save his throat for other meetings this week and next week, in the face of the fact that when he denounced Mayor Baehr and Lea Tuesday night he said: "I do not know whether Mr. Hogen stands for that or not, but if I thought he did not I would not make another speech in this campaign."

Cline Given Free Hand.

The bomb that Cline exploded kept the politicians on the qui vive yesterday and intense excitement prevailed in the city hall and political headquarters. Republican leaders throughout the day grappled with the knotty question of what to do under the circumstances.

Conference after conference was held. Advice of many sorts was offered. Various plans of handling the situation were suggested and finally it was decided that Hogen should ignore, for the present at least, the whole unfortunate situation and that Cline should be permitted to answer the charge that he was stabbing Hogen in the back with the declaration that he was speaking for the Republican candidate and for the good of the party regardless of whom he hit.

Temporarily, therefore, the situation is at rest.

Hogen in his speeches last night said he was in favor of the Tayler plan because it gives all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of municipal ownership. He again demanded to know of Newton D. Baker why he does not show facts and figures to prove that 3-cent electric light is possible and "not try to ride into office on a slogan that is meaningless."

Cline, aside from his veiled reference to the row he has stirred up, devoted most of his attention to electricity, charging that the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. has not dealt fairly with the people, but that it would if the bonds were approved and Hogen elected mayor.

"The bond issue ought to carry," he said, "so that Mr. Hogen could use it to compel the company to lower rates, and if it doesn't, then Mr. Hogen will build a municipal plant. If he cannot compel the company to come across he will build the plant and force rates down.

The county prosecutor further charged that Baker didn't raise his finger for the Feighan ordinance, when it was pending in 1903, to lower electric light rates. Concluding he said he would rather go down to defeat with Frank G. Hogen than to victory with some other men he could name.

Morgan pointed out that even though Newton Baker was elected and the lighting bonds carried Newburg wouldn't get the benefit of 3-cent light; the contemplated plant would provide for territory north of Central-av S. E. only. He pointed out that rate regulation was the only certain method of immediately lowering rates to all the people and that the people should vote for no candidate not absolutely committed to rate regulation.

Newton D. Baker declined in his meetings last night to name the engineer who had advised him on the municipally lighting question, charging that instead of giving Frank G. Hogen, who asked him to do so, a chance to pursue the subject, it would give Samuel Scovil a chance to pursue the engineer as, he said, John B. Hoefgen was harassed and worried in the 3-cent fare fight.

"We are both for the bonds. I say to Mr. Hogen let us fight together. Let him turn in and help me fight Scovil.

"The eminent engineers of the illuminating company know how to sell electricity to favored friends for 3 cents. We see the proof of that in contracts between the illuminating company and its friends, now in existence. Pasadena, Cal., a small city, sells electricity from its plant at 3 cents."

"Mr. Hogen may take as much of my platform as he pleases. I won't object, but when he says it remained for the Republicans to give actual 3-cent fare I think it time to object.

Discussing tractions, Baker asked Hogen where he stood on the question of forcing economical operation of the Cleveland railway property.

"I have no particular criticism of Commissioner Dahl," he said. "His case is ended. I charge that the system of bookkeeping maintained by the company has not been supervised and inspected in the public interest."

Baker also for the first time attacked Hogen's record as director of public safety in comparison with the things accomplished by Harris R. Cooley and said that he would prefer the voting down of the park board scheme even to his own election.

At no time did any of the Democratic speakers refer to the Cline-Baehr-Lea row. All carefully refrained from any discussion of it. In fact Mayor Baehr and Director Lea were the only ones directly to talk about it yesterday. Baehr and Lea, almost as soon as they reached their offices at the city hall yesterday, freely expressed their opinions of Cline and demanded that he be removed from the stump. Both expressed their views in public statements.

Baehr said:—

Concerning Mr. Cline's attack on me, I simply wish to say that it is apparent to everyone that Cline's only interest in this campaign is to defeat Mr. Hogen and revenge himself on me, because I opposed his nomination for mayor.

During the last year and longer, he has had a consuming ambition to be mayor, and in that time he has secretly and openly done everything in his power to discredit my administration. As county prosecutor he deliberately gave immunity to a confessed crook, while he played to the galleries in the persecution and prosecution of a public employe "higher up." I refer to Appo Johnston and Henry Mundinger. The former confessed his guilt, while the latter, according to Mr. Cline himself, never benefited to the extent of 1 cent by reason of his alleged irregularities.

Cline has been bitter against Mr. Lea because he told the truth in the Mundinger case and because he failed in his efforts to convict Mundinger.

My administration needs no defense and least of all, from Mr. Cline, who has tried and is now trying to raise a false issue for the deliberate purpose of defeating Mr. Hogen. A representative of an afternoon paper which for two years has resorted to every foul and unfair means in its attacks on this administration, stated to Director Lea this morning that with the co-operation of Mr. Cline that paper intended, by attacking Mr. Dahl, Mr. Lea, Mr. Gall and me, so to becloud the real issue of the campaign, namely the superiority of Mr. Hogen's qualifications for the office of mayor over that of his opponent, that the latter might be elected.

The real issue of this campaign is whether the affairs of this city shall be administered by puppets of that paper or by representatives of our people.

Lea charged Cline's sole motive in attacking him to be to "stick the knife into Mr. Hogen while appearing to support him, in order that he may seem the logical candidate for mayor in 1913."

"He is not at heart at all desirous of Mr. Hogen's election. That explains it all," insisted Lea.

Becoming sarcastic he then said he noticed Cline said he indicted Henry Mundinger.

"Since Mr. Cline indicts people, let's get rid of the expense of a grand jury," he suggested. "What is a grand jury good for? A good many people have had the idea that Mr. Cline indicts people and that the grand jury is just a body to sit there and listen to what Mr. Cline says, and act accordingly. I have had my doubts till now, but since Mr. Cline says so himself it must be true."

KEEPS BACK NAME TO SAVE ADVISER

Candidate Baker Refuses to Tell Who Gave Him Figures on Light Rates.

Declares Hogen Has Stolen Issues Democrats Created.

Charging that John Hoefgen, who advised Tom L. Johnson in cost and maintenance of street railway equipment, had been pursued and harassed until his health failed, Newton D. Baker refused last night to tell the name of an engineer who had advised him relative to technical matters in the production of electricity for lighting and power purposes.

"Hogen has continually asked me to reveal the name of the engineer I have quoted in my speeches, and I am going to refuse tonight to divulge the engineer's name, as I have refused before, for the reason that I do not want to give Scovil the chance to harass him and I fear that Scovil would pursue the engineer rather than the subject of light."

Baker said that John Hoefgen, who had advised Tom L. Johnson regarding the cost and maintenance of street railway equipment, had been teased, tormented and pursued until his health broke down, and he was forced to go to Europe to recuperate. Baker said that he had seen Tom L. Johnson bring 3-cent fare and he believed that some day Cleveland would have 3-cent light, and that he would work toward that end.

"This campaign is assuming some peculiar aspects," began Baker, "I have noticed the progress of the campaign since that first meeting on Payne-av when I first came out and stated my platform. I was campaigning for a week and all this time Hogen was silent. He had not begun his campaign and save for a few house meetings, held, as he said, that he might get better acquainted, he held no meetings. At the house meetings he did not go on record. The time came when he opened his campaign with some flourish of trumpets and with the aid of notes to refresh his memory he made some effort to state his position. In referring to me he said I had been his legal adviser and that he had taken my advice on many things, but that he had not asked my advice whether he should run for mayor. That is true, I did not advise him to run for mayor, but when I was watching the papers to see what stand he would take I noticed when I read his speech that he had taken my position on one issue, that of the $2,000,000 bond issue for an electric light plant."

Baker told in detail of his advice from an engineer who argued to him that with an electric light plant, municipally owned and economically conducted, in competition with the illuminating company, lower rates would result. Cheap light, he said, was as possible in Cleveland as was cheap street car fare.

"I pronounced myself in favor of the bond issue and so did Hogen," continued Baker. "But he says he wants to know who was the engineer who advised me regarding electric light rates. He can be likened to the captain of a ship who, finding himself unable to weather a storm, would ask me how to point his boat and I would say, 'Keep your bow due east to the rising sun—the sun of 3-cent light,' and he would return to me later and

say, 'I cannot keep my bow due east to the rising sun unless I know who made the compass.'"

Baker said that the published private schedule of the illuminating company showed that that company could serve light to some favored ones at 3 cents per kilowatt hour, while others paid 10 cents or 5 cents as the minimum. He went into the history of a municipally owned plant in Pasadena, Cal., to show that competition had brought cheaper rates to the city of Pasadena from the Southern California Edison Co., a privately owned corporation, than could be secured from the same company, in any of the other cities of California where the company had control of the lighting systems.

Figures were quoted by Baker to show that $800,000 more had been expended to defray the expenses of the Cleveland Railway company in the last reported year than in any of the preceeding years when there were receivership fees and other expenses.

"I want to see the street car employes get high salaries," he said, "in this day of high prices, but the amount in increased wages is only $144,000 and I want to know what becomes of the balance between that sum and $800,000.

"If I am elected," said Baker, "I shall appoint a street railway commissioner who will be a competent man, and who will do his work, and I, myself shall be street railway commissioner as nearly as it is possible for me to be. I shall see that there is an economical administration of the street railway system with low fare and better service for the people. The commissioner will do his work and a part of his work will be to report to me, and I shall not pay him $12,000 a year salary, either. I shall not pay him more than I shall be getting. Of course it is out of the question for me to appoint a man like Dahl."

In office, Hogen, Baker said, has been a painstaking official, but, said Baker, tell me what he has ever done. Tell me one great thing that he has accomplished. I don't mind his adopting my platform, but I object to his taking for the Republican administration the credit for 3-cent fare. That belongs alone to Tom Johnson. I object to seeing him take one leaf from the laurel crown of Tom L. Johnson."

CALLS BAKER TO PRODUCE EXPERTS

Candidate Hogen Wants Figures on 3-Cent Light Given to Public.

Democratic Leader Warned Against Digging Up Skeletons.

Candidate Frank G. Hogen addressed two tent meetings last night, the first being in his own ward, the twentieth, where he was greeted by an audience composed of almost as many women as men. His second meeting was in the sixteenth ward.

"The city of Cleveland is about to appoint a manager for the business of this great corporation," he said." One of the afternoon papers said that there is some question as to whether or not my training fits me for this position. For two years I have been at the head of the governmental department of this city and during that time the efficiency of my management of that department has never been questioned.

"I do not care to say anything against my opponent because he is a friend of mine whom I admire and this is to be a clean campaign. But remember friends, his training has been in law and the code that provides for a mayor says that the mayor shall be the chief executive. It does not say that he shall be a lawyer and I leave it to you as to which man has the best training for the job, the man who has been in the governmental end or the man in the legal department.

"In regard to the Tayler grant, I want to say that the amendments should carry at this election, because I believe that they are a good thing for the people. They give all the advantages of municipal ownership with none of the disadvantages.

"I believe that Mr. Baker is avoiding telling us how he is going to give us 3-cent light. I have called upon him to make good on that question, but he replies that I am only teasing him. Why does he not call in an expert and show us in facts and figures that 3-cent light is actually possible and not try to ride into office on a slogan which is meaningless? The only safe thing to promise in regard to electric light is that it will be furnished at the least possible cost to the people."

Walter D. Meals, assistant prosecuting attorney, was speaking in the twentieth ward tent when Hogen arrived and he made his speech brief in consequence. He confined his talk almost entirely to humorous remarks about Newton D. Baker and other men on the Democratic ticket. He said that Baker had advocated everything that had been talked about in Cleveland for the last ten years and that he stood for anything that he believed his audience wanted.

"He says that if he is elected mayor he is going around with a dark lantern looking for things and earn for himself the sobriquet of 'Old Curiosity Shop.' He had better be careful or he might, in the course of his wanderings, find some skeletons of the past that he does not want to see. One of these skeletons might happen to be the activity of some Democratic leaders in the stock of the street railways when they purchased it at 92 on the stock market and sold it back to the 'dear public' at 100. Then, too, he might dig up the bones of the old municipal bank, and if he happens to bring them to light he will become mighty unpopular all of a sudden."

Declaring he would rather go to defeat with Frank Hogen than to win with some others whose names he could mention, County Prosecutor John A. Cline told voters in the sixteenth ward last evening he wanted to affirm and reiterate every word he had spoken in previous meetings. He spoke with much earnestness and said that, whatever might be said of other men, Frank Hogen was clean, honest, square and straight, and one of the biggest men who had ever been before the people of the city for their votes.

Cline asked the voters to elect Hogen for the good of the city, the welfare of the party, the uplift of the people and the approval of political virtue. He spoke equally strongly for the other candidates on the ticket. He was suffering from a bad throat and said he wanted to save his voice for other meetings during this and next week.

"Baker could have easily forced the Feighan ordinance, lowering the price of electric light, through the council in 1903 if he had really wanted to," Cline declared. "Why didn't he give you some of that 3-cent light service eight years ago when he had the chance? The fact that he never made the effort, but takes up the matter now, must raise in the minds of the people the thought that it is brought out now to serve as a campaign topic.

"I want to say to you that Frank Hogen will compel the old company to come across with the right price or he will build and operate a plant and force the price to the right figure. The light company has not dealt fairly with the people. If it had there would have been no light question up for discussion now."

Cline laid stress on the power of regulation and said he wanted the bonds voted because the old company would then give the people a square deal in the matter of service and price. He said Newton Baker is a dreamer and that a new encyclopedia he had just purchased defined a dreamer as one who had hallucinations while asleep.

Dan E. Morgan told the audience that if the electric light bonds carried, the sum would not equip a plant that could reach that section of the city and their safety lay in immediate regulation of prices. He said Councilman Pelcinski only hoped the $2,000,000 bonds would carry the cheap light as far south as Central-av.

"Don't vote for any man for mayor who is not absolutely committeed to the proposition of immediate regulation of electric light charges," Morgan said.

He defended the recent gas measure regulating prices and said it was approved by Expert Marks, one of the best of judges. He explained it was not a franchise, but a rate regulation measure that was passed by the council. He said the former administration was directly responsible for high prices on lights because it had failed to regulate prices in 1903, when it had the chance.

Jacob J. Adams, candidate for council from the sixteenth ward, declared for bath houses, gymnasiums and playgrounds and said he would give his time to see that the ward got what it needed and what was its fair share.

PRESS, OCT. 26, 1911.

TIL 10 O'CLOCK

GAIN

The municipal light bond issue in Wednesday's campaign meetings.

Baker: "The Illuminating company's private schedules printed in The Press show that the Illuminating company's eminent engineers really have worked out the problem of selling light at 3 cents. * * *

"I'm clear in my belief that a municipal plant will cut the price of electricity to a fair return on the investment. * * *

"In the second place the municipal plant will abolish such discriminations in rates as were shown in The Press' copy of the Illuminating company's private schedules. * * *

"The city talked car fare reductions for 25 years, and passed laws without effect—until Johnson built the little Denison line. Competition brought 3-cent fare, as it will bring cheap light. * * *

"Hogen asks who is the engineer who advised me that 3-cent light is possible. He doesn't really want to know.

"Someone has told him to ask me that question so Sam Scovil could pursue that engineer as John Hoefgen was pursued, and persecuted in the days of the street car war."

Safer Hogen: Repeats demand that Baker tell name of engineer who said 3-cent light was possible.

"We need competition in this city.

"I am satisfied the light plant can be made to pay as the water plant."

Cline: "The light bond issue ought to carry; Hogen wants it to carry to compel this company (the Illuminating company) to deal squarely with you, and if it doesn't deal squarely, then he can build the plant and compel this company to deal squarely with you."

* * *

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Cline laid stress on the power of regulation and said he wanted the bonds voted because the old company would then give the people a square deal in the matter of service and price. He said Newton Baker is a dreamer and that a new encyclopedia he had just purchased defined a dreamer as one who had hallucinations while asleep.

Dan E. Morgan told the audience that if the electric light bonds carried, the sum would not equip a plant that could reach that section of the city and their safety lay in immediate regulation of prices. He said Councilman Pelcinski only hoped the $2,000,000 bonds would carry the cheap light as far south as Central-av.

"Don't vote for any man for mayor who is not absolutely committeed to the proposition of immediate regulation of electric light charges," Morgan said.

He defended the recent gas measure regulating prices and said it was approved by Expert Marks, one of the best of judges. He explained it was not a franchise, but a rate regulation measure that was passed by the council. He said the former administration was directly responsible for high prices on lights because it had failed to regulate prices in 1903, when it had the chance.

Jacob J. Adams, candidate for council from the sixteenth ward, declared for bath houses, gymnasiums and playgrounds and said he would give his time to see that the ward got what it needed and what was its fair share.

PRESS, OCT. 26, 1911.

HERE'S WHAT CANDIDATES SAY OF MUNICIPAL LIGHT BONDS

The municipal light bond issue in Wednesday's campaign meetings.

Baker: "The Illuminating company's private schedules printed in The Press show that the Illuminating company's eminent engineers really have worked out the problem of selling light at 3 cents. * * *

"I'm clear in my belief that a municipal plant will cut the price of electricity to a fair return on the investment. * * *

"In the second place the municipal plant will abolish such discriminations in rates as were shown in The Press' copy of the Illuminating company's private schedules. * * *

"The city talked car fare reductions for 25 years, and passed laws without effect—until Johnson built the little Denison line. Competition brought 3-cent fare, as it will bring cheap light. * * *

"Hogen asks who is the engineer who advised me that 3-cent light is possible. He doesn't really want to know.

"Someone has told him to ask me that question so Sam Scovil could pursue that engineer as John Hoefgen was pursued and persecuted in the days of the street car war."

Safer Hogen: Repeats demand that Baker tell name of engineer who said 3-cent light was possible.

"We need competition in this city.

"I am satisfied the light plant can be made to pay as the water plant."

Cline: "The light bond issue ought to carry; Hogen wants it to carry to compel this company (the Illuminating company) to deal squarely with you, and if it doesn't deal squarely, then he can build the plant and compel this company to deal squarely with you."

* * *

BAEHR CABINET CLAIMS IT HAS MUZZLED CLINE

Republican Chairman Rodway "Gets Busy" After Party Breach and Orders Soft Pedal.

ALACK! GOAT SKIN A HOGEN BANNER

In the window of the outdoor relief department at the city hall is hung a banner with "Vote for Hogen" printed on it in 14 colors. Many bystanders have stopped to look more closely at this remarkable outburst of political zeal. Then, maybe, they pass on with a smile.

The banner is a goat skin.

Councilman Spooner has laid plans to "get Hogen's goat" out of the window. He will introduce an ordinance Monday prohibiting the use of city owned buildings as bill boards or art museum walls for ambitious candidates.

MAYBE THIS'LL BE G. O. P. CAMPAIGN SONG

Keep your foot on the soft, soft, soft pedal;
Sh! Sh! Don't talk so loud.
For somebody's round and they're liable to meddle;
Sh! Sh! Be a little bit proud.

"I wasn't muzzled. Server Lea isn't an issue in this campaign and I want to see Hogen elected. But I don't take back anything about Baehr and Lea I have previously said and if it becomes nec ary to mention Lea again I shall do so."—Prosecutor Cline, who touched off the fireworks in the Baehr-Hogen split.

"I am a friend of Cline, a friend of Baehr, a friend of Hogen and a friend of Rodway. The republican tent shouldn't be used to attack Baehr, and Cline sees that. The Baehr administration isn't an issue."—D. E. Morgan, chief smoother in the republican row.

The Baehr inner cabinet, Tractioner Dahl, Server Lea and Henry Gall, mayor's secretary, gloated Thursday over the brand new muzzle they claim they have forced Chairman Rodway of the republican central committee to slip upon Prosecutor Cline.

Cline Wednesday night talked saying he didn't have anything to take back, but he is said to plan to be good in the future.

Rodway late Wednesday worked through Cline's friends in fitting on the muzzle.

Breach Is Widened.

Wednesday night's tent meetings widened the breach in the republican party started by County Prosecutor Cline's attack on Mayor Baehr and his confidential cabinet, Gall, Lea and Dahl, and aggravated by Baehr's charge made Tuesday that Cline was a traitor to candidate Hogen.

Cline showed how futile had been the efforts of the politicians when he said at Hogen's tent meeting at E. 93d-st and Heath-av: "I shall stultify myself for no man or set of men. I don't withdraw anything I have said in any of my previous speeches."

He referred to his statement that Hogen should not be blamed for Baehr's mistakes and that he would fire Server Lea if he were mayor.

Won't o k $12,000.

Hogen made no reference to the feud in the party. He again failed to express his opinion of the park board proposal, the defeat of which Baker declared was more important even than the selection of the best man for mayor. Hogen said he was as sure the new lighting plant could be made to pay as the water plant.

Baker, speaking at Broadway and Forman-av, again accused Hogen of appropriating his platform. "But I don't mind his stealing my thunder so much," Baker said, "as his claiming the credit for three-cent fare due to Mr. Johnson."

Baker said the tractioner he should appoint would "stay in his office" (referring to Dahl's golf-playing and club-visiting propensities). His salary, Baker said, wouldn't be $12,000, either.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

Democratic: Tent, Woodland-av and E. 71st-st, Baker, Coughlin, Cooley and Witt. 2109 Abbey-av. Arch hall, Ontario-st. 96th-st and Madison-av NW. 10813 Fairchild-av SW.

Republican: Tent, Holmes-av and E. 152d-st, Hogen, Morgan and Cline. Tent, Broadway and Magnet-av, Hogen, Morgan, Meals, Ven Svaro and Sprosty. 4610 Clark-av. Sandrowitz's hall, Woodland-av.

Socialist: White-av and 55th-st, Ruthenberg and Ruppel. 954 Jefferson-av, Ruthenberg, Prochtel, Schwartz.

DETECTIVES FIND NO ELECTION FRAUD SO FAR

Ten private detectives employed by the board of elections to investigate between 50 and 60 alleged illegal registrations, reported at the end of their first day's work that no crookedness developed. Inquiry into first registrations in lodging house districts will follow.

One warrant, it is said, will be served when the person named returns to the city.

William H. Boyd, republican mayoralty candidate in 1905, will take the stump for Hogen Saturday night.

Hogen's campaign posters, bearing likenesses of his "business face" by way of bearing out his promises of a business administration, plaster city owned buildings.

Hogen's banners generally have been placed by a distributing agency at so much a hundred. Baker's pictures have been posted by ward workers and personal friends.

Councilman Spooner will introduce an ordinance into council Monday night to stop the use of the city's buildings as billboards.

The absence of Hogen money has shot the odds from 2 to 1 to 5 to 2 on Baker, with few takers on the Hogen end. It is predicted even greater odds are due.

HOGEN DEFENDS BAEHR AS CLINE CHECKS ATTACK

"I Would Rather be Defeated Than Lose Baehr's Friendship," Declares Candidate.

MEETINGS FRIDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, Woodland-av SE and E. 33d-st, Baker, Coughlin, Cooley, Witt, Crystal. McNess' hall, W. 65th-st and Madison-av NW. Finkbeiner's hall, Jefferson-av SW and W. 10th-st. White Eagle hall, Hoffman-av NE. and E. 84th-st. Charles Rannello's residence, 12105 Mayfield-rd SE. William Oberdoester's residence, 1919 Clover-av SW.

Republican: Tent, Denison-av SW and W. 25th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Meals, C. C. Townes. Tent, Superior-av NE and E. 110th-st, Hogen, Cline, McMorris, Wright, Laferty. Acme hall, 2424 E. 9th-st. Miller's hall, Kinsman-rd SE and E. 93d-st. Wigwam, E. 65th-st, opposite White-av NE. Silvestro's hall, Fairmount and Woodhill roads SE. Garibaldi hall, 2025 Murray Hill-rd SE.

Socialist: 8802 Quincy-av, Ruthenberg, Ruppel, Fromholz. 2779 E. 92d-st, Ruthenberg, Schwartz, Ruppel.

Attacks upon Mayor Baehr and the Baehr administration in republican meetings suddenly ceased Thursday night. At the beginning of each of four meetings candidate Hogen declared "Baehr is a friend of mine and I am a friend of Baehr." Prosecutor Cline, in his only speech at the Collinwood meeting, had his hands tied at his side and his mouth muzzled so far as his previous attacks on Baehr and members of the Baehr administration were concerned.

"I don't want Hogen blamed for anything he didn't do and Hogen doesn't want to take credit for anything Baehr has done," was Cline's sole offering.

Hogen's theme, after a week of silence under Cline's repeated attacks on Baehr, was "gratitude."

"I am a friend of Herman Baehr and he has always stood loyally by me," said Hogen. "I would rather be defeated a thousand times than not to merit his friendship. I would be ungrateful were I to feel otherwise.

"But the attempt to befog the real issues of the campaign by raising up an imaginary quarrel between Baehr and myself, does not look like defeat. It shows we have the enemy on the run."

Silent On Park Board.

Hogen remained silent on the park board issue, allowing Cline to advise the people to "swat it." Hogen hasn't yet made up his mind, republican leaders say, but will do so in a few days. His decision is expected to be against the board.

Candidate Morgan labeled charges in regard to the passage of the gas agreements, made by Peter Witt, as "utterly unfounded." This is the republican answer to Witt's request to Morgan to explain the passage of the grant.

Cline told a tent crowd at E. 152d-st and Holmes-av, Collinwood, Thursday night that he wanted to avoid a fight with John Stanley if possible. He made this statement in criticism of Newton D. Baker, who, Cline said, was always trying to pick a quarrel with the company.

Cline Attacks Cooley.

"I look for Charlie Stage to be in line for the street car commissionership, if Baker's elected, at about $6000 a year," Cline continued. "That's $3000 more than he ever made before." He attacked Harris Cooley as the least desirable of the "Baker's dozen."

"If the park board plan carries I would rather be defeated than elected," Newton D. Baker told a large and distinctly Baker audience at E. 71st-st and Woodland-av, Thursday night.

"It is a blind proposal to perpetuate the Baehr influence. We do not know whether Andy Lea or Gall is to be appointed. It savors of the commission form of government for counties in Ohio, which is the most corrupt form we have. It abolishes the people's control of the administration of the parks, playgrounds and bathhouses."

Baker dictated a letter to Hogen to a stenographer in the employ of the republican committee who reports Baker's speeches for reference of republican spellbinders, demanding Hogen declare himself for or against the park board plan.

"CRITICISM ISN'T NECESSARY"—Baker

"I am not criticising the Baehr administration in this campaign; it isn't necessary," Baker said in his tent meeting Thursday night. The audience caught the inference and roared in laughter.

BAKER ADVOCATES MUNY LIGHT, HOGEN ADVISES "REGULATION"

Here's what both democratic and republican candidates said on the light issue Thursday night:

BAKER: "If this campaign keeps up long enough the Illuminating company will win our fight for us without any doubt. Its own double dealing will convict it in the public mind. * * *

"Private ownership of public service corporations for 50 years has been the most fruitful source of corruption in municipal affairs that we have known. * * *

"It is hard to get lighting experts on the people's side because if they appear for the people the companies blacklist them and they can't get jobs. There are but three or four experts available for the people's side. * * *

"Stockholders who demand detailed information of the Illuminating company's financial dealings likely are informed: 'Our prosperity depends upon your lack of inquisitiveness.'

"Sam Scovil said a city plant to compete with the Illuminating company would cost $15,000,000; I observe his plant is valued at $6,000,000, and capitalized at $10,000,000; the trouble is that the water has chlorine in it.

"The item of $669,000 charged to property rights and licenses is a mystery; the Illuminating company never paid the city or anyone else a cent that could thus be charged.

"Pasadena's (Cal.) municipal lighting plant cut the price from 12½ cents a unit to a minimum of 3 cents."

JOHN A. CLINE: "Hogen's going to regulate the Illuminating company the minute he gets hold of the official whip. He's not going to sit back and wait until you have the fine new municipal plant working."

D. E. MORGAN: "We need a new lighting plant on the lake shore right away. The South Brooklyn plant has reached its capacity."

HOGEN: "It is not a question whether we WILL spend the money for a municipal light plant, but WHY we will spend it. * * *

"It has been my experience that you've got to have the money on hand before you can start to build. * * *

"A vote for the bond issue does not necessarily mean that the whole sum will be spent at once, but that work will be started at once on ascertaining how large a plant should be erected."

CLEVELAND PRESS, OCT. 28, 1911.

HOGEN'S "BUSINESS RULE" HAS FAILED IN ADMINISTRATION OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, SAYS COOLEY

Rev. Harris R. Cooley, director of charities under mayor Johnson, told an audience that packed the democratic tent at Woodland-av and E. 33d-st, Friday night, a few of the reasons he believed Newton D. Baker should be elected mayor instead of Frank G. Hogen.

Rev. Cooley probably is in better position than any other man to analyze just what has been done or not been done by Hogen as safer. It was he who conceived the Warrensville farm plan, the Hudson boys' farm, the tuberculosis sanitarium. How these institutions, acknowledged the country over to form one of the greatest modern steps forward in municipal government, have prospered under Hogen's "business administration" was explained. Rev. Cooley said:

As mayor for our municipality we ought to select, carefully and wisely, the man who represents the largest feeling, the man who has the social conscience and the social feeling in his heart.

We have been in the midst of a great struggle in Cleveland for nine years, struggling for lower street car fare. At the present time we are in a struggle with the Illuminating company, and by the signs in the street cars and by papers they gave us when we came here, they are trying to persuade us it would be a bad thing for us to have our own light plant and a cheaper rate.

It's Same Old Story.

You remember when the street car companies were doing the same thing—trying to save the people from themselves. They were saying 3-cent fare would not pay, and that the people were perfectly willing to pay 5 cents, indeed, they said, many would really rather pay 5-cent fare. But have you watched the people as they hand in their transfers? Some of them are well dressed, with kid gloves, but when they hand in their transfers they always hold their hand out for the penny. Those people who said they would rather pay 5-cent fare must have moved out of town.

In this long struggle for the rights in our streets, which means a million and a half dollars a year to car riders of Cleveland, did you hear of Mr. Hogen? Where was he when we were making this fight? If he had had the social feeling that a mayor of Cleveland ought to have, he could not have kept out of it.

He says now that the people ought to enter into a conflict with tuberculosis, the white plague, and he speaks of it as something new and recent.

Where Was Hogen Then.

Why, when our administration took the city hospital, typhoid fever patients and tuberculosis patients were in the same ward. We put them in a separate ward. Then we secured a separate building and built a temporary building at Warrensville. We demonstrated what could be done. We tried to get a bond issue, but the republican organization was against it. The law required a two-thirds vote, and our bond issue failed because of the opposition of the organization. Where was Mr. Hogen in that long struggle with tuberculosis?

If he had had the social feeling which a mayor ought to have, the social conscience which will equip a man for such a position, he could not have kept out of that eight years' struggle.

What Is a City?

What is Cleveland? Is it the streets and buildings and the Public square and the courthouse and the parks—is that Cleveland? Let me tell you that if the 600,000 people of Cleveland would go away tonight we would take Cleveland with us. We are Cleveland; the people of Cleveland are the municipality. If we would go away this would be a dead city without any problems, without any municipal government, and we must realize this fact, if we understand what the municipality is for. We are working together because it is natural, the right thing to do; not because the state legislature said we were to do it, but because where people are gathered together there is an additional force and power, because we work in harmony and in association.

Mr. Hogen's conception seems to be that it is like running a mill or a factory. With Mr. Baker the municipality is for the making of men and giving to them a larger opportunity of life.

How Hogen Has Progressed.

What has Mr. Hogen done in his department? I speak only of that part of it with which I am most familiar, the colony farm at Warrensville. In the first place, he says there has been a lack of business.

Now we purchased nearly 2000 acres at Warrensville at a cost of less than $170 an acre. A real estate man with whom I was talking recently, said to me: "There has been nearly a half million dollars advance upon the 2000 acres." Now, that is not very bad business.

But what have they done? Two thousand acres of land with all its possibilities of development, yet, in their report they talk about building cinder walks; about taking water there, about giving to the old men who work, special food. They speak of it as though it was new. And then, in the correction farm. We expected to move the workhouse prisoners out there the following year. It is very important this should be done. But if they proceed at the rate they have been going it would take 25 years to move the prisoners to the farm. This taking of the prisoners to the correction farm has been one of the important movements for which Cleveland has stood.

Who Fired McGilvrey?

My friends, there is a fundamental defect in their conception of these institutions, the colony farm, the correction farm. These are institutions with a spirit and a life, and if you take that spirit and life out of them, the best has gone. They are growing, living things. But they do not seem to have conceived of that, and they seem perfectly satisfied if, after two years, they bring them back to the people of Cleveland the same size, without any growth, without any development, without any advancement in heart or thought or principle.

Just a word about our boys' farm at Hudson. We had as the head of that institution Prof. McGilvrey, one of the best educators of our country. He has offered to him at the present time the headship of our normal school here in northern Ohio, and also of one of the great normal schools in the state of Illinois. He is one of the best fitted men in the country in this work.

When they came into office they fired Professor McGilvrey. I have asked Mr. Hogen, I ask it gain, and intend to ask why Prof. McGilvrey was fired. He has tried to answer by saying that it was the mayor's prerogative to attend to these matters, but that does not answer the question. He certainly ought to know—it was in his department.

City Again Has Found Self.

Friends outside Cleveland have asked me, "What is Cleveland going to do at the next election?"

I have said to them that Cleveland has found herself again, and that on the night of Nov. 7 we will send out word to all the cities of our land that the spirit of Tom Johnson still lives, and that Cleveland is going forward again in the march of progress.

FACE ITALIANS TO EXPLAIN REMARK

Baker and Witt Patch Up Trouble That Followed Slip of Tongue.

Councilman Leaves Platform to Use Fists on Interrupter.

Addressing a meeting of Italians in Arch hall on Ontario-st last night, Peter Witt, Democratic stump speaker, answered the charge of Virgil D. Marani and John A. Cline that he had shown race prejudice by referring to Italians by a slang phrase in a speech. Newton D. Baker also answered the charges and defended Witt, saying that no harm was intended and that the incident was not worth the attention that had been paid to it.

Councilman Hanratty, speaking at the Arch hall meeting, said that Joseph H. Clark, independent candidate, was working for the election of Cassidy, the Republican councilman in the ninth ward.

Some one in the audience passed the lie to the speaker. Hanratty paid no attention to the remark until the name had been called three times then Hanratty jumped from the platform and engaged in combat with the man. The two were separated. Hanratty said later that the man who abused him from the audience should be in the insane asylum.

From Arch hall Witt and Baker went to the regular tent meeting at E. 71st-st and Woodland-av S. E., where Baker from the platform dictated a letter to Frank Hogen. The letter was dictated to a stenographer, who took his speech for "his friend the enemy," and was dated and signed by the reporter at Baker's dictation. The letter read:

"Dear Mr. Hogen: Will you kindly state to the people of Cleveland your position on the park board question. Are you for or against a park board? As you are a candidate your opinion on this question is a matter of importance. The people who would regard you as leader want to know. Will you kindly tell us? Newton D. Baker, your opponent."

W. E. Wagner, candidate for council in Ward 17, was chairman of the tent meeting and in a few words spoke for the whole Democratic ticket.

Rev. Harris R. Cooley told of his work under the Johnson administration, of the blasting of his hopes in the removal of Supt. McGilvery at the boys' farm. He said he could not go to the farm now and see it mismanaged, as he believed it was mismanaged, but that he hoped to visit it again when Newton D. Baker was mayor and when his hopes would again be in the process of fulfillment.

Peter Witt followed him. He told in a humorous vein of what he regarded as the mistakes of the Baehr administration.

"In order that the saloons might be reopened when Chief Kohler closed them on orders from Hogen," said Witt, "Baehr was told that he would have to get sick and say he could not run for mayor again. Then Baehr, so he could open the saloons and protect his brewery stock, told Kohler that he would have to get sick too. So Kohler got sick and went to Europe."

Peter Witt in addressing the Italians at Arch hall, said that he was pleased to get an opportunity to explain to Italians.

"I made the remark in a jocular way and in no sense was what I said intended to be offensive."

Turning to Joseph De Caller, chairman of the meeting, Witt solemnly said to him and to all the Italians present that he had no prejudice against any race.

"The Republicans paid no attention to my remark for nine days," said Witt. "Then the Republican committee decided to make an issue of it and use it to prejudice the Italians against Newton D. Baker. It was only by accident that I was born in this country. My father was exiled from Germany and he came to this country, as all of you have come, to seek freedom. He fought in the civil war that we might all be Americans."

Newton D. Baker, addressing the Italians, said that he had known Peter Witt for years.

"When I first met him," said Baker, "he was an iron molder and was making his living by pounding sand. While working as a molder he began to see that there were better things in life for the humble people if they would get out and fight for it. He became known as an agitator because of his aggressiveness and his employers came to regard him as a dangerous man and he was blacklisted.

"I knew him when he was walking the streets looking for a job. His knees and elbows were out. He was a poor man and he had a poor man's wife and a poor man's children. In all the years I have known him I never knew him to have any feeling save that of sympathy and fellowship for every man and have never known him to have a prejudice against any nationality."

Baker said that Witt was rough in his handling of the English language, and that even the best educated men sometimes unconsciously resorted to slang, to express ideas. He regarded the remark that had been held against Witt, by Cline and Marani, as innocent.

"Anyone who would prejudice a race of people and prevent it from a calm and dispassionate consideration of a speaker's remarks on their merits, is a bad citizen," said Baker. "I have known Mr. Marani for a long time and always regarded him highly. I don't know what's the matter that he has taken up this simple matter and made much of it. In this instance he has become a bad citizen and a bad Italian. After all you are not Italians. You have all come over here to be Americans and get your heritage of freedom. You have left your mother Italy for your wife America."

At his speech at the tent meeting Newton D. Baker said that he opposed the park board because it would give Baehr an opportunity to appoint men he, Baker, did not know, to positions on the board and would take the board out of the control of the people. For this reason he dictated the letter to Hogen.

By a statement of the municipal electric light plant of Pasadena, Cal., Baker said he would prove 3-cent light a possibility.

"The maximum charged in that city is 5 cents a unit and the minimum 3 cents. Hogen has expressed the fear that I was misleading you when I said that I hoped for 3-cent light, but by this booklet issued in Pasadena I have proved that 3-cent light is not only possible, but that it is enjoyed by the people in the little town of Pasadena. Let us vote the bond issue and get a start toward 3-cent light."

Baker said that when elected he wanted the people to work with him. To come and see him and to telephone him, to scold him if they thought he was doing wrong and to pat him on the back once in a while if they thought he was doing right. He said he wanted the people to work with him in his administration and to vote for other candidates on the Democratic ticket, so he would not be hampered in his administration by those opposed to him and who would work against him.

TELLS FRIENDSHIP FOR MAYOR BAEHR

Candidate Hogen Denounces as Falsehood Story That Trouble Exists.

Declares Baker Was Against 3-Cent Fare for Collinwood.

"Herman Baehr is my firm and sincere friend as I am his. Better defeat a thousand times than that I should go back on a friend," declared Frank G. Hogen last evening at two tent meetings, one in Collinwood and the other at Broadway and Magnet-st.

"We learn today from a news source that there is an apparent ill feeling between Herman C. Baehr and the Republican candidate for mayor. That is false, absolutely false. I want a fair fight and I defy anyone to say that I am not a square and honorable man. I am trying to make a square and honorable fight, even if similar methods are not being used against me.

"Let me say to you that I have every regard for Mr. Baehr. He is a warm personal friend and I know the friendship is genuine.

"This is my answer to the attempt of the opposition to befog the real issue, which is the question of who shall be mayor of Cleveland, Newton Baker or Frank Hogen.

Half an hour prior to making this statement in Newburg he had made the same statement to the voters in a tent at E. 152d-st and Holmes-st, in Collinwood. In both places he spoke with more than usual earnestness and placed much emphasis on the statement. At each place the statement was made at the opening of his address, Hogen evidently considering it of special importance.

"Mr. Baker has changed his ideas on the Tayler grant amendments," he told the people of Collinwood, "for the reason that he dared not come out here and tell you voters that he is in favor of denying you the lower fare to which you are entitled.

"The Republicans have supported the fight for lower fare for this section of the city because you are fairly entitled to it and because it is the decent thing to give it to you."

Hogen declared for regulation of electric lighting and asked if Baker had been heard to say anything about rate regulation. He declared that light prices were too high and that Baker, more than any other man, was responsible because the council could have secured the lower rate if it had tried. He promised if elected to do everything possible to secure for Collinwood a police and fire equipment such as it is entitled to have. He said the city was in honor bound to supply both. He declared he stood for the same rate of street car fare in Collinwood that was charged in any other part of the city.

"We're not going to take orders from an afternoon paper as to how we shall run our campaign," declared County Prosecutor Cline to the voters of Collinwood last evening. "We started the campaign clean and we're going ahead on that line to the victory that is ahead of us. I am interested in the result we all want."

He declared that Baker seemed to think he had a mortgage lien on office holding in the city, caused no doubt by the long lease he had enjoyed on the solicitor's office. He announced that he had been told that Billy Stage had been selected for street railway commissioner and would get a salary of $6,000 per year if Baker won the election.

As in former meetings he gave much attention to a criticism of Rev. Harris R. Cooley and the statements he had been making during the campaign. He criticised him for failing to accept invitations to the boys' farm at Hudson when he was formally invited to be there, and said he wanted a man who was interested in the problems of the place just as much when out of office as when in.

"Collinwood can't afford to vote for Mr. Baker for mayor," he said, "because he worked and voted his councilmen against 3-cent fare for the city. He was against you when you were out of the city and he was not a candidate, but he says he is for you now that you are in the city and he is running and wants your votes. Mr. Baker desires to upset the established order of things and wants to discharge any man he may select when he gets into the city hall. How would you railway men like to have the Lake Shore adopt such a plan?

He declared that Baker had not been fair and earnest with Mayor Baehr in the Union depot plan and had he been so the case would have been through the supreme court and settled before this.

Cline declared as strongly as ever against the park board plan and told the voters he would swap on that proposition as the park board plan was bad, very bad.

Dan E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, said at the Collinwood meeting last evening that former attempts of municipal ownership had been a failure in many places because the men who were handling affairs neglected to take the ordinary business precautions that obtain in private enterprises. He said that Hogen in trying to develop municipal lighting would not make that mistake, but would develop it in an orderly and sound manner and along safe and enduring lines.

"If Mr. Baker and his associates had been able to have their way your chances for low street car fare would have gone glimmering long ago," he told the voters.

Walter D. Meals at the tent on Broadway last evening devoted himself principally to a stinging rebuke and criticism of the many sided Newton Baker as he termed him.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 33d-st—Newton D. Baker, Thomas Coughlin, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt. Morris Crystal, councilmanic candidate in Ward 12, chairman.

McNes' hall, W. 65th-st and Madison-av N. W.

Finkbeiner's hall, Jefferson-av S. W. and W. 10th-st.

White Eagle hall, Hoffman-av N. E. and E. 84th-st.

Charles Rannello's residence, 12105 Mayfield-rd S. E.

William Oberdoester's residence, 1919 Clover-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Denison-av S. W. and W. 25th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and Walter D. Meals. C. C. Townes, chairman.

Tent, Superior-av N. E. and E. 110th-st—Speakers, Frank G. Hogen, John A. Cline, W. H. McMorris and H. B. Wright. I. D. Laferty, chairman.

Acme hall, 2424 E. 9th-st.

Miller's hall, Kinsman-rd S. E. and E. 93d-st.

Wigwam, E. 65th-st, opposite White-av N. E.

Silvestro's hall, Fairmount and Woodhill-rds S. E.

Garibaldi hall, 2025 Murray Hill-rd S. E.

BAKER SEES SHOW, ORDERS FILM OUT

Says 'White Slave' Pictures Not in Accord With City Rule.

Show Illustrating Crime Objected to by Officials.

When Edith, the little country girl, tripped across the screen at the Princess moving picture house on Euclid-av yesterday afternoon, on her way to London, where she was to have a narrow escape from being a white slave, she little knew that the eyes of City Solicitor Newton D. Baker were upon her or that she would cease to trip in Cleveland at 6 o'clock last night.

Edith was the heroine in the film show "Almost A White Slave" which has been exhibited at the Princess theater. Several times each day and night she boarded a train in a little English town to go to London where she intended making a visit, according to the inscriptions which every once in a while are flashed across the screen.

Several times each day and night Edith fell into the hands of the slavers. Each time she escaped, was recaptured and beaten and buffetted by mustached men in Inverness coats and silk hats. Several times she made her final escape, assisted by the hero who didn't wear a silk hat and every thing ended as is usual in moving pictures—she married the hero.

Now Edith has ceased to trip across the film in Cleveland, because yesterday afternoon Police Prosecutor William G. Geier sent Capt. Shattuck to the theater to request Manager Fred Wright Mettler to discontinue the exhibition of the film.

Geier is fond of moving pictures. Wednesday noon after lunch he decided to see a show and chose the Princess theater. He didn't notice that the sign outside advertised that "Almost A White Slave" was being exhibited inside.

Geier watched the entire film and then went to Mettler to whom he made himself known.

"I told him the film was objectionable," said Geier last night, "and asked him to take it off the program. He objected and I advised him to confer with the city solicitor."

Mettler visited Baker, who named a committee of officials and clergymen to view the film and pass judgment upon it. Among those on the committee were Probation Officer J. B. Vining and A. B. Williams, jr., of the Humane society. Baker, himself, visited the theater and saw the film.

"The film is undoubtedly highly valuable from an artistic standpoint," said Baker last night, " and teaches a strong moral lesson to thinking people. However, it is the aim of the city to keep the moving picture theaters free from all films depicting crime, as this picture does. The managers have shown a strong desire to co-operate with us and undoubtedly this film will be stopped without further discussion."

At the Princess theater last night it was stated that Manager Mettler had ceased to show the film at 6 o'clock. It was said, however, that an attempt would be made to show it again if any way could be found not contrary to law.

Condemned by the Record.

It cannot be disputed that the ruling majority in the Cleveland board of education is thoroughly discredited. By its defiance of public opinion, its consistent pursuit and defense of irresponsible methods of business and its policy of hindering legitimate efforts to reform these methods, it merits condemnation.

Haserot, Canfield and Leopold are, as the public knows, the backbone of the board. Kimmel may usually be depended on to give this ruling trio the necessary fourth vote to swing the board.

By chance Haserot, Canfield and Leopold are the three members of the board to retire this year. None of them cared to seek re-election. The present fight, therefore, is not against any one of the three personally or against the group, but against the system which they have set up and defended.

Haserotism might be perpetuated even with Haserot himself seeking the peace of private life. In fact, that is precisely the present danger.

By electing three members of proper caliber and proper conception of duty, the voters of Cleveland may at one good stroke accomplish a revolution which will redound to the betterment of the public schools and to the credit of this community. The opportunity is a rare one and the penalty of not accepting it would be disastrous.

The history of the board of education during recent months has been a record of incompetence and of systematic disregard of the interests of the people who gave it power. The "public be damned" policy was never more consistently practiced. The interests of the children of Cleveland have been neglected and private factionalism exalted.

What, then, has Haserotism done? The chronicle scarcely needs repeating. It has consistently blocked effort after effort to reform its own incompetence. Time after time it has hindered movements to throw light on the department's disorganization. Its controlling majority heard with apparent scorn, but seemingly without regret, the astounding findings of City Solicitor Baker in the matter of fireproofing. And when the solicitor asked for additional money to carry his inquiry further—asked it repeatedly—he was ignored.

This investigation has now passed only its preliminary stage because the Haserot group refuses to sanction its continuance. And this after the city solicitor had found that fireproofing had been done wastefully, illegally, extravagantly, without adequate inspection of work or auditing of bills!

The person most seriously involved in this reign of mismanagement was Charles Orr, director of schools. While the city solicitor's report was being prepared and after the serious nature of its findings had leaked out, the board of education—Haserot, Canfield, Leopold, Kimmel and Ashmun voting in the affirmative—re-elected Orr for two years.

In other words, the Haserot members of the board and one other ignored ordinary propriety, set their snap judgment against the solicitor's expert knowledge and perpetrated an indefensible act of defiance. The re-election of Orr under those circumstances was an outrage.

Be it said to Mr. Ashmun's credit, that after the receipt of Mr. Baker's report, he offered a resolution that Orr's re-election be rescinded pending further investigation. This resolution was defeated, Haserot, Canfield and Kimmel voting against it. Leopold was absent.

Under pressure of hostile public opinion, the board in November of last year appointed a citizens' commission to make a full investigation into the "methods and manner of doing business" under Director Orr. This commission was hampered in its efforts, was not provided financial assistance and treated with discourtesy by the board under Haserot's domination.

Director Orr is a pitiful figure as business manager; Haserot, Canfield and Leopold have been his supporters. To elect to the board new members of the Haserot-Canfield-Leopold kind would mean a perpetuation of the system with new actors in the old roles.

The Cleveland school board needs for this crisis men of strength, courage and purpose. Every vestige of the present control must be wiped off the slate and a new start made. Pettiness and inefficiency must give way to broad mindedness and tried ability.

Elect George B. Siddall and D. C. Westenhaver to the board. Among all the candidates now before the public, these two are best fitted to lead the fight within the board necessary to end present conditions.

BOHEMIANS PLAN HOME FOR A

Women Members of Soc Start Movement to Fo Farm Colony.

Land Will be Divided Small Tracts for Ea Dependent.

Preliminary work by one or more women members of B societies of Cleveland to ins farm colony for aged and stricken persons of their na will result Sunday afternoon mass meeting at Bohemian hall, 4941 Broadway, when manent organization for the will be perfected.

The women have been at w ing the past summer, raisin and subscriptions and up present time, several thousand in cash has been secured, as an equal amount in pledges. will be announced at the Sunday and many of the pled be cashed. Among the speal nounced for the meeting are D. Baker and Rev. Harris R.

The plan for a farm colon nated several months ago, of the principal reasons give is an unwillingness on the the backers to have the old abled of their race become charges. With the money raised, the permanent organization to be perfected Sunday will purchase several hundred acres of farm land, and among the sites suggested for the home are properties at Warrensville and Corlett.

As the Bohemians in their native land are primarily an agricultural people, it is believed it will be an easy matter for those going to the farm to adapt themselves to the lives they followed across the water. The land purchased will be divided into small farms and each man will be placed in charge of one of them. Necessary buildings will be erected and a large community house built to serve as a dormitory for the farmers.

The farm, it is believed, will be self-supporting. It is planned to conduct it on so large a scale that the produce will not only supply the wants of the occupants, but prove a source of revenue. It is the plan also to enlarge the acreage from time to time until all the aged Bohemians of Cleveland are taken care of by their fellow countrymen.

ROOFERS TO OPPOSE HOGEN

Union Declares Him Foe of Labor, but Street Car Men Dissent.

The grievance committee of the Slate and Tile Roofers' union yesterday began a campaign to oppose the election of Frank G. Hogen as mayor of Cleveland. While the slate and tile roofers' organization is working against Hogen, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes is working just as earnestly for his election.

The street car men are holding regular meetings in the car barns of the city and are working in uniform among their friends to line up votes for the Republican candidates. The street railway employes fear that the election of Newton D. Baker will work to their detriment in the municipal management of the Cleveland Railway Co.

Blotters have been printed by the roofers' organization and are being distributed. On the blotters are printed accusations that Hogen is opposed to labor unions and labor union members.

With the exception of the car men and the roofers, labor organizations are taking no definite action regarding candidates, but are confining their support to the Progressive Constitutional league's slate of constitutional candidates, and in working for the initiative and referendum.

BAKER DICTATES LETTER; HOGEN QUERIES ON LIGHT

Democratic Candidate Directs Note During Speech Quizzing Opponent.

Wants to Know What Hogen Has Done While in Office.

Newton D. Baker wrote another letter to Frank G. Hogen at the Democratic tent meeting last night—and he added a postscript to it. Baker last night asked Hogen to state his position on the question of the initiative and referendum, and in his postscript courteously called Hogen's attention to the fact that he had previously asked his (Hogen's) position on municipal ownership and the park board proposition, and that Hogen had answered neither question—except to say that he didn't think the principle of municipal ownership was an issue in this campaign.

Baker also attacked most vigorously, as he has been doing all week, Hogen's record as director of public safety.

"Mr. Hogen says his record as director of public safety entitles him to consideration as a candidate for mayor," said Baker. "Mr. Hogen has been a courteous, delightful, genial gentleman. We undoubtedly owe him a debt of thanks for the patience and fidelity he has shown in the conduct of his office, but what big thing has he done as director. When I opened the campaign I took the radical position—progressive if you prefer—but what I like to call the radical position.

"I had hoped for and expected there would be a sharp difference of opinion between myself and my adversary. I had expected the expression of difference that one would expect from the difference of the philosophy represented by us. I was disappointed for the most part, in that he declared for the same things I had declared for. He pitched his campaign on an entirely different basis; insisting that it should be a comparison between the two men and on his record.

Attacks Hogen's Record.

"Now, it won't do for Mr. Hogen to ask you to decide on his record because we have a standard of comparison. Ten years ago that department was placed in the hands of Harris R. Cooley. He started the Warrensville community. We all know how large an undertaking it has been. What big thing has Mr. Hogen done?

"Certainly, in the cemetery department we can find no new thing. Out at Warrensville all the buildings that are there were there when Mr. Cooley retired, except the tuberculosis hospital. And when Mr. Hogen started that building it was started on the land bought by Dr. Cooley, on the very site he had picked. He has not added a single thing Dr. Cooley had not already planned and designed. The real credit for the great work in the department of public safety, that which distinguishes this city as compared to other cities, is due to Dr. Cooley.

"This fight is not to be a fight between two men, whether one man is taller or better looking than the other. The fight is one of ideas and ideals. It is a question of what the two sides stand for. I propose to tell you what I stand for. I believe in the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

"I asked Mr. Hogen if he believed in that and his only answer was that 'the question is not an issue in this campaign.' I think it is an issue and believe it to be one of the most vital questions in the campaign. It is extremely important and I believe Mr. Hogen ought to answer it.

"Mr. Hogen is not a trained public speaker, he is not an orator and it is not fair that I should have a debate with him. Still, he challenges a comparison between the two candidates. He should tell you what his views are on the great public questions of the day and the only way I know of getting at it is through a letter. So I am writing Mr. Hogen a letter nightly now. I wrote him one last night. Tonight I want to write him another.

Baker then dictated the letter. It was taken down by the stenographer employed to follow Baker wherever he goes each night. Copies of Baker's speech are sent the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., the Cleveland Railway Co. and the Republican committee. In his letter last night Baker asked that Hogen tell the people, because he (Baker) thinks the people are entitled to know, what his beliefs are on the question of the initiative and referendum. Baker said he had explicitly stated his views and he asked whom Hogen, as head of the Republican party, would recommend the people should vote for. Then Baker added the postscript, in which he respectfully called Hogen's attention to the fact that in previous letters he had asked his views on municipal ownership and the establishment of a park board.

Baker then attacked Hogen for claiming that the Republican party had given the city 3-cent fare. He recited the events of the long war, told of platforms on which Akers, Goulder, Boyd and Burton had stood; the part Republica newspapers had taken in the fight and in concluding said:

"I suppose all these years that we fought, when it seemed that the Republican party was an annex and an ally to the Cleveland Electric Railway Co., that in all these years of strife, in spite of appearances, Herman Baehr and his administration were silently plotting and working for what Mr. Hogen says they have accomplished—3-cent fare."

"I welcome all the aid they can give me," said Baker, "but I do not believe they should be permitted to take away from Tom Johnson, dead, a single leaf that belongs to the laurel crown on his head and his head alone."

Next Baker demanded that Hogen tell what he'd do to compel economical operation of the Cleveland Railway property, citing a score of figures to prove waste in management in the last two years. He then asked as to Hogen's position on electric lighting. He demanded to know why Hogen was not aiding in fighting Scovil, charging that if he (Baker), replying to Hogen, named the engineer who not only advised him 3-cent electric light was possible, but who, he said, claimed a 2-cent rate might be possible, that Sam Scovil would be pursuing the engineer, instead of Hogen pursuing the subject.

"I warn you that if Hogen uses the $2,000,000 in bonds with no more vigor and ardor than he advocates it, you won't get very far if he is authorized to build the plant."

The meeting was held at Woodland-av S. E. and E. 33d-st. Morris Crystal, candidate for council in the twelfth ward, presided. Thomas Coughlin, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt were the other speakers.

"Where was Mr. Hogen when the big street railway fight was on?" asked Cooley. "If he had had the social feeling—the social consciousness a mayor ought to have—he could not have kept out of that fight, any more than he could have kept out of the eight years' struggle for better treatment of tuberculosis.

"If they proceed at the rate of progress made in the last twenty months it will take them twenty-five years to take the prisoners from the workhouse to the correction farm. There is a fundamental defect in their conception of the farm colony idea. These institutions have a spirit and a life and you take it out of the institutions and they are gone. They don't seem to have conceived this and seem satisfied to bring these institutions back to you—at the end of two years—without growth, without development, without advance in heart and conscience."

Republican Leader Insists on Baker Telling Stand on Rate Regulation.

Cline Attacks Baker's Position on Civil Service.

In his tent meetings last evening Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, asked Newton D. Baker to answer some questions relative to the electric light proposition.

He wanted to know if Mr. Baker intended to give 3-cent light to all the people of the city. He insisted on knowing if the low rate was to be for a few people in one section of the city, or if it was intended to benefit the entire light using section of the city. Also could that low rate be given to the people without making the taxpayers pay the deficit from the operation of the plant, and, lastly, he demanded to know where Baker stood on light rate regulation.

"There are 30,000 light users in the city," he said, "and they are all interested in knowing what Mr. Baker has in mind for them relative to lower rates."

Hogen also stated that because of neglect in the legal department of the city the union depot proposition was delayed and was now in court with the solution in the future. Had the legal department investigated the title to the land in question the suit to quiet title could have been filed and the matter cleared away long ago, he declared.

Will Stand on Record.

"You have during the past few days heard something about my not being qualified to become mayor of your city after having stepped from private business life into twenty-one months of public service," said Hogen. "Well, let me say right here that I am perfectly willing to stand or fall upon the record I have made as director of public safety during those twenty-one months."

Following this Hogen dwelt at some length upon the failure of Newton D. Baker to qualify upon his assertion that 3-cent electric light is possible upon municipal ownership of the electric lighting facilities.

"Mr. Baker has said 3-cent light is possible either as a mere campaign slogan, or he is making an unqualified and sincere statement," declared Hogen. "Now, I want Mr. Baker to be fair. If he can tell us how 3-cent electric light can be furnished let him tell us. He has made it a campaign issue, but let him qualify his issue."

"One of the afternoon papers has said Mr. Hogen is a man of small business," said Walter D. Meals. "Well, let me say that it is infinitely better to be a man of small business than a man of no business, as is Mr. Hogen's opponent."

Meals followed by a general discussion of the campaign issues and an arraignment of Baker for his connection with the fare box deal, the old street car strike, the Depositors bank failure and the street railway stock guarantee affair.

"Mr. Baker had better not go too carefully looking around the city in all the dark nooks and corners with a dark lantern, as he says he will do if elected mayor, lest he stub his toe and kick up an old skeleton," said Meals.

County Prosecutor Cline made a savage attack on the civil service position of Newton D. Baker at the tent meeting at E. 110th-st and Superior-av N. E. last evening, declaring that Baker stood in the unenviable position of a man seeking the highest office in the city and demanding that he be allowed to abrogate the laws of the state governing public employment. He said he was most anxious that Baker come out of the shadow of the past and let the people see him just once standing on his own feet and taking his chances as Hogen was doing. He pleaded with the people to elect a sound business man and not an oratorical aeroplanist.

Dan E. Morgan said the utterances of Newton D. Baker indicated that he was more anxious to have 3-cent light as an issue than to actually get low light for the people of the city. Morgan was introduced to the twenty-fifth ward voters by Councilman Laferty as "the handsome bachelor of the council." Morgan declared again for strong, effective regulation of light rates at once.

City Auditor Wright used "the shorter and uglier word" in speaking of a campaign statement of his opponent, Thomas Coughlin. He said Coughlin was saying the state auditor had to keep a force of men in Wright's office to keep the records straight.

"Any man who made that statement was either woefully ignorant or a deliberate liar," declared Wright.

W. H. McMorris told the twenty-fifth ward voters last evening that the people of Cleveland had been called upon during the last ten years to ponder over and decide more vexing problems of municipal government than in any other city in the whole land. He prophesied they would soon be able to qualify as expert political economists.

He attacked Baker severely for saying the interest on the light bonds would be paid from the earnings of the company and declared that even a schoolboy knew that every bond issued by the city was backed by the full faith and credit of the city and that taxes would be levied to meet the interest and ultimately to retire the bonds.

Mr. Baker's "Fads and Fancies."

Candidate Hogen fears that his opponent is so absorbed in a pursuit of "fads and fancies" and so little qualified as an executive that his election to the mayoralty would be an unfortunate mistake on the part of the voters of Cleveland. Mr. Hogen does not enumerate these "fads and fancies." Perhaps he means the following:

1. Mr. Baker believes in strengthening the Tayler franchise in order that its efficiency may not suffer; in order that the car riders of Cleveland may get the best possible service at the lowest possible cost.

2. Mr. Baker insists that the city's work for unfortunates at Warrensville, which he himself under a former administration had a hand in inaugurating, should be continued and enlarged. The humanity and scope of the plan there followed has been praised the world over.

3. Mr. Baker believes in keeping the city parks popular and open and in maintaining them in the excellent condition they formerly boasted.

4. Mr. Baker is convinced that a mayor's duty is not limited by the four walls of his office. He holds that a mayor's influence should be felt at Columbus in favor of legislation that will insure to the people of this and other cities the largest share in their own government.

5. Mr. Baker stands for responsive and responsible government in the state and in the city.

6. Mr. Baker proposes to give the people of Cleveland electric lights at the lowest cost possible to obtain. With his aim the Plain Dealer is in thorough accord; with his method it does not agree. Mr. Hogen does.

Which of these "fads and fancies" does Mr. Hogen consider disqualifies his opponent for the mayoralty?

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Clarkwood-rd and Cedar-av S. E.—Speakers: Newton D. Baker, Thomas Coughlin, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt. E. M. Bieder, councilmanic candidate in Ward 18, chairman.

Hungarian hall, Holton-av S. E. and E. 79th-st.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Broadway and Wire-av S. E.—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and William H. Boyd. Claude W. Shimmon, chairman.

Tent, Kinsman-rd S. E. and E. 72d-st—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and Walter D. Meals. George H. Jackman, chairman.

Tent, Lake and Detroit-avs N. W.—Speakers: Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and Walter D. Meals. Lyman O. Newell, chairman.

LAUDS JOHNSON IN HOGEN SPEECH

W. H. Boyd Pleads for Progressive Principles in Republican Tent.

Baker Asks His Rival to Help Fight Illuminating Company.

Emphasizing Tom L. Johnson's greatness and declaring him to have been one of the greatest men this city ever saw, William H. Boyd entered the Republican campaign last night and, like John A. Cline, promptly went on record for the initiative and referendum; direct election of United States senator; against the park board; for the divorcement of politics and big business; and charged that the United States supreme court had ruled the Sherman anti-trust law did not mean what it said in plain terms.

While Boyd was taking these positions Newton D. Baker was again writing Frank G. Hogen a letter nd a postscript. In his letter Baker asked what big thing in Mr. Hogen's administration of the public safety department had been accomplished, asking it, he said, so the Democrats could discuss it. In his postscript he asked Mr. Hogen to answer the unanswered questions previously put, namely, whether he is in favor of the park board; whether he believes in and favors the principle of municipal ownership and, finally, whether he is in favor of the initiative and referendum, and, if he is, what men he would recommend the people of Cleveland to vote for as delegates to the convention in the election a week from next Tuesday.

Baker also presented to Mr. Hogen some "illustrative figures," as he called them, on the possibility of producing electricity at the meter at 3 cents per kilowat hour. He also said that he proposed to use all the power of the mayor's office, when elected, to regulate the rates and that he would not only use the power of the mayor's office but would also go to the council and before the public utilities commission at Columbus, although Cleveland already had some rather strong evidence that the city hasn't much to hope from that body. He maintained that the weapon of competition was greater than regulation and that when competition came rates would be lowered. Hogen, in three meetings, said some things essential to good government had been overlooked in Cleveland. He said one of the big things was the City hospital.

"Citizenship is measured these days by a man's interest in public affairs," said Hogen. "Every good man ought to get in and stay in city politics because it has to do with the business affairs of the big corporation in which he is a stockholder."

Hogen questioned the attitude of Newton D. Baker on the regulation of electric lights, declaring that Baker had not made good; had not presented a convincing case to the people.

It was, if by coincidence, that Baker, as Hogen was questioning his attitude, was discussing it almost at the very minute. Opening by calling attention to the "halting and hesitant" way in which Hogen had declared for the lighting bonds he charged that Hogen had tried to convey the impression that he was not in favor of spending the entire amount. Baker said he expected to spend nearly, if not all; that he might spend all and come back for more and he then stated his position on regulation and gave preliminary figures as to the cost of building a plant, how the money would be spent, the cost of producing the current, etc.

"It seems to me that the burden of proof ought to be on Mr. Hogen," said Baker. "If he doesn't think it possible to produce electricity at 3 cents he ought to produce some figures showing why. Now, I have some figures. I don't know why I should produce them. They may quiet some of Mr. Hogen's carpings. Instead of his shooting pin feathers at me it does seem that he ought to come out and help fight the illuminating company. Sam Scovil is fighting me. Why doesn't Mr. Hogen, if he favors the bonds, help me fight Mr. Scovil?"

Baker then cited many examples of plants in Cleveland where electricity was being produced at less than 1 cent a kilowatt. He cited Charles F. Brush as evidence. Brush advised the county building commission, he said, that it was possible to secure electricity for 2 cents and if that could be done it would be cheaper for the county to buy it than to build a plant. He said that if Mr. Hogen proposed to remain in the city hall 365 days in the year he wouldn't even get anywhere regulating electric light rates, since the regulating has to be done before the utilities commission.

"Mr. Scovil is going to Columbus to have it done," said Baker.

Boyd in addition to emphasizing the greatness of Tom L. Johnson told of the accomplishments of Robert E. McKisson as mayor. His reference to the two ex-mayors brought the greatest applause of the evening. Boyd had just begun his speech when someone called out a question, using the name of Tom L. Johnson. Boyd accepted the challenge.

"I am proud to have been the legal adviser of more than one mayor of the city," he declared. "I was the legal adviser of Robert E. McKisson when many of the biggest things in the development of the city were started. I was also legal adviser for one of the greatest men this city has ever seen, regardless of politics, and that man was Tom L. Johnson."

The name of Johnson brought applause as did the name of McKisson. Boyd said that not enough was being done to emphasize the accomplishments of the Baehr administration. He recited the things done, admitted mistakes had been made but said as long as men are human mistakes will be made. He said no Democrat could be elected mayor without Republican votes and unless Newton Baker received Republican help he would be defeated.

"I can see no reason for any Republican deserting Frank Hogen and voting for Baker," Boyd declared. "I am not a hide-bound Republican, have been out of harmony with some acts of my party many times and m now. If we had given a real revision to the tariff, if we had divorced big business and big politics, we would have been on a better footing. Yet with all that, I believe the Republican party stands today for the bigger and better things.

"I am with Hogen because, all things considered, in connection with the revolutionary sentiment there is in the minds of the people, he is the safer man for the next few years."

Answering a query about the park board, Boyd said he was against it, believing the city management had been wise and had made the parks more popular and of greater use to the city.

"Political conditions are growing better," Boyd declared. "Men need no longer be ashamed to be in politics. Roosevelt did more than any other man in national life to establish that better condition and Tom Johnson did more than any other man in Ohio. All honor to his memory. Today in Cleveland a man can run for office without fear of having every dollar dragged from his pockets. Bribery has been made hated and boodle has been debased and made despicable. This is the revolution of which I spoke.

"We hear of the initiative and referendum. Time was when people did not believe in them, but today the people are demanding, and they are going to have, a direct voice in making the laws under which they must live. Roosevelt set this force in motion. We are real progressives. People have seen offices in the highest law making body in the land bought and sold. That is why they are demanding and will have the right to elect United States senators by direct vote.

Speaking of the supreme court ruling on the Sherman act Boyd said the supreme court had ruled the law did not mean what it said in plain words.

"The American people have been asleep for twenty years," he said. Their officers should have prevented these trusts. It could have been prevented without disturbing business. To correct it now is going to disturb business but it will have to be done. Its law and its right, the people demand it. That's what I mean by revolutionary sentiment. It will take sober thought, bravery, and nerve to meet the problems."

"We are not enemies of municipal ownership," Councilman Morgan said on the light issue at the Republican tent. "We have by businesslike management made the present municipal light plants a success for the first time. The sane, businesslike manner in which Mr. Hogen has considered the proposal to issue bonds for a new electric light plant shows that the way to make the new plant successful is to elect him.

"If present electric light rates are too high, the responsibility is with the Democratic councils, which have failed to properly regulate the light rates. You don't want as mayor a man who is a genius, or a man who is learned in books. You want a man who can ensure harmony and who has the capacity of leadership. In such qualities Mr. Hogen shines preeminent."

REDOUBLE EFFORTS AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Mayoralty Candidates Get Out More Tents for Final Week's Struggle.

Woman Candidates for the School Board to Hold Outdoor Meeting.

Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen are ready for the final heat of the mayoralty campaign. Today and tomorrow both candidates will be groomed by their trainers and 8 o'clock tomorrow night the starters will give the word and they will be off in what promises to be as hard fought a finish to a political campaign as Cleveland has ever seen.

Hogen had a taste of it last night. He talked in three tents. The same number of tent meetings are on for tomorrow night. Tuesday, too, there may be three. Then it will drop to two, but the Republican executive committee is not sure that there will not be three tents working on every night except one this week. The party leaders propose to leave no stone unturned in their effort to insure victory.

The Democratic committee has planned two tent meetings each night. The Democrats will stick to the same battery of speakers, Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Thomas

next page

Coughlin, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt, except for one evening, when Congressman Robert J. Bulkley will speak in place of Harris R. Cooley, who will be out of the city. The Republicans will shift speakers as the occasion demands. J. J. Sullivan and W. H. Boyd appeared last night. Sullivan speaks again tomorrow night. The intimation was made yesterday that John A. Cline's cold will not permit him to speak Tuesday. If Cline doesn't return to the stump there are Judge F. A. Henry, who speaks tomorrow night; County Commissioner Eirick, Sheriff Hirstius, City Clerk McCray, Walter D. Meals and Senator T. E. Burton.

Burton Hasn't Decided.

Members of the Republican committee did not know yesterday whether Senator Burton would speak or not. Some wagers were made yesterday that he would not speak. Mr. Burton himself, months ago, said he would make one speech. The final decision will probably not be made until after he reaches Cleveland Tuesday and has had an opportunity to consider the situation with his lieutenants and the Republican committee.

The campaign this week will be given added interest by two events that are looked upon as more or less of a novelty. Newton D. Baker and Samuel Scovil, vice president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Tuesday noon will debate the question of whether or not the $2,000,000 municipal lighting plant bonds ought to be issued. The debate will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, and already it is certain that the chamber auditorium will be packed to the doors. The debate promises to be one of the big events of the campaign.

Baker was selected to debate because, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, as expressed by its officers, he best represents the governmental theory represented by a favorable vote on the bonds, while Scovil best represents the opposite view. The chamber made no arrangements for Hogen participating in the affair in any way.

Tuesday afternoon, too, the four women candidates for the board of education will appear on the same platform to state publicly their views on affairs connected with the schools. The women will meet again on Wednesday afternoon. The Tuesday meeting will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Democratic tent, pitched at the corner of Lorain-av and W. 59th-st. The Wednesday meeting will be in the Republican tent at Carnegie-av S. E. and E. 36th-st. The meetings are being held under the auspices of the Municipal School league. Men are invited and women are welcome, whether registered or not. Mrs. Myron B. Vorce will preside at Tuesday's meeting and Mrs. Elroy M. Avery has been requested to preside at Wednesday's meeting. There will be no lemonade or pink tea, but dodgers advertising the Wednesday meeting will be distributed at the tent Tuesday.

The women who are to talk are Mrs. Marguerite P. Buhrer, Democrat; Mrs. Virginia Green, independent; Mrs. Bertha Messerli, Socialist, and Mrs. Ella T. Webster, Republican.

The Municipal association, in its councilmanic bulletin yesterday, recommended fifteen Republicans and ten Democrats for election out of a total of thirty-two to be elected. At large it recommended four Democrats and two Republicans, while in the wards it gave aid to thirteen Republicans and but six Democrats. It made no recommendation in seven wards.

Fred R. Williams, Democratic election judge in Precinct K, Ward 3, was bound over to the grand jury by Justice Hanousek yesterday, after a preliminary hearing that lasted all day. The justice will fix the amount of Williams' bail tomorrow. Williams, it is charged, had in his possession and made a false return of the vote cast at the Democratic primary. It is the alleged fraud in this precinct that caused the Democratic committee to repudiate the candidacy of James Fitzmartin and to recommend the election of James T. Miskell as an independent candidate.

The Democratic tent meetings tomorrow night will be held at Central-av S. E. and E. 40th-st, and Denison-av S. W. and W. 25th-st. There will also be a meeting in Sycamore hall, W. 25th-st and Clark-av S. W.

The Republican tent meetings will be at Euclid-av and E. 57th-st; E. 107th-st, south of University circle, and W. 48th-st and Train-av S. W. Frank G. Hogen will speak at all.

The board of election inquiry into alleged fraudulent registration has uncovered no extreme case yet. The board has many men at work, but aside from challenging many electors no drastic action is anticipated. The board yesterday received notice from the secretary of state that election laws, and particularly the new corrupt practices act, will be enforced more stringently in the coming election than ever before in the history of Ohio. The board has been informed that the state will not permit any expenditures or methods of campaigning or getting out the vote not specifically provided for in the corrupt practices act.

This warning means that one of the most common practices in getting out the vote, namely that of providing vehicles and carrying voters to and from the polls, will be tabooed this year, as not provided for in the corrupt practices act. Attorneys of the attorney general's department point out that contributing an automobile or other vehicle for such use is in violation of the law which prohibits the lending or contribution of any money or any other valuable consideration, except as provided for.

In the same manner it is expected that the cards of candidates will be questioned when reports of expenditures are made to the election boards. The attorney general's department has been unable to classify cards under any of the provisions of the corrupt practices act.

CHARGES EAST OHIO IGNORES COMPLAINT

Service Director Says Those Wanting Service Should Go to Company.

Declares Letters on City Business Are Purposely Neglected.

Charging that the East Ohio Gas Co., since the city made its sensational raid on the company's plant last summer, has been delaying action on all complaints from citizens regarding failure to give natural gas service, which are brought to its notice by the city, Public Service Director Lea yesterday advised that people of the city go direct to the company with complaints in the future, rather than to his office.

"Ever since the mixing of gases was charged by the city the company has been finding technical flaws and excuses for delay whenever I ask that a complaint from a citizen be attended to," said Lea yesterday. "My one w' h is that before leaving office I could find the means to bring a natural gas competitor to the city that would keep the East Ohio Gas Co. on he jump. The Oberlin natural gas interests have asked me whether they could get a franchise. I told them that they could get a franchise if they could show that they had the gas."

Yesterday Lea forwarded a letter to President Daly of the East Ohio asking him to state in direct terms whether he would or would not supply natural gas to the Salvation army for use in the Augusta apartment house at E. 40th-st and Scovill-av S. E. Lea claims that since July he has been writing back and forth to the company and that Daly has been picking technical flaws for the purpose of delaying a direct reply. Mayor Baehr learned of the nature of Lea's letter yesterday and advised him to go to the city law department at once and incidentally he charged the city solicitor with again delaying action in the gas suit.

"Mr. Baker went to New York some time ago to get information from Mr. Marks about gas matters so that he could take up the gas case but he has taken no action since that time," said the mayor. "It seems to me that for the past two years Mr. Baker has been merely laying his ropes to be mayor of the city. He certainly has not co-operated with this administration. It merely demonstrates that a mayor should have a city solicitor who is in sympathy with him. Mr. Baker's attitude has been a great handicap."

Director Lea declared yesterday that people who complain direct to the gas company when they cannot get gas service obtain quicker action than when the complaint comes from him.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1911.

Newton D. Baker, Dreamer.

Critics of Newton D. Baker call him a dreamer—at least they did before his opponent had indorsed so many of Mr. Baker's campaign arguments. Since then not so much has been heard about dreaming. Mr. Baker himself has not denied the charge, and there is no reason why he should.

The progress of the world is written in the deeds of dreamers. The epochal achievements of all ages are built upon the acts of those who have had the breadth and courage to dream.

There are thousands of people in Cleveland who five years ago were calling Tom L. Johnson an impractical dreamer, but who are now willing to acknowledge the success with which he wrought. The best mayor this city ever had was a dreamer and gloried in it. No man ever dreamed more persistently, and few ever saw more of their dreams come true.

One of Mr. Johnson's dreams was Warrensville. And about the first announcement which his opponent and successor made on taking office was that he would continue to develop the Warrensville plan along the lines laid down by Mr. Johnson and his associates. Today no one suggests that the Warrensville dream was other than philanthropic and constructive.

Another dream of Mr. Johnson's was a street railway system that should furnish satisfactory service at a cost then deemed impossible by hard-headed business men everywhere. This dream, too, materialized. Few have anything now to say in condemnation of it.

The present city of Cleveland, sixth of American municipalities, famed for good government and industrial progress, for social advancement and political independence, was first a dream. The still greater Cleveland to come is today a dream of tomorrow.

Unless a man is a dreamer he is a plodder. Unless he can see beyond the needs and demands of one day to the possibilities of the day to follow, he is a plodder. Plodders, of course, have their useful role to play, but no wide-awake city wants one for mayor.

A dreamer who dreams large while he labors hard and never lets theories get in the path of accomplishments—such a man has from the first been the world's chief reliance in times of stress. Such a man is needed today as much as ever before in history, and nowhere more than in the midst of the present fight for better American cities.

Mr. Baker a dreamer? Let no one attempt to deny it. And Cleveland needs a dreamer of his type in the mayor's office.

RETURN OF KOHLER STIRS REPUBLICANS

Possibility of Chief Being Made Issue Causes Hogen's Helpers Worry.

Churchmen to Frustrate Effort to Evade Vice Question.

REPORT TO COME SOON

Investigators Find 'Saloons for Girls' Have Not Been Suppressed by Present Regime in Police Department — Candidate Glides Through Eleven Dances in Search of Votes—Democrats Issue Pamphlet Seeking Votes—Adopt Slogan of 3-Cent Light.

Chief Kohler's impending return to Cleveland, and the expose of vice promised at the meeting of the Baptist Brotherhood at the Euclid-av church tonight, have smoked up a political war cloud which caused Republican campaigners undisguised concern yesterday, and was the reason for conferences of campaigners who met to plan how best to meet the new issue which, they believe, will be brought into the campaign this week.

Chief Kohler had been expected to remain in Europe until after election. Democratic leaders deny knowledge of any plan there may be in his coming at this time. But Republican campaigners are convinced that he would not have returned before election except on the advice of those who have been his supporters. They think his coming means that his retention at the head of the department is to be made a campaign issue; that Newton D. Baker is to come out for Kohler, and that Mr. Hogen will be called upon to say whether or not he intends to oust Kohler if elected.

May Force Issue.

It is recognized that while the expose of vice conditions in Cleveland, ready for publication by an investigating committee of the Baptist Brotherhood, might be ignored in the campaign, Kohler's return will be to it the blue half of a political seidlitz powder, and that together they may make a stir which is pretty certain to get attention.

This is particularly so since Rev. W. W. Bustard, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, has already declared his determination to force the revelations of the vice committee to an issue in the campaign. This declaration was made at a meeting of the Men's union of the church, following an address by Frank G. Hogen.

While Candidate Hogen was repeating at campaign meetings Saturday night his assurances that he was the real head of the police department and responsible for it, investigators reported that "saloons for girls," which the police might suppress under existing laws and which the investigators asserted are a menace to public morals, were running as they were when last spring's attacks on Chief Kohler began. No noticeable change had been made in the police attitude toward rooming houses near these "grills," which Rev. Mr. Bustard condemned two weeks ago in advance of the formal report of the investigators.

A statement by Mr. Hogen at a tent meeting last night recognized police policies as a possible issue, and was accepted as indicating his attitude should that issue be forced to public attention. Mr. Hogen would make no explanation or elaboration of his statement. He said:

"The present harmony in the police department will be maintained at any cost."

Hunts Votes Late.

Candidate Hogen completed the eleventh week of his campaigning Saturday night, addressed three tent meetings and went home early, a bit fagged by the rigors of the campaign. But D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, kept up the pursuit of votes until a late hour. It was Mr. Morgan who addressed a meeting of Welshmen in their own language at the beginning of the campaign. Saturday night he missed the last of the three meetings for which he was scheduled and pursued the departing voters to two Polish dances in South Side halls.

There he danced until a late hour. His eleven partners, including two rival belles at one of the dances, volunteered to get their gentlemen friends to vote for him.

Newton D. Baker spoke Sunday at a meeting in Bohemian National hall. This was a meeting of Bohemian societies which plan to build a farm colony home for the aged of their people. Peter Slach of the Broadway Savings & Loan Co. was chairman of the meeting. Besides Mr. Baker's, other addresses were made by Rev. Harris R. Cooley and David Zinner, Democratic candidate for councilman. Cooley talked of the operation of the Warrensville farm colony, especially of his provision there for keeping together aged couples who are generally separated at city infirmaries.

A more pretentious bit of campaign literature than any which has come before in this campaign is ready to go out from Democratic headquarters today. Most of the previous broadsides of this sort have been in sheets. Many of those passed out at the chilly tent meetings Saturday night were used as chair warmers. Those on the back rows of seats, where there was more draft than in front, left the sheets on their chairs and sat on them.

The bulletin issued by the Baker forces today is an eighteen-page pamphlet. It bears at its head this slogan:

"Johnson—3-cent fare. Baker—3-cent light."

COMPETITION IS ONLY WAY TO LOWER LIGHT RATES, COUNCIL FINDS

Attempts to "Regulate" Charges Through Ordinance Would be Futile, Committee Decides.

Appeal by company to commission—two weeks.

Necessary notice to parties concerned—one month.

Delays in hearing—one month.

Appeal to court — two months (more if summer has arrived).

Waiting for beginning of trial —six months.

Appeal to circuit and supreme courts—one year.

When all these proceedings are over, the people, who have stood helpless, waiting for the commission and the courts to determine what they shall pay for light, have no guarantee of what the final rate will be.

Committee Favors Bonds.

The Concon, in the street car war, was in court from 1902 to 1908, fighting 3-cent fare.

Competition finally brought cheap carfare.

City Solicitor Baker ruled to the committee Monday that the law preserves the right of the city to pass such rate ordinances as it sees fit.

It is after the council has passed the rate ordinance that the company's chance for appeal comes in.

The committee agreed to report to council that experts should be brought from municipal plants in other sections of the country to testify as to the cost of making electricity and distributing it, in order that the rate fixed by council should be fair.

"The return to the company ought to be only a fair interest on its actual investment," said committee Alburn.

Alburn, Gahn and Hanratty, the three councilmen who constitue the committee, favor the approval of the $2,000,000 bond issue for a city lighting plant, in order to force low rates for electricity by competition.

Council's investigating committee has discovered that the city will be practically helpless in any attempt to "regulate" the rates of the Illuminating company, except through competition.

"A municipal plant is our only chance for cheap electric light," declared Committeeman Hanratty at the end of Monday's session.

"I am agreed as to the necessity for a municipal plant," said Committeeman Gahn.

The investigating committee, appointed a fortnight ago to report to council the best means for regulating the Illminating company's high prices, has uncovered the following facts:

The Illuminating company can appeal from the decision of council, no matter what rate is fixed.

After the company has taken its appeal to the state utilities commission, the matter is wholly out of the people's hands.

Commission Can Fix Rate.

The commission can fix any rate it chooses.

If the company is not satisfied then it can appeal to the courts, and carry the fight through to the supreme court.

The right of the people to appeal from any high rate fixed by the commission is in doubt.

A time schedule of proceedings would be as follows:

Hearing of experts by council and disputes with company in endeavor to find proper rate—3 months.

CLINE'S COLD IS BETTER; HE WILL SPEAK TUESDAY

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tents, Central-av and E. 40th-st, Denison-av and W. 25th-st, Baker, Witt, Cooley, Coughlin, Wilcox. W. 25th-st and Clark-av.

Republican: Tents, Euclid-av and E. 57th-st, E. 107th-st south of University circle, W. 48th-st and Train-av, Hogen, Morgan, Sullivan, Meals. Orange-av and E. 22dst.

The municipal campaign swings into the home stretch Monday night. Democrats will hold two tent meetings and the republicans three. The speaking campaign will wind up Saturday night. The election is Nov. 7.

John A. Cline again will stir up the animals in the republican campaign. Chairman Rodway says Cline will speak Tuesday night. Cline says so himself. Rodway says Cline's speech has not been submitted for censorship. Cline says he'll do his own censoring.

Cline also reiterated Monday that he "would be bossed by no men or set of men," and that he will "not take back one word that I have

next page

said."

That means that "Baehr's blunders" and Cline's volunteered alibi for Hogen as to responsibility for them, will remain in the record.

Cline still has a cold, however. Rodway declares the committee did not give it to him. Cline insists he is using borax, a washing compound, dissolved on the tongue, as a cure, on his physician's advice.

100 to 40 on Baker to Win.

Baker is even a stronger favorite in the betting than before Hogen opened his campaign. Odds quoted Monday were 100 to 40, Baker to win; 75 to 100 that Baker gets 10,000 plurality; even money that he gets 7500, and 40 to 50 that he wins by 8500.

Senator Burton, bearing his grip labeled, "I voted 114 times with Aldrich," will reach Cleveland Tuesday. A conference will be held to determine whether the committee shall tempt fate by having him speak. The Cline and William H. Boyd speeches have served to make the committee cautious.

Boyd, once defeated for mayor by Tom L. Johnson, speaking in the Hogen tent meeting Saturday night, praised the Johnson-Baker principles of government. He declared for the initiative and referendum, direct election of senators, against Baehr's park board plan, for the elimination of big business from politics and charged that the supreme court had decided that the Sherman law does not mean what it says in plain words.

Boyd Praises Tom Johnson.

Boyd sent further creeping chills up the spines of the occupants of the republican platform when he extolled Tom L. Johnson, the audience shouting its approval of his sentiments.

"I was the legal adviser of one of the greatest men this city has ever seen, regardless of politics and that man was Tom L. Johnson," said Boyd. "And I say that Tom L. Johnson did more in the last decade to drive boodle and graft out of politics in this part of the country than any other individual."

Baker wrote another letter to Hogen Saturday night, dictating it to the stenographer who takes a stenographic report of Baker's speeches. Baker asked Hogen to point to just one big achievement he has scored as safer, so the democrats could discuss it.

Baker Seeks Hogen's Views.

In a postscript he reminded Hogen of his failure to answer the previous questions as to whether he believed in the principle of municipal ownership, whether he favored the park board plan and the intiative and referendum, and if he would not suggest what constitutional convention candidates the voters should support. Baker will continue to put these and other questions till the campaign closes.

A self-appointed committee of 25 business men issued a bulletin Saturday, appealing for the park board on the score that it would remove the parks from politics.

Williams is Bound Over.

F. R. Williams, democratic judge in precinct K, ward 13, was held to the grand jury Saturday by Justice Hanousek on a charge of committing elections frauds at the primary.

The labor political league withheld indorsement of mayoralty candidates after a story meeting Sunday. It decided to pay attention singly to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention pledged to the initiative and referendum.

Atty. Gen. Hogan has ruled that the Kimble corrupt practices law forbids hauling of voters to polls in hired conveyances.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1911.

COUNCIL MUST REGULATE

Will Attempt to Fix Light Rates With State's Assistance.

The council committee appointed to investigate the electric lighting rate regulation question reported to the city council last night that, although City Solicitor Baker had advised the committee that the public utilities law would permit the state public utilities commission to assist the council at this time, the commission has sent word that it will not take action unless there is a formal complaint after the rates have been fixed.

In view of this attitude displayed by the commission, the city solicitor further advised that the council proceed with the regulation of rates as provided by law, without the assistance of the commission. In its report the council committee lamented the stand taken by the public utilities commission and expressed the belief that it worked to the advantage of the public service corporation. In this connection the report said:

We will endeavor to get what little information the Ohio commission can give us and have written for a list of names of companies filing schedules with the commission.

Your committee wrote the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., the largest private electric light, power and heat company in the city, to ascertain whether it would permit a council committee with its experts to examine books, papers and documents before reply has been received. If a council company replied in the negative and suggested that it would co-operate with the Ohio commission as above indicated. Thereupon, your committee wrote a second letter requesting an answer in terms positive. No reply has been received. If as council committee could have access to these books, papers and documents, as well as permission for its expert to examine its physical property to determine valuation, etc., the method of investigating rates and fixing them by ordinance would be materially expedited and the expense thereof greatly diminished.

City Solicitor Baker advises our committee that this council has power to fix the price of electric light for such period as it deems wise so long as the period is not in excess of ten years and that in view of the fact that the public service commission of Ohio will probably not render the council any assistance, the only method to begin regulation of electric light rates would be for the council to establish the same by ordinance.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Superior-av N. E. and E. 53d-st—Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Congressman Robert J. Bulkley and Peter Witt. Councilman Haserodt, chairman.

Tent, Lorain-av and W. 59th-st—Newton D. Baker, Thomas Coughlin, William Gordon and Peter Witt. Charles Marquard, chairman.

German Benevolent Union hall, 1899 W. 25th-st.

Wachalec's hall, 7701 Central-av S. E.

Virginia hall, Superior-av N. E., opposite E. 107th-st.

Minut's hall, Lorain-av and W. 104th-st.

Sycamore club smoker, Bohemian Turn hall, Clark-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Payne-av N. E. and E. 26th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan and Walter D. Meals. Henry W. Wolf, chairman.

Tent, Storer-av S. W. and W. 50th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, John A. Cline, John Braschwitz, William F. Elrick. Paul Howland, chairman.

Wigwam, 1604 Scovill-av S. E.

Turn hall, 1648 E. 55th-st.

Third Ward Republican club, Wakefield-av N. W. and W. 58th-st.

Star Turn hall, Kenilworth and Merchant-avs S. W.

Russie's hall, 3509 Detroit-av N. W.

HOGEN FIGHTS PARK BOARD; BAKER ADMITS HE DREAMS

Republican Candidate Says He'll Vote Against Plan as Unnecessary.

Asks Why Rival Doesn't Talk of Needed Improvements.

Frank G. Hogen last evening declared squarely against the park board plan that is to be voted on at the election next week. He made the statement in the last meeting of the evening, at E. 57th-st and Euclid-av. His declaration against the park board was greeted with much applause.

"Some comment is being made about the park board plan upon which you will have to vote next week," he said. "This is not an issue in the campaign, no politics is in it so far as the city campaign is concerned. Some West Side citizens started it and have a plan they believe will bring a large amount of land in for parks if the board plan carries. Personally I think the parks are well conducted under the direction of the city government.

"I am not in favor of a board plan of government and I shall vote against the park board plan. There is no politics in it. These men think they can secure the donations of a large amount of land to the park system with it, but I can see no reason why the owners of the land would hesitate to donate it to the city and let the city develop the system as it is doing."

"I don't have to be mayor of Cleveland," Hogen told the crowd. "I was born in the city, educated here and expect to live here and I am going to complete the campaign without having done or said a thing that ought to leave a sting or cause a heartache.

Talk on City Needs.

"I wish Baker would talk on the issues that concern the lives and health of the people—on pure water, public health, city hospitals. Why was the city hospital capacity not increased? Why is the Sixth City the fifteenth in point of fire equipment efficiency? How is he going to get 3-cent light? I don't have to ramble away from the city to find live issues in which the people are interested."

Walter D. Meals gave most of his time to the statement of the Cincinnati Enquirer in which the expenses of Cincinnati and Cleveland are compared. With 200,000 less population the expense per capita of taxes this year in Cincinnati amounts to $13.93 and in Cleveland are $8.61. The estimated expense for Cincinnati next year is $5,260,000 and in Cleveland $4,828,000. He explained at length the development of the city during the past two years, claiming city affairs had been handled with energy, progress and economy.

W. H. McMorris talked of the regulation of vice during the past two years and quoted Dean Du Moulin as saying the regulation of the dance hall evil by the present administration was the best the city had ever seen. He said there was a superabundance of legislation at the present time and that Baker had no license to claim a chance to try out some tests in political economy learned in his college training.

I. E. Seiple was chairman of the meeting in the twenty-second ward at E. 57th and Euclid-av, having been called in to preside because of the enforced absence from the city of Judge F. A. Henry. Seiple is candidate for council and was given strong indorsement by the speakers.

W. J. Shaw was chairman of the tent meeting at E. 107th-st and Fairchild-av S. E., where John J. Sullivan was one of the speakers. Sullivan spoke of the devotion to duty that had been shown by Hogen and painted a glowing picture of what he could and would do to conserve and develop the parks and playgrounds of the city and help make the city a more delightful place in which to live.

D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, at the tent meeting at E. 107th-st and Fairchild-av S. E. last night said:

"The Democrats are hard put to find a political issue in this campaign. After various attempts to find an issue Baker hit upon the municipal lighting plant, but he is surprised to find that Mr. Hogen agrees with him on it. When Baker comes out and says he is disappointed that Hogen agrees with him on the lighting plant issue it means he was simply seeking an issue on which he could ride into power.

"If the electric light rates in Cleveland are too high, and I believe they are, they should be reduced by law. The council has that power and so has the public utilities commission. Baker says we ought to have 3-cent light here. I hope we can, but he hasn't proved it. A municipal light plant will give you a low rate, but we can't say that it will give a 3-cent rate. If 3 cents is a fair rate, then the citizens who have been paying 10 cents have been paying three times the correct rate because of the inefficiency of the old council."

A ttent meeting on the West Side last evening at W. 47th and Train-av S. W., was addressed by Hogen and Morgan and also by Councilman Braschwitz and others. Attendance was small at all places because of the rain.

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City Solicitor Declares He's Proud of Municipal Ownership Fads.

Calls Competition Cure for Cleveland's Present Troubles.

Newton D. Baker, at the end of each of two forceful speeches last night, as has been his custom for the last week, wrote Frank G. Hogen his nightly letter, adding the customary postscript. Baker last night asked Hogen to state what his beliefs are with regard to the enforcement of the merit system and, if in favor of it, to state whether or not he was a party to the attempt which he says Mayor Baehr and Director Lea made to defeat civil service in the last two years.

In his postscript he called attention to the fact that he had asked several questions to which he had received no answer and asked if Hogen would answer whether or not he favored the park board, the principle of municipal ownership, the initiative and referendum, and what thing or things there are in his administration of the department of public safety which he believes to be of such conspicuous merit that they give him a right to appeal to his record as a man sufficiently trained to be mayor of Cleveland.

Baker talked plainly in tent meetings at Denison-av S. W. and W. 25th-st and at Central-av S. E. and E. 40th-st. At both meetings Baker pleaded guilty to the campaign cry against him that he is a dreamer; a man of fads and fancies and a theorist.

"If advocating municipal ownership of street railroads and a lighting plant is a fad," he said, "then I am a faddist. If chasing rainbows, as they call it, for the benefit of the public weal is a fancy, then I am fanciful; if combating the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., in the cause of the common people, is the idea of the dreamer, then I dream. I confess to all these terms and I am proud of it.

Calls Johnson Dreamer.

"Tom L. Johnson dreamed and dreamed about 3-cent fare. Tom Johnson dreamed of building a car line on Denison-av, of bringing that line over Fulton-rd to Detroit-av and thence to the Public square. Tom Johnson dreamed of a competing railroad and the day we got that competing railroad we got 3-cent fare.

"We had a bad case of 5-cent fare. We took a dose of competition and got 3-cent fare. Now we have another bad case. The thing to do is to take another dose of competition and get cheaper electric lighting rates."

Louis Zepp, councilmanic candidate in the sixth ward, presided at the W. 25th-st meeting and Henry E. Woolever, candidate in the eleventh ward, at the East End meeting. The speakers, beside Baker, were Peter Witt, Harris R. Cooley, E. K. Wilcox and Thomas Coughlin. Wilcox talked at the Central-av meeting; Coughlin at the South Side tent. Witt reviewed at length the Baehr administration and wound up with characterizing Mayor Baehr as the "greatest political accident that Cleveland had ever known."

Coughlin charged City Auditor Wright with having abetted the paying of $22,000 to state experts for devising a new system of accounting at Warrensville and elsewhere, which Frank Hogen is claiming credit for, and declared it to be due to the same inefficiency in the auditor's office that has characterized administration in other offices under Mayor Baehr.

Rev. Mr. Cooley attacked Hogen's administration of the charitable institutions and Wilcox compared Baker's record with that of his opponent.

Baker, after contrasting the record in the public safety department established by Cooley in comparison with what has been accomplished under Hogen and asserting that the big ideas that have made this city renowned throughout the world because of the Warrensville institution came from the heart of Dr. Cooley, said that he wanted to be mayor, not so that his children could point to him and say their father was mayor, but because he hoped as mayor to get things done.

"And I can't get them done by staying at the city hall," he said. "Mr. Hogen says he will stay there 365 days in the year. The real fact about it is, to be plain, that a lot of things are being done to us and the people who are doing us are the ones who go to Columbus. I propose to go there, too. I shall go just as often as they do. Som Scovil goes there. You know he is the only one opposing the electric light bonds. Scovil is the illuminating company. And it's a 10 to 1 shot that if the company is against it, the public ought to have it. Hogen is half heartedly in favor of a municipal lighting plant, but instead of joining hands with me and fighting the company, he wants me to prove that 3-cent light is practical.

"Scovil, you know, says in the false and misleading advertisements he is publishing in the newspapers, that we ought to go to Columbus to settle the question. He says the people of Cleveland ought not to try to settle it. He says that last winter the legislature passed a law creating the public service commission and that this commission has power to regulate his company. The thing for us to do, he says, is to go there. We have already had a little experience with that commission. But since Mr. Scovil says we ought to go to Columbus I would now like to ask Mr. Hogen, if he is going to stay in the city hall 365 days, how long it would take him to get the rates regulated."

Baker then used the quotation from Ben T. Cable, wherein Cable said that Tom Johnson, before he died, told him his ambition was to get light as cheap as coal oil for the poor people of Cleveland. Cable said Mr. Johnson had declared electric current could be delivered at the meter for 2 cents per kilowatt hour.

"I am delighted to find myself stumbling along the same path Tom Johnson was treading," said Baker. "I didn't know just how he felt about this electric power proposition. I have not claim as an inventor, but if I can only stumble along the path Mr. Johnson followed I am satisfied."

Baker also most vigorously attacked the park board proposition.

"This park board proposition is just like a man getting married to a woman he never met. Only with the park question the public can never get a divorce from the conditions that will exist if you vote to give Baehr the authority to appoint three men of his own selection, men who you and I don't know. The park board scheme is vicious. I urge you to defeat it."

"The Republican leaders accused Newton D. Baker of being a dreamer of dreams," declared Peter Witt. "If he were not a dreamer I would not be on this platform tonight pleading his cause. The greatest men in all history have been dreamers. The builders of empires have been dreamers. The mother who rocks the cradle is a dreamer for the future of her babe. The general on the battlefield is a dreamer. The statesman in the halls of congress is a dreamer.

"Yes, Newton D. Baker is a dreamer. And his dream is a city for the people and by the people, a dream of better days to come, of better conditions for the workingman and of the day when right will prevail and might shall fall."

The witching hour.

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

UP IN CLEVELAND.

They are having a warm political fight up in Cleveland—as they always do. They are having speeches and rallies and rousing big meetings every night, and fanning as much enthusiasm into the campaign as is usual in the Lake City—and that is putting it in the superlative.

The Republican candidate is a business man named Hogen. He is a German, and spells it with an "e." The Democratic candidate is Newton D. Baker, the personal friend of Tom L. Johnson, and one of the most brilliant men of the state. The chances greatly favor Baker at this time, and his election by a large majority would surprise no one.

Baker is a picturesque character. To start with, he is a boyish looking fellow, appearing younger than his years. He is of slight build, of fresh complexion, agile in his movements, and as mild-mannered as a school girl. Pleasant always, with a smile upon his lips at all times, as gracious a chap as any one ever beheld, he has a strength of character and a bull-dog tenacity that makes him one of the most dangerous of opponents.

Newton D. Baker is a master of English. Beautiful expressions, convincing logic, inspiring philosophy flow from him as ripplingly as water flows down the hillside rills. He does not hesitate for a word, and always says the right thing at the right time. He can flay an opponent with flowery language and take the hide off of an adversary with a bouquet of rhetoric. Absolutely dauntless, putting up as good a fight when odds are against him as when he is leading a victorious host, Baker wins always for himself the plaudits of those who listen to his words.

But it is as a friend of Tom Johnson that we in this part of the state know him best. In fact, there are many people in this city who have supposed that his popularity was solely due to Tom Johnson. That is why the above description of him was written. For, had Tom Johnson never lived, Newton D. Baker would still have been a prominent man. There is no way of keeping such a character hidden.

But as a friend of Johnson's he was always trusted and his advice freely sought by the dead statesman. He attended conventions after Johnson was stricken, and represented the Cleveland giant upon the floor of such conventions. And everywhere and always he gave a good account of himself. Tom Johnson but showed his own greatness when he selected such an ally as Newton D. Baker.

If elected mayor of Cleveland, Baker will carry on the reforms inaugurated by Johnson, as well as inaugurating others for himself. He is pledged to the Johnson reforms; those who know him are aware that he is capable of initiating still greater reforms. So that we in this part of the state, although it is none of our direct business, are bound to hope for the election of this new mental giant of the lakes, and to wish him well in the struggle in which he is now engaged—a struggle in which he has lined up against him every corporation in the city, every member of the gang Tom Johnson fought for so long a time, every fellow who hopes through hook or crook to gain some special privilege from the city of Cleveland.

BAKER INVITES HOGEN TO JOIN HIM IN MASS MEETING TO URGE LIGHT BOND ISSUE

Proposes Saturday at 4 p. m. as Time and Central Armory as Place for Nonpartisan Meeting.

Republicans and Democrats to Share Expense if Hogen Accepts Baker's Proposal.

A big, nonpartisan rally and mass meeting in favor of the $2,000,000 light bond issue in Central armory with Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen, opposing mayoralty candidates, as the chief speakers is suggested by Baker in a letter to Hogen, written Tuesday.

The mass meeting is to be held Saturday at 4 p. m. Baker in his letter to Hogen suggests that both in their speeches avoid all reference to politics and advocate solely the passage of the bond issue. His letter:

"You and I are both advocating the approval by the people of the proposed $2,000,000 bond issue for the municipal electric light plant. The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. is flooding the city with misleading literature and resorting to every device to fool the people of Cleveland.

"In order to strip this great public project of any partisan or political character, I respectfully propose that we have in the central armory, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, a great nonpartisan rally and mass meeting in favor of this bond issue, and that you and I appear there together, avoiding all political discussion and arguing solely in favor of the bonds.

"Our respective committees can divide the expense of the hall and a representative from the democratic committee will be glad to co-operate with a representative from the republican committee in making the necessary arrangements for the meeting and in fixing the order of speaking and the allotment of time.

"It might be wise to have other speakers in addition to ourselves, though perhaps in order to avoid any political appearance, such other speakers ought not to be from the candidates on either side."

* * * * * * * *

Expert Bemis Says Cheaper Light is Possible; O K's Bonds

"Cleveland will eventually own and operate its own electric light plant. It must come. There can be no other solution of that problem. Passage of the proposed $2,000,000 light bond issue will bring that solution about more quickly and at a more reasonable cost."

Prof. Edward W. Bemis, expert on public utilities questions and former superintendent of waterworks under the Johnson administration, so expressed himself strongly on the $2,000,000 light bond issue Tuesday.

Bemis was passing through Cleveland on the way to Chicago from New York. He spent half an hour going over the light question with City Solicitor Baker. Bemis is aiding Chicago in its war with telephone companies. He is also acting as a gas expert for Toledo, Des Moines and several other cities.

"A study of electric light companies for 20 years has convinced me that municipal ownership is the only way to solve the problems such companies present to municipalities," said Bemis. "The street car war in this city would have been brought to a much speedier termination by Tom L. Johnson had he been permitted to have the city purchase the lines.

"The $2,000,000 light bonds will be an excellent club in the fight for cheaper rates. I believe the property of the Cleveland Illuminating company can be taken over for much less than $12,000,000 if the $2,000,000 bond issue is authorized.

"Electric light can be sold in this city considerably cheaper than the rate the Illuminating company now gets for it. I would not care to say off-hand just what rate is possible."

Baker Scores Illuminating Co. for False Campaign Claims

Here is what the various speakers said at Monday tent meetings about the light bond issue:

Baker: "Who's opposed to the light bonds? The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. Who was opposed to 3-cent fare? The Cleveland Railway Co. They said you couldn't possibly have it.

"The Illuminating company has rented three whole floors of the Wick block, where they have 60 or 70 girls employed sending out letters, telling us we should not vote for the light bonds. Most of the statements they make are absolutely false, nearly all are misleading.

"Regulation's Empty."

"Once we had a bad cold of 5-cent fare. We took a dose of competition and got 3-cent fare. Just now we are afflicted by a bad case of 10-cent unit light. Let's take a dose out of the old bottle.

"I want to see the day when a wife who does her own housework can have electricity to help her.

"Scovil, we are told, sells 3-cent light now to a favored few. That's the great trouble with private ownership of public utilities such as this—its power to make flesh for one out of what's fish for another."

Speakers Disagree.

"Baker stands for municipal ownership," said W. H. McMorris, republican. "He'd build a lighting plant. Hogen is cautious. He stands for the bonds, but first of all he'd use all the machinery of the law to regulate rates. He would build or buy a plant only as a last resort."

"I believe we should have competition," said Hogen. "A plant should be built at the Division-st pumping station. We should have a 2000 or 3000 unit plant to start with.

"I'm for regulation. Baker has also come out for regulation.

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BAKER AND SCOVIL CLASH IN A DEBATE

Several hundred people were shoving and struggling at the doors of the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at 12:45 p. m. Tuesday.

Inside, Newton D. Baker and Sam Scovil were opening their debate on the bond issue for a municipal lighting plant. The hall was packed.

It had been necessary early in the day to call off the proposed luncheon, planned as an overture to the debate. So many people wanted to come that the chamber of commerce committee on grub threw up its hands and quit.

Baker opened the debate with a strong defense of municipal ownership. He declared it is the only solution of the present conduct of public utility companies.

"For 50 years the public utility companies have been corrupting the government," Baker said. "The only remedy is to wthdraw special privilege. Therefore I favor municipal ownership of an electric light plant as a purification plant as well as for manufacturing electricity."

Baker charged the Cleveland Illuminating company with being engaged in the business of perverting the public will. He said it made use of state machinery to prevent encroachment by other enterprises.

HOGEN AGAIN ON BAKER WAGON IN PARK BOARD RAP

MEETINGS TUESDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, Superior-av and E. 53d-st, Baker, Wilcox, Bulkley, Witt. Tent, Lorain-av and W. 59th-st, Baker, Coughlin, Gordon, Witt. 1899 W. 25th-st. 7701 Central-av, Superior-av opposite E. 107th-st, Lorain-av and W. 104th-st. Bohemian turn hall, Clark-av.

Republican: Tent, Payne-av and E. 26th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Meals. Tent, Storer-av and W. 50th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Cline, Braschwitz, Birick. 1904 Scovill-av. 1648 E. 55th-st. Wakefield-av and W. 58th-st, Kenilworth and Merchant avenues. 3509 Detroit-av.

Candidate Hogen continued to play the game of "follow the leader" Monday night when he joined Newton D. Baker's lead in declaring against an appointive park board.

Baker attempted further to give Hogen some real themes for his speeches by dictating another letter to him asking him to tell whether he believed in the enforcement of the merit system in civil service and whether he was a party to the deliberate failure to enforce the law on the part of Baehr and Lea in the last two years.

Baker reiterated his belief that Cleveland should own and operate all its public utilities.

Hogen continued using the arguments of the Illuminating company advanced in its press agent pamphlets as to why the people should not make and deliver their own electricity, yet declaring in favor of the bond issue for that purpose.

BAKER AND SCOVIL HURL LIGHT SHAFTS

Exponent and Foe of Municipal Ownership Argue Before Chamber.

Plead For and Against Approval of Power Plant Bonds Issue.

BOTH CHARGE CORRUPTION

Democratic Leader Accuses Illuminating Company of Using Money to Mold Public Opinion and Concern's Manager Retorts With Charge His Opponent Led Men to Forsake Policies to Which They Were Pledged—Chamber of Commerce Hears Issue Discussed.

Newton D. Baker and Samuel Scovil, vice president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., debated the question of whether or not the $2,000,000 bond issue should be approved by the people next Tuesday, before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

Baker charged the Illuminating company with attempting to corrupt public opinion in municipality and state, with discriminations in rates and declared that the company by its own figures showed that 3-cent electricity was possible.

Scovil threw back the charge of attempted corruption at Baker and declared that the corrupting of men elected to office by having them change from one political party to another was no worse an offense. Scovil said the average rate to Cleveland people for current was 6.83 cents and asserted that the Illuminating company plant could not be duplicated at its present value.

The interest manifested in the debate was evidenced by the packed auditorium that greeted the oratorical opponents when they appeared on the platform shortly before 1 p. m. Practically every well known downtown business man was in the audience. The two principals, Scovil's seconds, an attorney and imported expert, President C. E. Adams of the chamber and Secretary Munson Havens, had gathered in an ante-room and marched in together. They mounted the rostrum together. Scovil sat at a small table to the west of the platform. Adams and Havens sat at a table in the center and Baker sat at a table corresponding to the one opposite, on the east side of the platform.

Given Equal Time.

Not a sound could be heard in the hall as President Adams rapped for order. He stated the conditions of the debate. Baker was to open with a twenty-five-minute statement. Scovil was to reply in a like space of time. Baker had ten minutes for rebuttal and Scovil was to close in a ten-minute talk.

Adams asked that there be no demonstration of any kind and said applause or other demonstration of approbation in behalf of either speaker would be taken out of his time. He also announced that the Chamber of Commerce municipal committee was considering the question of the bonds, that its members were undoubtedly in the hall and possibly might be guided by the arguments of the debaters in reaching a decision. He explained that Baker had been asked to debate because he is the best known advocate of that theory of government represented by the bonds and that Scovil was the best known opponent of the same theory.

Says He Asks Justice.

Baker was presented as the first speaker and sounded as the keynote of his speech this phrase:

"I am in the house of have. I appeal on behalf of the house of want—for justice."

"We are here legally and cannot be eliminated," was Scovil's summing up. "The city may compete with us for a few customers, but the majority of customers which the city cannot reach must depend on regulation. We are willing to have our rates fairly regulated if regulation is desirable."

"I believe in the principle of municipal ownership," said Newton D. Baker in opening the debate with Samuel Scovil in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. "I believe in municipal ownership because in the last fifty years the public service corporations in the United States have consistently corrupted and depraved the government. The only remedy is to withdraw from public bodies the splendid gifts of great value that private privilege is always seeking. There is no other solution. Municipal ownership is the purification plant of municipal politics."

Baker charged that the Cleveland Electricric Illuminating Co. had been in the business of perverting the public will and molding public opinion.

"Such a charge," he said, "requires proof and it is expected of me that I say something about the data in my possession. Sam Scovil's company has been spending money we pay for electric current to thwart the public will and to build a machine at Columbus to seize the state power. Some years ago there was an investigation before the city council. The question was whether or not the company had corrupted an election. Edward Strong, now attorney in the employ of the company, but not then a member of the bar, testified that he had been employed to fight a light bond issue. He testified that he spent money. After the election, so he testified, he made out a statement, unitemized, of all moneys he had spent. This bill, according to the testimony of Strong, he presented to Samuel Scovil and Mr. Scovil O K'ed it and Strong then went to the cashier and got his money.

"Last winter, in Columbus, after the legislature adjourned, the grand jury met. That is becoming a custom in Ohio. Harry Wilson, representative of the illuminating company, was one of the witnesses and he testified that he was there in the employ of Samuel Scovil, molding public opinion. In other words, the company is in the business of corrupting public opinion.

"Mr. Scovil will say and has said that the thing to do is not to establish municipal ownership but to regulate private ownership. The difficulty about that is the unjust exactions and discriminations shown by corporations in private hands."

Baker cited as examples the bills paid by Charles V. Gilbert and Monreal Bros., two business concerns on Superior-av N. E., opposite Giddings-rd. Monreal Bros., he showed by bills, paid for 145 kilowatt hours of electricity at an average rate of 9 1-2 cents, while Gilbert, who used but 124 watt hours, paid but an average rate of 5 1-2 cents, Monreal Bros.' total bill being $13.70 and Gilbert's $6.41.

"There we have the example of two concerns, one alongside the other, where the man who burns the largest quantity pays the higher rate," said Baker.

"My contention is that the method of regulating monopoly is not by regulation alone, but by competition. In his somewhat picturesque, but altogether misleading advertisements, Mr. Scovil says Columbus is the place to regulate. He admits he has been a bad boy, but he says, 'Don't spank me in the parlor; take me down to the woodshed in Columbus.' And who are the members of this commission that Mr. Scovil wants to go before. Not one of them has the slightest knowledge of public utilities. One member is a military lawyer, another is a lawyer, and the third was a railway engineer on the road for which Gov. Harmon was a receiver. They are three men wholly without experience in regulating public utilities.

"Cleveland has already had some experience with them. First, the mayor, with all the force of his office, complained of telephone rates and service. The mayor said Cleveland wanted regulation and that commission sent back word it had no facilities for doing anything. Then he proposed that there be regulation of electric rates. Again they sent back word they had no experience whatever on that subject, that they had never regulated anybody, they didn't know how to do it and finally, that it would cost a great deal of money."

"What is the actual experience here? For twenty-seven years Massachusetts has had a public utilities law, and yet under it there has never been a reduction in a single rate of fare on any of the traction lines in that state. We did it here by building a competing line. When we got a competing road we got 3-cent fare by competition. The way to get reduced electric current rates is by competition.

"I am in the house of have. I appeal on behalf of the house of want—for justice."

Scovil Starts Defense.

Scovil had a large roll of manuscript in his hands when he arose to speak. He started out with great deliberation and made each statement with emphasis.

"After seventeen years management of this company I am glad to have this chance to get out in front and meet you," he said. "I refute the charges that have been made against me and the company by Mr. Baker. I throw them back at him. I charge he has been more guilty of prostituting his own office to his personal advantage than has this company. Men elected on one platform have been won over to help defeat the ends of the movement that resulted in their election. I charge there has been and can be no worse prostitution of official position than this."

Scovil said if the situation demanded action, if the service furnished in the city was bad and if the rates charged were excessive, then there might be some reason for Mr. Baker's claims, but it was up to Mr. Baker to establish that fact, and he had failed to do so. He wanted the people to determine if an increase in the debt of the city was the best remedy. He insisted that Mr. Baker had no cause for action, and charged that municipal ownership cry was a political movement. He insisted the service supplied in the city was excellent and that there was no complaint that his company had been guilty of poor service or that it had failed to meet the growing demands of the city. He denied that rates were excessive.

Quoting from a report of one of Mr. Baker's speeches, Scovil said Baker had stated that his "mysterious engineer who gave electrical expert advice" had suggested that no extreme position be taken—electric current might be supplied for 2 cents per unit, but he had taken 3 for the campaign.

"I ask Mr. Baker if his engineer is an electrical engineer or a political engineer," declared Scovil.

"If electric light can be made and sold at 3 cents per unit why has not some company somewhere, at some time, demonstrated it?" asked Scovil. "If it is so easy, why has it not been done?"

He criticised the statements made by Baker as to the cost of the plant, claiming that in making his estimate Baker had counted only two items, whereas there were twenty-four listed in the statement made to the utilities commission.

"Mr. Baker has left out all such things as meters, transformers and transmitters," said Scovil. "If he starts a 3-cent light plant is he going to manufacture and distribute the current without these accessories that are usually accounted necessary? Has he some wireless system of distribution?"

Scovil said that the plant, as it stands today, could not be duplicated for the total of its capitalization.

"I don't admit that rates are too high," said Scovil, "but if that point is conceded, is the $2,000,000 bond issue the best remedy? A plant costing that amount could supply only a part of the downtown section while the tax duplicate of the whole city would be pledged to secure the bonds. It is not equity to encumber the whole city for the development of one interest in one section. There are needs that comprehend the good of the whole city and we ought to conserve our borrowing power. We need good water and that need will have to be financed."

Scovil assailed the statement of Baker that not a cent of money raised by taxation had ever gone into the water works. He claimed that during its life over $3,000,000 of tax money had gone into it. He said after ten years experience at the city hall if Baker was so poorly informed it would not be safe to follow his arguments and accept his suggestions. He called attention to the fact that water rates had not been cheapened under municipal ownership for forty years.

"You will hear from time to time statements about the wonderful results that are being achieved by municipal plants at first one place and then another, as the officers in charge of them describe their results, yet it would take a great portion of my twenty minutes simply to mention the municipal plants which have been so heralded as wonderful successes, and yet they have since been declared failures and discontinued," Scovil continued.

"The Brooklyn plant came into the possession of the city through the annexation of South Brooklyn. Arrangements were at once made by the director of public service to abandon the village generating plant

and build a new one. Notwithstanding the defeat of the $400,000 bond issue submitted to the electors in 1903 for erecting an electric light plant, the administration, of which Mr. Baker was a part, at once proceeded to dip into the tax receipts of the city for the purpose of building this plant. In 1906 they took out in round figures $98,000; in 1907, $58,000; in 1908, $69,000 and in 1909, $50,000, aggregating $275,000.

"Now the two electric light plants which have come into the city through the annexation of South Brooklyn and Collinwood, each have a bonded indebtedness created by the villages for the original construction of the plants. Not one dollar, so far as I can determine, has ever been taken out of the revenues of these plants to pay the interest on those bonds. This money has been taken from the taxpayers, which only confirms the universal experience of all municipalities in reference to bonds issued for municipal electric light purposes. The taxpayer is always called upon to pay the interest charges."

Baker Starts Rebuttal.

Expressing the hope that the audience appreciated the impossible task in ten minutes of replying to the mass of figures Mr. Scovil had presented Baker said, in rebuttal, that his opponent blamed him much for not relying on the report he had filed at Columbus.

"I learn this from the statement filed by Mr. Scovil at Columbus," he said. "In that statement he says the company has 266,971,765 feet of subway system. That is fifty-two miles for every mile of street in the city. Mr. Scovil is free in talking of the value of the water works and the South Brooklyn lighting plant, but he stops me with an injunction when I try to find out about his property. Mr. Scovil, in arriving at the value of his property, includes $669,752 for rights, license, etc. There is still charged as an active item plants purchased more than twenty years ago, and for which we are paying interest on a sum of $608,705.08. That's the trouble with that method of financing. We are still paying interest on everything they ever owned, in addition to that which they still own."

He replied to Scovil's twitting about a campaign cry and said it seemed to him to be poor taste to twit him about a campaign cry.

"Mr. Scovil is not running for mayor," said Baker. "One of the great objects of municipal ownership is to free men of the ability of Mr. Scovil so that they can run for mayor. If Mr. Scovil wants to run I will give him a certificate of ability.

"Mr. Scovil asks why no company is selling light at 3 cents.

"You're union is too tight, Mr. Scovil. Every city in the country has to fight a death battle with a man like you, Mr. Scovil, to get lower rates."

Baker, closing, said: "The big thing to be secured was not so much the decrease in rates as the purification of public life." On that, he said, he was willing to take his stand until public institutions are rejuvenated and regenerated.

Scovil's Rebuttal.

In his rebuttal speech of ten minutes Scovil said the item of $669,000 in his company's statement was for patents and privileges and was a perfectly proper charge, and one that could not be escaped. The city, he said, would have to meet similar expenses.

"We did not get 3-cent fare because of competition," he said, "but because the traction company saw its property was being confiscated and taken away from it and it made the best settlement it could. That is not the condition of the illuminating company at the present time."

Scovil criticised Baker for allowing a grant given to the subway company that enabled that company to exclude everybody else from the street when it filed its plat and said when that right was trying to be legalized at Columbus he failed to see Newton Baker there defending and protecting the rights of the people of the city. He insisted he got as good advice from Harry Wilson as Mr. Baker got from Tim McDonough, that regulation was the real safety and that rates in the city were fair and equitable.

BAPTISTS PREPARE TO MEET REFUSAL

Don't Expect Hogen and Baker to Promise Law Enforcement They Demand.

Arrange to Gather Evidence of Open Barrooms Sunday.

WILL DEMAND WARRANTS

Intend to Call on Police Prosecutors, Justices and Even Probate Court to Bring Sunday Liquor Law Violators Into Court—Baehr Thinks Vice Report Exonerates Administration—Hogen and Rowe Won't Talk—Kohler, in New York, Promises Law Enforcement.

Plans to put the lid back upon Sunday saloons were begun yesterday by representatives of the Baptist brotherhood of all the Baptist churches of Cleveland. This is in advance of replies from candidates for mayor whom the brotherhood has asked to declare for enforcement of the Sunday closing laws. The brotherhood anticipates that the statements of the candidates will be unsatisfactory, and has arranged to begin at once the crusade against open saloons.

Resolutions passed by the brotherhood Monday night ask that the candidates submit statements before Friday night of what they expect to do, if elected, to enforce saloon laws and stamp out vice. The replies of the candidates are to be addressed to Attorney John A. Chamberlain, president of the brotherhood. The resolutions were based on the report of the brotherhood vice commission.

Representatives of the brotherhood met yesterday afternoon and made tentative plans to open the attack on Sunday saloons next Sunday. They expect to divide the entire city into districts, so that every saloon within the city limits may be visited. The fact that the brotherhood includes Baptist churches in all parts of the city makes this possible.

Will Demand Warrants.

Monday it is planned to apply for warrants on evidence obtained in the Sunday inspections. The first application will be made to the police court, and if warrants are refused there, application will be made to justice courts or probate court, either of which may issue warrants in such cases. The brotherhood leaders looked up the law at the conference yesterday afternoon.

Attorney D. E. Green, chairman of the civic committee of the brotherhood, which was authorized by the brotherhood Monday night to proceed against open saloons, appointed yesterday the members of the committee. These include members of the vice commission, the report of which furnishes the basis of action.

Those who make up the committee are D. A. Green, C. E. Adams, Rev. C. A. Brooks, W. H. Cathcart, Rev. W. W. Bustard, Rev. H. W. Pilot and J. A. Brady. C. E. Adams is president of the Chamber of Commerce. A meeting of this new committee is called for today to make further plans in the vice compaign.

President John A. Chamberlain mailed the brotherhood resolutions to the candidates for mayor in registered letters yesterday. Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen had not received the letters at the city hall last night. Mr. Hogen was not at city hall, and Mr. Baker said he had no comment to make on the report of the vice commission, or on the action of the brotherhood.

Expect Unfavorable Replies.

The answers of the candidates will be passed on by President Chamberlain and the executive committee of the brotherhood, which will stand back of the civic committeemen in their work, should they decide the statement of candidates is "unsatisfactory."

The anticipation of the brotherhood leaders that the replies of the candidates will not be favorable is based in the case of Mr. Baker on his speech at the Personal Liberty league picnic at Luna park last summer during the primary campaign. At that Baker indicated that he stood for the same saloon policies as were in force during the Johnson administration.

The brotherhood officials say Mr. Hogen's attitude is indicated by his actions as head of the department of public safety and director of the police. This is said substantially that which was in force during the Johnson administration.

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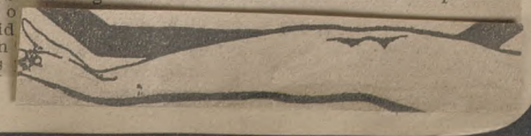

and build a new one. Notwithstanding the defeat of the $400,000 bond issue submitted to the electors in 1903 for erecting an electric light plant, the administration, of which Mr. Baker was a part, at once proceeded to dip into the tax receipts of the city for the purpose of building this plant. In 1906 they took out in round figures $98,000; in 1907, $58,000; in 1908, $69,000 and in 1909, $50,000, aggregating $275,000.

"Now the two electric light plants which have come into the city through the annexation of South Brooklyn and Collinwood, each have a bonded indebtedness created by the villages for the original construction of the plants. Not one dollar, so far as I can determine, has ever been taken out of the revenues of these plants to pay the interest on those bonds. This money has been taken from the taxpayers, which only confirms the universal experience of all municipalities in reference to bonds issued for municipal electric light purposes. The taxpayer is always called upon to pay the interest charges."

Baker Starts Rebuttal.

Expressing the hope that the audience appreciated the impossible task in ten minutes of replying to the mass of figures Mr. Scovil had presented Baker said, in rebuttal, that his opponent blamed him much for not relying on the report he had filed at Columbus.

"I learn this from the statement filed by Mr. Scovil at Columbus," he said. "In that statement he says the company has 266,971,765 feet of subway system. That is fifty-two miles for every mile of street in the city. Mr. Scovil is free in talking of the value of the water works and the South Brooklyn lighting plant, but he stops me with an injunction when I try to find out about his property. Mr. Scovil, in arriving at the value of his property, includes $669,752 for rights, license, etc. There is still charged as an active item plants purchased more than twenty years ago, and for which we are paying interest on a sum of $608,705.08. That's the trouble with that method of financing. We are still paying interest on everything they ever owned, in addition to that which they still own."

He replied to Scovil's twitting about a campaign cry and said it seemed to him to be poor taste to twit him about a campaign cry.

"Mr. Scovil is not running for mayor," said Baker. "One of the great objects of municipal ownership is to free men of the ability of Mr. Scovil so that they can run for mayor. If Mr. Scovil wants to run I will give him a certificate of ability.

"Mr. Scovil asks why no company is selling light at 3 cents.

"You're union is too tight, Mr. Scovil. Every city in the country has to fight a death battle with a man like you, Mr. Scovil, to get lower rates."

Baker, closing, said: "The big thing to be secured was not so much the decrease in rates as the purification of public life." On that, he said, he was willing to take his stand until public institutions are rejuvenated and regenerated.

Scovil's Rebuttal.

In his rebuttal speech of ten minutes Scovil said the 'tem of $669,000 in his company's statement was for patents and privileges and was a perfectly proper charge, and one that could not be escaped. The city, he said, would have to meet similar expenses.

"We did not get 3-cent fare because of competition," he said, "but because the traction company saw its property was being confiscated and taken away from it and it made the best settlement it could. That is not the condition of the illuminating company at the present time."

Scovil criticised Baker for allowing a grant given to the subway company that enabled that company to exclude everybody else from the street when it filed its plat and said when that right was trying to be legalized at Columbus he failed to see Newton Baker there defending and protecting the rights of the people of the city. He insisted he got as good advice from Harry Wilson as Mr. Baker got from Tim McDonough, that regulation was the real safety and that rates in the city were fair and equitable.

BAPTISTS PREPARE TO MEET REFUSAL

Don't Expect Hogen and Baker to Promise Law Enforcement They Demand.

Arrange to Gather Evidence of Open Barrooms Sunday.

WILL DEMAND WARRANTS

Intend to Call on Police Prosecutors, Justices and Even Probate Court to Bring Sunday Liquor Law Violators Into Court—Baehr Thinks Vice Report Exonerates Administration—Hogen and Rowe Won't Talk—Kohler, in New York, Promises Law Enforcement.

Plans to put the lid back upon Sunday saloons were begun yesterday by representatives of the Baptist brotherhood of all the Baptist churches of Cleveland. This is in advance of replies from candidates for mayor whom the brotherhood has asked to declare for enforcement of the Sunday closing laws. The brotherhood anticipates that the statements of the candidates will be unsatisfactory, and has arranged to begin at once the crusade against open saloons.

Resolutions passed by the brotherhood Monday night ask that the candidates submit statements before Friday night of what they expect to do, if elected, to enforce saloon laws and stamp out vice. The replies of the candidates are to be addressed to Attorney John A. Chamberlain, president of the brotherhood. The resolutions were based on the report of the brotherhood vice commission.

Representatives of the brotherhood met yesterday afternoon and made tentative plans to open the attack on Sunday saloons next Sunday. They expect to divide the entire city into districts, so that every saloon within the city limits may be visited. The fact that the brotherhood includes Baptist churches in all parts of the city makes this possible.

Will Demand Warrants.

Monday it is planned to apply for warrants on evidence obtained in the Sunday inspections. The first application will be made to the police court, and if warrants are refused there, application will be made to justice courts or probate court, either of which may issue warrants in such cases. The brotherhood leaders looked up the law at the conference yesterday afternoon.

Attorney D. E. Green, chairman of the civic committee of the brotherhood, which was authorized by the brotherhood Monday night to proceed against open saloons, appointed yesterday the members of the committee. These include members of the vice commission, the report of which furnishes the basis of action.

Those who make up the committee are D. A. Green, C. E. Adams, Rev. C. A. Brooks, W. H. Cathcart, Rev. W. W. Bustard, Rev. H. W. Pilot and J. A. Brady. C. E. Adams is president of the Chamber of Commerce. A meeting of this new committee is called for today to make further plans in the vice compaign.

President John A. Chamberlain mailed the brotherhood resolutions to the candidates for mayor in registered letters yesterday. Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen had not received the letters at the city hall last night. Mr. Hogen was not at city hall, and Mr. Baker said he had no comment to make on the report of the vice commission, or on the action of the brotherhood.

Expect Unfavorable Replies.

The answers of the candidates will be passed on by President Chamberlain and the executive committee of the brotherhood, which will stand back of the civic committeemen in their work, should they decide the statement of candidates is "unsatisfactory."

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The Republican candidate for mayor of Cleveland owes his opponent a debt of gratitude for showing him which direction to take on important questions.

Cleveland does not want for mayor a man committed to the "me, too" policy as Mr. Hogen shows himself to be. On the contrary, it wants one with convictions of his own, with clarity of vision, with determined judgment sufficient to decide for himself what he thinks and courage enough to stand for it.

MORGAN DEFENDS GAS RATE, BAKER URGES LIGHT BONDS

Republican Candidate Tells History of Negotiations on Fuel's Price.

Hogen Asks if His Rival is Planning to Succeed Harmon.

Voters of the tenth ward last evening heard Frank G. Hogen charge that Newton D. Baker was a candidate for governor and was trying to use the office of mayor as a stepping stone in his political career and also heard Dan E. Morgan make a strong defense of his course in the gas settlement of last winter. Morgan explained that he was going into the details of the gas settlement in reply to a charge of Peter Witt that he dare not talk over the council action at that time with that measure. Morgan declared he would talk on any subject with which he had been connected at any time he chose. He spoke with much earnestness.

Hogen in announcing that he had heard of an agreement by which Newton D. Baker hoped to be elected governor to succeed Gov. Harmon, said:

"I am told today that it is reported an agreement and alliance has been made between reactionary Gov. Harmon and radical Newton D. Baker by which Mr. Baker, if elected, is to be the candidate of Gov. Harmon for the Democratic nomination for governor at the next state convention. I want to ask Mr. Baker now if that statement is true, and if he is running for mayor simply to use it as a stepping stone to a position that further gratifies his political ambition. Is he planning to turn the office of mayor over to his Vice Mayor Lapp while he goes out to run the state?"

"I am talking tonight to the voters whom I have represented in the city council for nearly two years," Morgan said in discussing the gas settlement, "and I am very glad to have a chance to appear here and give you a report of what I have been doing as your representative.

"One of the important things with which I was connected in the council was the passage of the so-called gas ordinances. In connection with the passage of these ordinances Peter Witt has been making nightly on the Democratic stump some statements that are of the highest importance if true. He has said that Standard Oil methods were used in the passage of these ordinances.

"He has freed me from any charge of crookedness, but he has made other charges that are equally severe.

"He said I dared not discuss the passage of these ordinances. That is absolutely untrue. I have spoken of them many times. I have dodged nothing on that or any other subject. He said the Republican executive committee had instructed me to say nothing on that subject. That is also untrue. There has been no such instruction given me. The members of that organization know that any such instructions would be highly improper and they know equally well that I would promptly disregard any such attempt to dictate my course.

"When Peter Witt secured the first information of the employment of what he terms Standard Oil methods, it was his plain duty, and it still is the same duty, to have turned that information over to the proper parties for legal investigation. I have asked him to take this course, and he has not done so. I ask him now. If that statement is not made public with complete directness and a full detail of facts it will be fair and right to hold the Democratic organization for making charges they are unwilling to have made public.

"When the gas question came up the members of the city council thought it was a duty to take it up and try to effect a settlement and not neglect, as the former council had done, the regulation of electric light charges. We brought here Mr. W. D. Marks, a gas expert of nation-wide renown, who Peter Witt says is a competent and honest man. He made an investigation and said that 75 cents was a fair price for artificial gas. He suggested and the council agreed with him, that to get the best results we ought to take up at the same time the regulation of prices for natural gas, which then had two years to run.

"An ordinance was passed fixing the artificial gas rate at 75 and the natural at 30 cents and the gas company rejected it. Apparently the question was headed straight for the courts. Our only chance for competition had been lost when the former council had declined to grant a franchise to the Columbia Gas Co., that owned the artificial gas works here, and our right to regulate had been almost wholly lost through the decision of the supreme court in the Akron gas case.

"When I returned from the southern part of the state I found Mayor Baehr—and I want to say that through all the controversy Mayor Baehr did honest and effective work to secure a settlement and properly looked after your interests—was in consultation with Mr. E. H. Baker, general manager of the Plain Dealer, which is now supporting the candidacy of Newton D. Baker. Mr. E. H. Baker is a citizen of wide influence, a man of absolute honesty, who had done a special service to the public in the settlement of the street car troubles a few months before.

"I was called into that conference, and no representative of the East Ohio Gas Co. was present. Mr. E. H. Baker said he had made an investigation of the gas situation, knew that Baltimore was willing to pay 45 cents for the gas that we were then receiving, and that the East Ohio was at that time considering with favor a proposition to pipe the gas to Baltimore and sell it there. He said other cities were also willing to pay the Baltimore price. He thought it was a business question for the city, that it ought to be taken up on a business basis and an effort made to solve the problem.

"I was in the position of a lawyer who settles a lawsuit out of court. I was not in position to prove that a better solution might not have been secured another way.

"A proposition of artificial gas at 85 cents and seven years of natural gas at 30 cents was made. The conferences were continued and three or four councilmen were called in to attend them with myself and the mayor. We took the position that we ought to have a better proposition and ought to demand one. I want to say that the 5-cent raise on the artificial gas was not to me half so important as the raise of 5 cents on the natural gas during the last years of the term.

"We finally secured 80-cent gas with an arrangement for a price of 75 cents when the consumption grows to 1,000,000,000 feet per year. At no time can the price exceed 80 cents, no matter how small the amount used may become. We got 30-cent gas for eight years in place of seven. We found the gas company was supplying the city with double the amount of gas it had agreed to furnish and was in position to cut our supply in half at any time it might choose to do so.

"The only franchise the East Ohio Gas Co. has in Cleveland is that granted in 1902. We did not grant a franchise. We had no such power. We could not change a word or a syllable in the whole document save to fix the price at which the gas might be sold to the people of the city. Don't forget that we were not handling a franchise, but a rate agreement in a franchise.

"We got 80-cent gas for artificial and we got 30-cent gas for eight years when other cities were bidding 40 cents or more for the same gas. The matter was submitted first to our expert, Mr. Marks, who Peter Witt says is a competent and honorable man and Marks said the settlement was a good one.

"I talked with E. H. Baker during the conferences and he said he had talked to Newton D. Baker and the latter thought the settlement should be made on the lines proposed.

"I told E. H. Baker the settlement ought to be nonpartisan and the question of politics should not come up in the council and the measure be attacked by the opposition party.

"Later the ordinance was gone over by myself, Mr. Tolles, attorney for the East Ohio Gas Co., and Mr. Baker and the ordinance was made ready for the council.

"I have never told this before. I have stood the attack and the abuse and the false charges that have been made against me. When that ordinance went into council I thought it was going in as a nonpartisan matter and no objection would be raised. Objections developed and I stood on the floor there defending it then, and I stand here defending it now. It was a good thing for the city from the best expert knowledge that we were able to secure.

"The settlement of the gas question was taken up by the council and action taken," Morgan continued, "quite in contrast with the action of the former council, when the Feighan resolution to regulate and lower electric lights was introduced. If electric light can be sold at 3 cents, as Mr. Witt and Mr. Baker are charging, the people who have been paying thousands of dollars in excess charges have a right to join with me in saying the loss they have sustained is due to the negligence, inefficiency or worse of the former city council.

"And I ask Peter Witt to give the people of the city an explanation of what he was doing when the council was allowing that Feighan resolution to die in committee and why he failed to raise his voice in protest over the inaction."

William F. Eirick, county commissioner, himself talked of as a candidate for mayor before Frank G. Hogen got the nomination, came out last night with an A to Z indorsement of the Baehr administration, and said that Mr. Hogen should be elected on the record the administration had made. This was at a tent meeting at W. 50th-st and Storer-av S. W., in a speech which followed Hogen's.

It happened that John Cline, who hammered Service Director Lea last week, and returned to the fighting line last night, was on the platform with Eirick. Cline had nothing more to say against the Baehr cabinet.

Congressman Paul Howland was chairman of the meeting.

Assails Illuminating Company and Debates With Woman Socialist Speaker.

Congressman Bulkley Pleads for Direct Law Making in First Speech.

Newton D. Baker went back to the classics last night.

In his third speech of the day, the first one being the debate with Samuel Scovil and the second in a tent meeting at W. 59th-st and Lorain-av, Baker, in the tent at E. 53d-st and Superior-av N. E., compared the tactics of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. with the coup of the Greeks in the siege of Troy as described by Homer in the "Iliad." Baker's final meeting was also enlivened by a debate with Miss Jeannette Birch, 12395 Euclid-av, a Socialist, who asked about the Tayler grant and why Baker wouldn't debate with C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist.

Baker answered both questions. Miss Birch was persistent and maintained the floor some time, aided by other Socialists present. Several questions by persons not members of the Socialist party were also asked.

Baker, at both of his meetings, wrote his nightly letter to Frank G. Hogen and last night he asked his opponent if he were in favor of relying upon the state public service commission as a sole agency in regulation of the price to be charged for electric current. Then, as he always does, he added his postscript in which he called Hogen's attention to the fact that he has not yet told the people whether he is in favor of municipal ownership, the initiative and referendum, and, if so, whom he would advise the people to vote for as delegates to the constitutional convention.

He also asked Hogen whether he believes in the application of the merit system to new departments in the city, in addition to the police and fire department, and, if so, whether he approves the attitude Mayor Baehr and Service Director Lea took with reference to civil service in the last two years.

Councilman Haserodt presided at the Superior-av N. E. meeting. Charles Marquard was the chairman of the Lorain-av meeting. Other speakers at the East Side meeting were Peter Witt, Congressman R. J. Bulkley and E. K. Wilcox. On the West Side the speakers were Witt.

William Gordon and Thomas Coughlin.

The Lorain-av meeting was also featured by a rising vote on the electric light bonds. Every person in the tent voted for the bonds.

Congressman Bulkley, whose father, C. H. Bulkley, has become known in Cleveland as the "father of the park system," declared unqualifiedly against the park board scheme. He did this because of the "inestimable importance to the whole people of a concentration of responsibility."

"Let the responsibility go where it belongs," said Bulkley, "along with the other responsibilities of administering the city government; let it go to the servants of the people, who can be quickly reached by the people, whenever they don't suit the people. Vote against the park board."

Bulkley took an advanced stand in favor of the lighting bonds and for the initiative and referendum and in urging Baker's election said: "Let us take for our leader one who sees the light of progress and guides himself by it, rather than one who sees no light himself, but falters and tries to stumble along chasing the shadow of a greater man.

"The great work of freeing American municipalities from the corrupting influences and unjust exactions of public service corporations and making our cities better places for people to live in is going ahead. There can be no doubt of that. For some years Cleveland occupied a position of leadership in this movement.

"Shall we go ahead with this work now, or shall we hesitate and say it is not worth the doing? Shall we say that we have no leader capable of carrying it forward? Let us rather say by our votes next Tuesday that the work shall go on, that it shall go on now, that Cleveland shall lead as she led before, and that the man we trust to lead in our great work is Newton D. Baker."

"The people of this city are now realizing," said Witt, "that they made the greatest mistake of their lives in voting Tom Johnson out of office two years ago. They are not going to repeat that mistake by voting into office Frank G. Hogen, who reflects the disastrous administration of Herman Baehr."

"Frank Hogen thinks that by asserting that the issue in the campaign is the fitness of two men for the position of mayor he can attract public attention to his personality and divert it from things in which the people are more deeply interested. While Newton D. Baker has pronounced on all issues and discussed them for weeks Mr. Hogen was painfully silent until public sentiment had been developed. Then he assumed a position in accord with that sentiment as developed by Mr. Baker.

"I've been busy all day and I am not sure that I have either a castiron or an indiarubber voice, so I don't know whether it will stand a long speech," said Baker, opening. "I had a kind of a tilt down the street today. Samuel Scovil and myself debated before 1,000 members of the Chamber of Commerce. The significant thing about it was that if, ten years ago, I had raised my voice in behalf of municipal ownership there I would have been rushed over to the probate court or put out, while, today, I undertook to defend the principle and was generously received. The world do move."

Baker then told of his argument in favor of the principle as a means of ending corruption of local, state and national government; of the building of a municipal lighting and a political purification plant at one and the same time and of Scovil's argument against it.

"Scovil argued earnestly," said Baker. "He seemed particularly afraid because the city might go into debt. He doesn't worry about putting his company into debt. His corporation, one of $10,000,000, he would willing put in debt for $2,000,000, but when your corporation, one of $100,000,000, proposes to issue $2,000,000 in bonds it worries him black in the face.

"It reminds of the story of the siege of Troy. Once upon a time Troy was besieged by the Greeks. The Trojans put up a wonderful defense. The Greeks could not take the city. So they planned a strategem. They constructed a wooden horse, filled it full of their men and then brought it up to the gates of the besieged city. The Greeks explained they were tired of fighting and had built the horse as a present for the Trojans. 'Just look at it,' they urged.

"The Trojans took it in and put it in their Public square. Then they held a celebration because of the handsome generosity of the Greeks and when they were exhausted from their celebration the Greeks within the horse climbed out and opened the gates, letting in the host outside and Troy fell.

"From that time since we have had the saying 'beware the Greeks even when bringing gifts.' So I say to you beware of your friend Sam Scovil and the illuminating company when befriending the public.

"When we start to sell electric current at 3 cents he'll sell at 2 1-2 cents. The difficulty will be not to make him bring his price down, but to make him stay up high enough so that he won't destroy the municipal plant. You know Standard Oil in meeting competition sold products cheaper than anyone else could—until competition was ended. Then it raised rates."

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Linwood-av N. E. and E. 65th-st—Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt. Charles V. Gilbert, Democratic councilmanic candidate in Ward 22, chairman.

Union Labor Democratic league, 416 Euclid-av.

Preisel's hall, 3548 Independence-rd S. E.

F. Henkel's residence, 3134 W. 40th-street.

A. Bliese's residence, 3204 Clark-av S. W.

Harvard Athletic club, 9800 Aetna-rd S. E.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Clark-av S. W. and W. 65th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Walter D. Meals and William F. Eirick.

Tent, Carnegie-av S. E. and E. 36th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, J. J. Sullivan, W. S. Fitzgerald and A. J. Hirstius.

Tent, Broadway and Forman-av S. E.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, John A. Cline and John A. Alburn.

Law School Republican club, Western Reserve university—Frank G. Hogen and John A. Alburn.

Lincoln Republican club, 10306 Superior-av N. E.

South Side club, Merrill's hall, 1900 W. 25th-st.

Perry theater, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 22d-st.

MAKES NO CHOICE IN MAYORALTY RACE

Municipal Association Holds That Voters Know Both Baker and Hogen.

Bulletin Urges Citizens to Indorse Sympathetic Cabinet.

No recommendation will be made by the Municipal association for the office of mayor, the directors holding both men are so well known that the voter ought to be able to decide with ease whom he cares to support.

In the bulletin of the association issued last evening it was recommended that for the offices of solicitor, treasurer, auditor and president of the council, voters should vote for the men running on the ticket with the man they support for mayor. They hold that these officers in reality constitute the cabinet of the mayor, they are his intimate official associates and to secure the best results they should all be in harmony with the mayor in order to help make the administration successful and of greatest benefit to the city. They point out this is independent voting and in full accord with efficient business methods.

There is no recommendation in the bulletin for vice mayor, treasurer, solicitor or auditor. For the offices all candidates are reported qualified and all are recommended. For constables, six to be chosen, the recommendations are for A. J. Coleman, W. J. Dall, W. A. Doran, G. B. Langman, J. C. Maher and Ed E. Peck.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Mayor.

The executive board of the association for the reasons stated in the preprimary bulletin refrains from expressing an opinion on the merits of candidates for mayor. The reasons, as stated at that time, are in brief:

1. The function of the Municipal association is to furnish information concerning candidates about whom the average voter cannot, through his own efforts, secure satisfactory and sufficient information.

2. The choice of candidates for mayor will be determined to some extent by the policies which they represent, upon which the association does not assume to base a judgment as to the respective merits of the candidates for this high office.

3. The candidates for mayor are men thoroughly well known in the community, and every alert voter has at his command the means of reaching an intelligent conclusion regarding their relative merits.

OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The voters of Cleveland are to be congratulated upon the fact that they have on both the leading party tickets for the offices of president of the city council, city auditor, city treasurer and city solicitor men of uniformly high character and experience. Good service is assured whichever candidates are chosen for these positions.

We would therefore suggest that greater efficiency will be assured if the voter, in making his choice for these offices, casts his ballot for the candidates who are on the same ticket with his choice for mayor. "These executive officers, in a sense, constitute the mayor's cabinet and they can either strengthen or embarrass his administration. If the mayor is to be held responsible for the administration of city affairs, he should have as heads of the various executive departments, men in full sympathy with his policies. This principle is not in conflict with the true spirit of independent voting, which has never been opposed to the party ticket per se, but to the bad men on the party ticket. Moreover, it is in full accord not only with efficient business methods, but also sound political practice as exemplified in the short ballot principle."

President of the Council.

CHARLES W. LAPP (D); sign contractor; 44; public school education; member city council 1898-1901; director of fire 1901-3; president of the council 1903-9.

Mr. Lapp's record as a public official has been uniformly of a high order. He made an excellent presiding officer of the council for six years.

RECOMMENDED.

HENRY F. WALKER (R); mason contractor; 54; parochial and public school and business college education; assistant building inspector 1890-93; decennial appraiser 1900; member city council 1903-5; penitentiary commissioner 1908; president city council 1910 to present time.

Mr. Walker has been an eminently fair and impartial presiding officer of the city council.

RECOMMENDED.

RECOMMENDATION:

No choice. Either candidate will, in our opinion, serve the city efficiently in this capacity.

City Auditor.

THOMAS COUGHLIN (D); general insurance; 35; parochial school and college education; member city council 1898-1900; member general assembly 1902-1904; city auditor 1907-1909.

He has an excellent reputation for honesty and integrity. His successful experience as city auditor qualifies him well for the position.

RECOMMENDED.

HILAND B. WRIGHT (R); present city auditor; 46; high school and business college education; member city council 1903-10; city auditor 1910-12.

Mr. Wright has introduced many improvements in the financial accounting system of the city. He has surrounded himself with able assistants, and he has administered the office with ability and efficiency. He is well qualified for the position.

RECOMMENDED.

RECOMMENDATION:

No choice. Both candidates have had successful experience in the office and are well qualified for the position.

City Treasurer.

JOHN KRAUSE (D); salesman; 46; public school and professional training; assistant secretary and treasurer Motor Truck Co.; state senator 1901-2; smoke inspector 1902-1910; state senator 1910-1912.

Mr. Krause has a reputation for unquestioned integrity and faithfulness to duty. He has had a long and satisfactory record for faithful public service. His services in the legislature have been highly creditable.

RECOMMENDED.

HARRY L. DAVIS (R); present city treasurer; 33; common school and business college education; formerly iron worker in rolling mills; later vice president and general manager of Rate Adjusting Co.

Mr. Davis has inaugurated a number of improvements in the office of treasurer, and his administration has been progressive and efficient.

RECOMMENDED.

RECOMMENDATION:

No choice. Both candidates are well qualified for the office.

City Solicitor.

E. K. WILCOX (D); assistant city solicitor; 60; public school, college and legal training; lawyer; assistant city solicitor 1906 to present time.

Mr. Wilcox's long and efficient service in the city solicitor's office especially fits him for the office.

RECOMMENDED.

DANIEL E. MORGAN (R); lawyer; 34; public school, college and legal training; member city council 1910 to present time.

Mr. Morgan has made an excellent record as a member of the city council. His character and ability and his knowledge of municipal affairs especially fit him for the office of city solicitor.

RECOMMENDED.

RECOMMENDATION:

No choice. Both candidates are well fitted by training, experience and ability for the duties of the office.

Constables.

(Vote for six)

EDWARD C. BURNS (R); bartender; 8131 Wade Park-av N. E.; 31; formerly worked in steel mills at Newburg; public school education; never held public office. He would probably make a satisfactory constable.

QUALIFIED.

ANTHONY J. COLEMAN (D); 3118 W. 52d-st; 31; public school education; formerly park policeman; was for a time a saloonkeeper. He bears a good reputation and is probably qualified for the office.

QUALIFIED.

C. J. CRAWFORD (R); negro; inspector on city dump; 1327 Scovill-av; formerly a saloonkeeper and at one time guard at Ohio penitentiary. In so far as we have been able to ascertain he is not qualified for the office.

NOT RECOMMENDED.

WILLIAM J. DELL (D); special constable for Justice Murphy; 2265 W. 73d-st; 31; public school education; special constable for eight or ten years. He is probably qualified for the office.

QUALIFIED.

W. A. DORAN (R); foreman street cleaning department; 2630 E. 68th-st; 29; parochial school education; formerly paving inspector. In so far as we have been able to ascertain, he is probably qualified for

less of its amount, have
maximum value, to make
small space stand out so
that more people will
read, remember
and buy.

William Gordon and Thomas Coughlin.

The Lorain-av meeting was also featured by a rising vote on the electric light bonds. Every person in the tent voted for the bonds.

Congressman Bulkley, whose father, C. H. Bulkley, has become known in Cleveland as the "father of the park system," declared unqualifiedly against the park board scheme. He did this because of the "inestimable importance to the whole people of a concentration of responsibility."

"Let the responsibility go where it belongs," said Bulkley, "along with the other responsibilities of administering the city government; let it go to the servants of the people, who can be quickly reached by the people, whenever they don't suit the people. Vote against the park board."

Bulkley took an advanced stand in favor of the lighting bonds and for the initiative and referendum and in urging Baker's election said: "Let us take for our leader one who sees the light of progress and guides himself by it, rather than one who sees no light himself, but falters and tries to stumble along chasing the shadow of a greater man.

"The great work of freeing American municipalities from the corrupting influences and unjust exactions of public service corporations and making our cities better places for people to live in is going ahead. There can be no doubt of that. For some years Cleveland occupied a position of leadership in this movement.

"Shall we go ahead with this work now, or shall we hesitate and say it is not worth the doing? Shall we say that we have no leader capable of carrying it forward? Let us rather say by our votes next Tuesday that the work shall go on, that it shall go on now, that Cleveland shall lead as she led before, and that the man we trust to lead in our great work is Newton D. Baker."

"The people of this city are now realizing," said Witt, "that they made the greatest mistake of their lives in voting Tom Johnson out of office two years ago. They are not going to repeat that mistake by voting into office Frank G. Hogen, who reflects the disastrous administration of Herman Baehr."

"Frank Hogen thinks that by asserting that the issue in the campaign is the fitness of two men for the position of mayor he can attract public attention to his personality and divert it from things in which the people are more deeply interested. While Newton D. Baker has pronounced on all issues and discussed them for weeks Mr. Hogen was painfully silent until public sentiment had been developed. Then he assumed a position in accord with that sentiment as developed by Mr. Baker.

"I've been busy all day and I am not sure that I have either a castiron or an indiarubber voice, so I don't know whether it will stand a long speech," said Baker, opening. "I had a kind of a tilt down the street today. Samuel Scovil and myself debated before 1,000 members of the Chamber of Commerce. The significant thing about it was that if, ten years ago, I had raised my voice in behalf of municipal ownership there I would have been rushed over to the probate court or put out, while, today, I undertook to defend the principle and was generously received. The world do move."

Baker then told of his argument in favor of the principle as a means of ending corruption of local, state and national government; of the building of a municipal lighting and a political purification plant at one and the same time and of Scovil's argument against it.

"Scovil argued earnestly," said Baker. "He seemed particularly afraid because the city might go into debt. He doesn't worry about putting his company into debt. His corporation, one of $10,000,000, he would willing put in debt for $2,000,000, but when your corporation, one of $100,000,000, proposes to issue $2,000,000 in bonds it worries him black in the face.

"It reminds of the story of the siege of Troy. Once upon a time Troy was besieged by the Greeks. The Trojans put up a wonderful defense. The Greeks could not take the city. So they planned a stratagem. They constructed a wooden horse, filled it full of their men and then brought it up to the gates of the besieged city. The Greeks explained they were tired of fighting and had built the horse as a present for the Trojans. 'Just look at it,' they urged.

"The Trojans took it in and put it in their Public square. Then they held a celebration because of the handsome generosity of the Greeks and when they were exhausted from their celebration the Greeks within the horse climbed out and opened the gates, letting in the host outside and Troy fell.

"From that time since we have had the saying 'beware the Greeks even when bringing gifts.' So I say to you beware of your friend Sam Scovil and the illuminating company when befriending the public.

"When we start to sell electric current at 3 cents he'll sell at 2 1-2 cents. The difficulty will be not to make him bring his price down, but to make him stay up high enough so that he won't destroy the municipal plant. You know Standard Oil in meeting competition sold products cheaper than anyone else could—until competition was ended. Then it raised rates."

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, Linwood-av N. E. and E. 65th-st—Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Harris R. Cooley and Peter Witt.

Charles V. Gilbert, Democratic councilmanic candidate in Ward 22, chairman.

Union Labor Democratic league, 416 Euclid-av.

Preisel's hall, 3548 Independence-rd S. E.

F. Henkel's residence, 3134 W. 40th-street.

A. Bliese's residence, 3204 Clark-av S. W.

Harvard Athletic club, 9800 Aetna-rd S. E.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Clark-av S. W. and W. 65th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Walter D. Meals and William F. Eirick.

Tent, Carnegie-av S. E. and E. 36th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, J. J. Sullivan, W. S. Fitzgerald and A. J. Hirstius.

Tent, Broadway and Forman-av S. E.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, John A. Cline and John A. Alburn.

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QUALIFIED.

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QUALIFIED.

W. A. DORAN (R); foreman street cleaning department; 2630 E. 68th-st; 29; parochial school education; formerly paving inspector In so far as we have been able to ascertain, he is probably qualified for the office.

QUALIFIED.

ROSS A. HUDSON (R); present constable; 10631 Euclid-av; 37; public school education; has been special constable for more than fifteen years. His record has been such as to disqualify him for the office.

HE SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

JAMES E. LANDY (D); polisher; 4313 Apple-av; parochial school education; 41; never held public office. He is probably qualified for the office.

QUALIFIED.

GEORGE B. LANGMAN (D); switchman, W. & L. E. R. R.; 32; public school education; never held public office. Lost an arm in the railway service. As far as we have been able to ascertain he seems to be qualified for the office.

QUALIFIED.

JAMES C. MAHER (D); dry cleaning business; 1165 E. 71st-st; 27; common school education; park policeman 1906-10. He bears a good reputation, and seems to be qualified for the position.

QUALIFIED.

LOUIS MILLER (D); paper hanger; 2080 W. 30th-st; 37; private school education. At one time private watchman; never held public office. We have insufficient evidence to justify an estimate of his qualifications.

EDWARD E. PECK (R); present constable; 7042 Superior-av N. E.; 52; public school education; constable for thirty years. He has made a good record as constable.

QUALIFIED.

CHARLES W. SMITH (R); present constable; 10307 Euclid-av; 33; public school education; constable since January, 1910. He has the qualifications for an efficient constable, but his record is such that we cannot recommend him.

NOT RECOMMENDED.

RECOMMENDATION.

We would recommend the election of Anthony J. Coleman, William J. Dell, W. A. Doran, George B. Langman, James C. Maher, Edward E. Peck.

BAKER WILL ANSWER MORGAN'S CHARGES ON GAS IN TENT TONIGHT

MEETINGS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, Linwood-av and E. 65th-st, Baker, Wilcox, Cooley, Witt, 416 Euclid-av, 3548 Independence-rd, 3134 W. 40th-st, 3204 Clark-av, 9800 Aetna-rd.

Republican: Tent, Clark-av and W. 65th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Meals, Elrich. Tent, Carnegie-av and E. 36th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Sullivan, Fitzgerald, Hirstius. Tent, Broadway and Forman-av, Hogen, Morgan, Cline, Alburn. Western Reserve, Hogen, Alburn. 10306 Superior-av NE. 1900 W. 25th-st. Woodland-av and E. 22d-st.

Socialist: St. Clair and 105th-st, Ruppel, Hockenbrough, Bronstrup, Ruthenberg, 3619 Superior-av, Ruthenberg, Schwartz, Fromholz.

The East Ohio gas franchise, passed last January by a republican council, is to be the big topic of discussion Wednesday night in the political tent meetings.

Newton D. Baker will answer Dan E. Morgan's version of the inside history of the gas negotiations. Morgan's Tuesday night speech in reply to Peter Witt's charges that he was afraid to discuss the franchise question is to be gone into in detail by Baker.

Baker is expected to show that he was in no way concerned with the price fixing details of the franchise ordinance, in answer to Morgan's declaration that he, Newton Baker, told E. H. Baker of the Plain Dealer that a settlement should be effected along the lines proposed by the Baehr administration.

"I have the fullest confidence in both Baker and Morgan," said E. H. Baker Wednesday. "I believe the people will be fully enlightened on the gas franchise and the negotiations leading up to its passage."

Witt Challenges Morgan.

In the meantime Peter Witt will maintain his position that Morgan was in large measure responsible for the passage of the gas franchise as it stands.

"I'll challenge Morgan to a joint debate on the franchise question," said Witt. "We might hold it Monday night or on Saturday afternoon after the non-partisan rally for tne lighting bonds."

City Solicitor Baker and E. H. Baker conferred Wednesday on the Morgan speech. Both declared there was no disagreement between them on the questions raised.

Baker denied responsibility for Witt's speeches.

Morgan bared his own version of the inside history of the gas ordinances Tuesday night at the republican tent meeting at E. 26th-st and Payne-av. Peter Witt's charges that he was afraid to tell what he knew drew him out.

"The reason I agreed to the gas ordinances," declared Morgan, "was that I felt that our supply of natural gas was endangered."

Marks O K'd 75-Cent Rate.

"William D. Marks, gas expert, who has the indorsement of Mr. Peter Witt, had been brought here to investigate and had reported that a 75-cent rate for artificial gas and 30 cents for natural gas would be fair.

"The gas company offered a maximum rate of 85 cents for artificial and 30 cents for natural with a seven-year continuation of the natural gas supply. They finally agreed to a contract for 80-cent maximum for artificial gas and an eight-year continuance of 30-cent natural gas.

"And on these terms the ordinances were drawn.

"Later the ordinances were gone over by Mr. Tolles, attorney for the gas company, by Mr. Newton D. Baker, and myself and made ready for presentation to council.

"I told Mr. E. H. Baker of the Plain Dealer that I wanted the ordinances made a non-partisan proposition in council and he promised to arrange that. He saw Mr. Newton Baker the afternoon before those ordinances were introduced in council and he told me that Mr. Newton Baker expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the terms of the ordinances — that Mr. Newton Baker thought the settlement a good thing.

Newton D. Baker addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences he has had in the campaign, in the old Johnson tent at Superior-av and E. 53d-st.

Cline Speaks Again.

At Turn hall, just around the corner on E. 55th-st, seven patriots gathered to hear Hogen. The hall would seat 100 times seven. The seven became so lonesome the meeting was called off.

Socialists, headed by Miss Jeannette I. Birch, invaded the Baker meeting and quizzed Baker as to why he had refused to sign the Tayler amendments referendum petition, and why Harry Thomas was indorsed by the democrats for constitutional convention delegate. Baker answered that he favored the referendum, but as chairman of the democratic committee declined to sign the petition because he objected to giving it a partisan appearance. As to Thomas, he said the labor leader was a high-minded, progressive man, who should be sent to the convention to help to write into the fundamental law his progressive ideas.

John A. Cline, properly disciplined, returned to the stump for Hogen, but he carefully restrained himself from referring disparagingly to Baehr lest he get another attack of hoarseness.

$125,000 SPENT IN DES MOINES FOR REGULATION IN VAIN--BAKER

The bond issue for a municipal plant took up much of the time of all campaign speakers Tuesday night. Here is part of what Baker and Hogen said:

Baker: "Sam Scovil is distributing literature all over the city that is aimed to deceive you on the light bonds.

"Regulation by the utilities commission is the cry of Scovil. That commission has 1435 public utilities companies to regulate. Here's an example of the way regulation acts. In Des Moines the city has been trying to regulate the gas company; already the company has spent $100,000 to prevent being regulated, and the city has spent $25,000 trying to regulate, and it has only got as far as the first supreme court suit.

"The way to regulate is by competition. It's the few timid souls who cry 'regulation by the public utilities commission.'

"If Johnson had had the weapon of municipal competition, we would have had 3-cent fare in 1905 instead of 1908."

Hogen: "It is not a question of municipal ownership. The city of Cleveland is already engaged in the electrical business. The question is now one of developing the business. We should build a new plant at Division-st, and proceed in competition with lighting companies.

"I believe we need competition. There is only one way to get it, that is to build a plant on the lake front, where it will be easy to get fuel and water.

"I also favor regulation. If elected, I will take up the matter of regulation, and the light rates will come down. I'll ask for $25,000 to begin the work."

CROWD HEARS SCOVIL-BAKER LIGHT DEBATE

Sam Scovil, representing the Illuminating company of which he is the active head, and Newton D. Baker, representing the people, debated before a packed house at the chamber of commerce Tuesday, on the issue of bonds for a people's lighting plant.

In brief, here is what they said:

Baker

The Illuminating company has sought to corrupt public opinion; it has hired lobbyists to defeat the people's will in the legislature; it has made false statements in its paid advertisements.

Keepers of a political saloon were given light free by the Illuminating company.

Stearn & Co. Euclid-av merchants, were given light at 1 cent a unit when the Cuyahoga Light & Power Co. was in operation.

"Commission Inexperienced."

The Illuminating company, admitting that it ought to be regulated, wants the job done, not by the people, but by the state utilities commission.

The commission, composed of three men without experience in such affairs, has the job before it of regulating 1439 public service corporations, hasn't the knowledge, the clerks, the experts nor the money to do the work.

Scovil told the people in his paid ads that the company made only $843,428 a year, but told the state tax commission that it made over $1,000,000 a year.

Scovil told the people that his plant was worth more than $13,000,000, but showed the state tax commission that he included "rights and licenses" to the value of $669,000, and the first old electric plant bought many years ago and thrown away, and a mass of junk that hasn't been in use for years.

The trouble is we are paying dividends on everything that Scovil ever owned.

The fight is to give the poor man electric light.

Scovil

Baker's political organization got republican councilmen to vote with the democrats.

Illuminating company rates are "scientifically and technically correct."

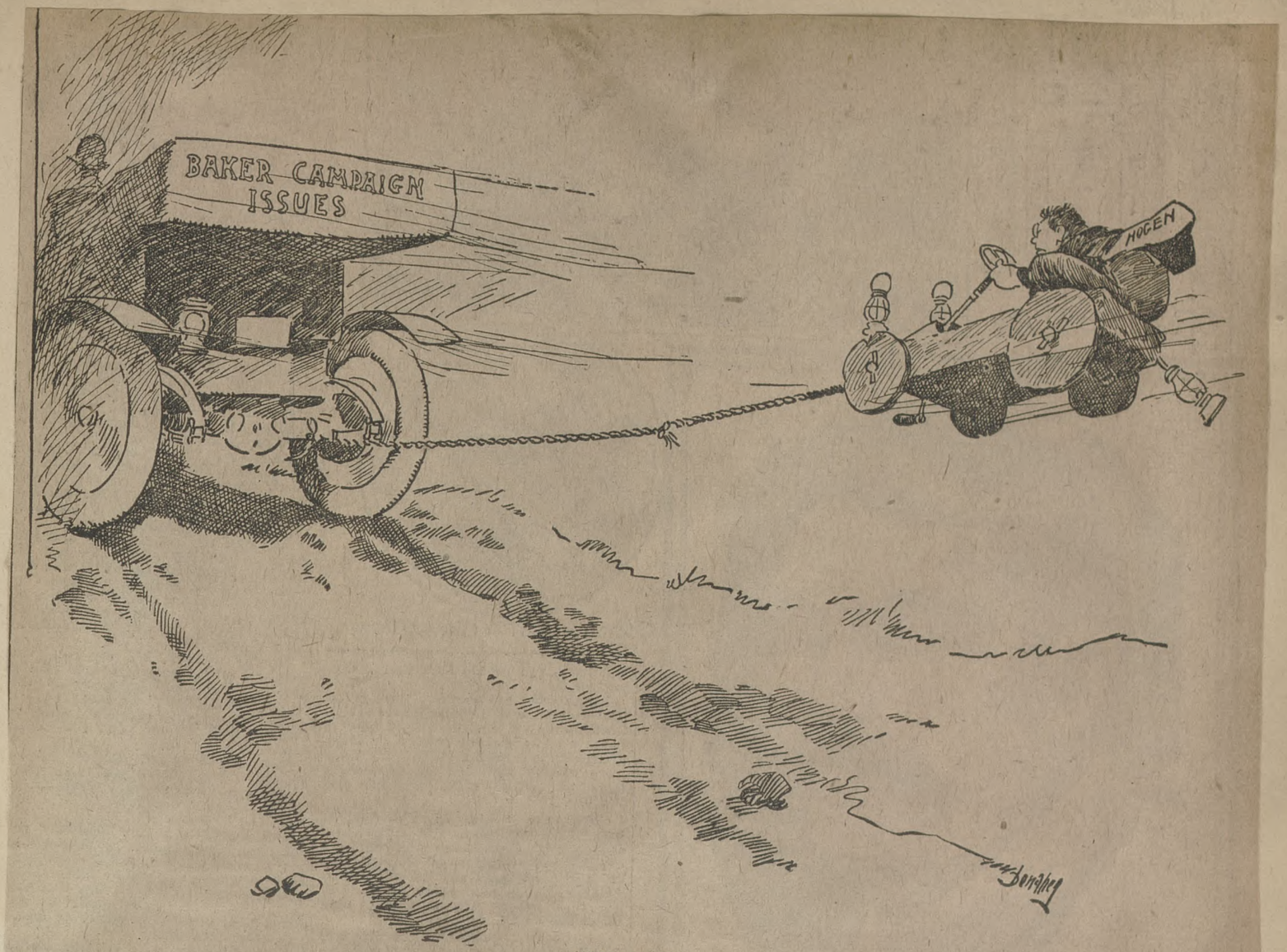
The waterworks has cost the city considerable amounts.

If the public wants to regulate, it should apply to the state utilities commission.

Denies charge of high rates, and asks if Baker's engineer, quoted in stump speeches, is "an electrical or a political engineer."

Baker, in rebuttal, pointed out that the waterworks has cost the public only $6,000,000, that it is worth $15,000,000 today, and added:

"And if it belonged to Mr. Scovil he'd capitalize it at $25,000,000."



"Me, too!"

A Suggestive Parallel.

History repeats itself, sometimes at short intervals. Two years ago the Republican campaign orators were urging the defeat of Tom L. Johnson in order that a business administration might be installed. Today they are urging the defeat of Newton D. Baker in order that a trained business man may be made chief executive of the city.

Everything now urged on behalf of Mr. Hogen, as indicating his fitness for mayor, was urged even more strongly and persistently in favor of Herman C. Baehr in 1909. The present administration was perhaps ruled out as a campaign issue when the mayor decided not to seek a re-election. Yet it is not unfair to point out the parallel between the Baehr position then and the Hogen position now.

Mayor Baehr made good on only a few of his campaign promises. There is no reason to feel confident that Mr. Hogen can make good in any larger degree on his similar promises. On Aug. 13, 1909, Mr. Baehr made this statement:

To be mayor of as progressive a city as Cleveland is no light task. It has tremendous problems, but I am ready to accept the responsibility with the utmost confidence that not a problem that comes before me will remain unsolved.

Two months later, it will be remembered, Mr. Baehr was introduced at the West End club as a man "having all the qualifications needed, not only for the position of mayor, but governor of the state or president of the United States."

On the same day, perhaps at the same meeting, Mr. Baehr said:

"Stick by me and you will never be disappointed."

Four days later, on the 25th of September, he returned to the same theme:

I promise to give you the best administration you have ever had. You will never be disappointed in me.

On the 28th, only a few days before the election, Candidate Baehr, then flushed with the confidence of his own success, promised:

When I am elected and installed in the mayor's office believe me there is not a problem that will come before me which I shall not solve.

The examples might be multiplied. Mr. Baehr was certain that his induction into office would mean a new era in the city government. Are Mr. Baehr's friends satisfied with the record to date?

There is no assurance that any better results would follow the election of Mr. Hogen, who is seeking support on a platform differing from Mr. Baehr's only in the elimination of its boastfulness. Mr. Hogen is Mayor Baehr's candidate.

The people of Cleveland do not want another two years of the Baehr kind of administration. They want a new deal and are ready to elect Newton D. Baker in order to secure it.

BAKER TELLS GAS STORY; CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET HIT

City Solicitor Insists He Approved Only Settlement's Legality.

Demands to Know Source of Rumor He'd be Governor.

Newton D. Baker talked gas in two meetings last night.

Baker said that he had absolutely nothing to do with the fixing of the price in the ordinance passed by the council; that he felt early in the negotiations that rates of 75 and 25 cents might be proper, but that he realized that if he had urged such rates he would have been paraded before the public charged with playing to the galleries and obstructing the policies of the administration. He told how on several occasions he had, because of feeling that his experience was of some value, offered advice in dealing with corporations, but had been told by Mayor Baehr to mind his own business and that under the circumstances he decided to attend strictly to the legal aspects of city matters, leaving to Mayor Baehr and his advisers the questions of policy.

Baker also replied most vigorously to Frank G. Hogen's assertion that he was to become a candidate for governor, denied the story in its entirety and demanded of Hogen that he tell who told him that Baker would be a candidate.

Says Deal is Nonsense.

"Mr. Hogen is patterning his campaign after that of Senator Burton when he ran for mayor," said Baker. "Mr. Burton would go to The Hollenden and drink a cup of tea and imagine things. He imagined the Blackwell case. Now Hogen has been drinking the same tea and he says he has heard a rumor that I have fixed up a scheme by which the reactionary Gov. Harmon is going to run for president and the radical Newton Baker is going to run for governor.

"And in dead brown earnest, before people who are in their right sense, Mr. Hogen comes forward, shakes his finger on the platform and demands to know of me and asks me to tell him whether I am going to run away when elected and turn the government of the city over to Charles W. Lapp. One can hardly be serious about that. But I'm going to ask Mr. Hogen who told him such nonsense. He has some bad counsellors and I want to warn him against them."

Baker's speeches were before the Union Labor Democratic league, 416 Euclid-av, and in the tent at Linwood-av N. E. and E. 65th-st, where he delivered his principal address. Charles V. Gilbert, candidate for council in Ward 22, presided at the meeting. Peter Witt, Harris R. Cooley and E. K. Wilcox were the other speakers.

Witt challenged D. E. Morgan, who opened the gas controversy with Newton Baker, to debate the gas question at any downtown theater Monday morning. Witt repeated all the charges he has previously made and went after Morgan more vigorously than before.

Thomas Coughlin, John Krause, Congressman Bulkley and C. L. Selzer were other speakers at the Euclid-av meeting.

When Baker began his speech at the tent he immediately entered upon a discussion of the gas question, explaining that until now he had not spoken for reasons which he thought would be perfectly clear when he had concluded. He said no one was more sorry that he had been elected solicitor two years ago than himself, because of the downfall of his chief and the delicacy of the position in which he was placed. He said, however, he had signed an agreement to serve and entered upon the discharge of his duties with the determination that he would not hamper or embarrass the administration in its policies.

"My conscience tonight acquits me on that subject," he said. "I have never been swerved nor swayed in anything that I have passed upon by any political consideration."

Baker then told of the difference between this administration and preceding ones and of how the solicitor had been relieved from attendance on council meetings. He then said that while his advice could not be given in open meetings as previously, he had two or three times felt that, by reason of experience he had acquired in dealing with public questions, he could be of aid and had offered his services. He said he was obliged to say that his offers had not been kindly received. He said he had no complaint to make, that he acted voluntarily and that he could have attended shop and escaped the embarrassment of being told to mind his own business.

Conditions, he then said, so settled themselves that he attended strictly to legal affairs and the others to administrative matters. He told of a letter Mayor Baehr had sent him, curt in tone, in which Mr. Baehr said he didn't approve his advice with reference to a dispute between the city and the Pennsylvania railroad. Baker said that he urged on Baehr the withdrawal of all privileges to the company.

Mayor Baehr, Baker said, secured advice from James R. Mathews, John H. Orgill, G. M. Dahl and others and charged that when his advice conflicted theirs was taken. He pointed out the civil service case which he fought to the supreme court as an example.

"That was the situation when the gas matter came up," said Baker. "On the legal side of that situation I did all I could to see that the ordinances were legally drawn and the city's interest, from a legal aspect, protected. Even now I hesitate to talk about this because the case is in court. But as I say, I kept out of the administrative side of the matter. Mr. Morgan, several times, told me he realized the impropriety of being asked his opinion on this phase, even as to price. He told me my subject was the legal one.

"Mr. Morgan acted wholly on the highest possible plane. He did nothing that was not guided by the purest motives. He came to see me many times. I did all I could, but I did not undertake to argue before committees on the practical questions because they were of an administrative character, dealing with policies. The gas situation, as presented, was exceedingly intricate."

Baker then quoted Morgan for having said he accepted the full responsibility for the passage of the gas ordinance. He said he was willing to stake his political future on it. In the primary campaign, Baker said, Morgan said he was the man responsible.

E. H. Baker's services in the settlement Newton Baker said were of the highest public character. He also said that Peter Witt had been saying things about which he knew very little. He said the Democratic tent was a place for free speech; that he doesn't tell anyone speaking in them what to say or not to say and he asked not to be elected because of what some one else says, but because of what he himself does.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, E. 105th-st, opposite Marlowe-av N. E.—Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley. Robert Foster, councilmanic candidate in Ward 24, chairman.

Tent, Storer-av S. W. and W. 56th-st—Newton D. Baker, Thomas Coughlin, Peter Witt and Harris R. Cooley. Robert Koch, councilmanic candidate in Ward 2, chairman.

Bowery hall, Cross and Hill-avs S. E.

Anderson's hall, W. 96th-st and Madison-av N. W.

Liberty hall, Orange-av S. E. and E. 22d-st.

Kohler's hall, Buckeye-rd S. E.

Herman's hall, Vega-av S. W.

Jira's hall, 5007 Fleet-av S. E.

Kebl's hall, 5019 McBride-av S. E.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, Broadway and McBride-av S. E.—Frank G. Hogen, E. Morgan, John J. Sullivan, Harry L. Davis, A. B. Sprosty and John Alburn.

Tent, Devonshire-rd S. W. and W. 25th-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, John A. Cline, William F. Eirick and Clayton C. Townes, chairman.

Tent, W. 28th-st and Bailey-av S. W.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Walter D. Meals, Harry L. Vail and Peter Bachstadt, chairman.

Benedict's hall, 5712 Denison-av S. W.

Grdina's hall, 6025 St. Clair-av N. E.

Attucks Republican club, 2400 Central-av S. E.

Silvestro's hall, Woodhill and Fairmount-rds S. E.

Tippecanoe club rooms, luncheon, 6:30 p. m.

Corono's hall, 1267 W. 69th-st.

White Eagle hall, Hoffman-av S. E. and E. 84th-st.

Republican Speakers Charge Democratic Figures Are Made to Order.

Orators Question Courage of Their Opponents' Leader.

Stormy weather held the attendance at the Republican tent meetings down last evening and made the trips of the candidates over the city thoroughly disagreeable. It was thoroughly uncomfortable in the tents, but the attendance was large enough to cause the speakers to thank the people for showing their interest in the issues discussed.

Mayoralty candidate Frank G. Hogen was the first speaker in the Republican tent meeting, Clark-av and W. 65th-st S. W., last night. He spoke of his determination to look after the health of the city by seeing to it that tuberculosis hospitals and other health regulations were properly taken care of. In regard to the lighting situation he said that he pledged himself to see to it that the rate now charged for electric current was reduced if he should be elected mayor.

"The question of issuing bonds for the light plant is not a question of the city branching out in a new work, but the development of an activity in which it already is engaged," Hogen said. "Personally I am in favor of the bond issue.

"Electricity is not a commodity, but a service, and before Newton Baker or any other man can tell what it is going to cost he must know just how many people he is going to serve. I am for regulation and competition, and if I am elected mayor, build a plant and I will see to it that electricity is served to the people as economically as possible. That is all that any man can do.

Give Collinwood Low Fare.

"Last night I asked Mr. Baker if he would tell the people if he would remain in the city and attend to the city's business if he was elected and he has not answered me. I think that it is due you that Mr. Baker should answer this question. If I am mayor I shall insist on the same rate of fare being charged to Collinwood as to any other part of the city. You might as well ask the people in Collinwood to pay more for their water as for their street car rides."

Randolph McCray was introduced to speak at the meeting for County Commissioner William Eirick, who had been scheduled to talk, but who was kept away by the wedding of the daughter of John Goldenbogen. He attacked Baker's position on the Tayler franchise amendments.

"Last July," he said, "when Mr. Baker as solicitor and the council were sitting as a committee of the whole in discussion of the Tayler amendments Mr. Baker was asked to express an opinion. He replied that he did not think that he ought to take sides on the matter, being the city solicitor and not a councilman, but that if he was going to vote he would vote against the amendments because he was fundamentally against the grant.

"He made that statement in writing and yet in the very first part of his campaign we find him indorsing every one of the proposed amendments."

Charles Horner, county clerk, spoke for Hogen and attacked the statements made in the Democratic campaign pamphlet issued to voters. He said that the statements were untrue in many instances and in others the true explanation of them was not given to the people so that they could understand them.

When D. E. Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, arrived at the tent it was very late and most of the crowd had left. He refused to make his regular speech, but spoke a few minutes in favor of the councilman, John Braschwitz, running for re-election in the ward.

At the tent meeting at Broadway and Forman-av S. E., Morgan, candidate for city solicitor, discussed the pamphlet issued by the Democratic

committee and called attention to some of the statements and figures. He secured much applause when he said the garbage reduction plant, that lost $25,000 in 1909, lost only $7,000 in 1910 under the management of Peter Buckingham. He said the pamphlet showed poor mathematics, as an error of $10,000 was shown in one addition in the cost of collecting garbage and no allowance had been made for the territory of Corlett and Collinwood, which had been added.

He laughed at the statement in the pamphlet that less interest on city deposits was being earned this year because, he said, Newton D. Baker was a member of the depository commission and helped make the contracts of which his pamphlet is now complaining. He said the pamphlet did not show that the water works was pumping more water this year than last and had despite that reduced the operating cost.

Morgan reviewed the story of the gas rate ordinance, as he did Tuesday evening, and said that on the afternoon of the day the ordinance was introduced in the council E. H. Baker told him he had seen Newton D. Baker and that Newton Baker had said he was altogether satisfied with the settlement and thought it was a good thing.

County Prosecutor Cline said that as long as Newton Baker kept Peter Witt on the platform as his chief talker and then denied full responsibility for his words he was taking the position of a coward.

"Baker controls the list of speakers in the campaign," he said, "and can bring in or shut out any one he chooses. So long as he calls in Peter Witt as his principal speaker to lampoon and deride citizens of foreign birth or for any other reason and then fails to stand responsible for his utterances then he takes an unfair position and one which is cowardly."

Fred Walther talked on municipal courts and John Alburn on councilmanic candidates and general city business methods.

Frank G. Hogen declined yesterday to take part in a great mass meeting Saturday at Central armory to help the cause of the electric light bonds, as he had been invited to do by Newton Baker. He sent the following letter to Mr. Baker, stating his views:

Your courteous letter of Oct. 31 has been received, inviting me to participate with you in a nonpartisan discussion of the $2,000,000 bond issue for an extension of the city's lighting, heat and power business at Central armory Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock.

The only reason given by you for holding this mass meeting is "To strip this great public project of any partisan or political character." In my opinion this has already been accomplished effectually and completely by the fact that both you and myself are committed to the proposition and are nightly advocating its passage.

In view of the fact that advocacy of the bond issue has been stripped already of its partisan and political character, I do not believe that I am justified in departing from the schedule I have already laid down. I therefore decline your offer with thanks.

TOLD TO MIND OWN BUSINESS WHEN HE OFFERED ADVICE IN GAS FIGHT, DECLARES BAKER

MEETINGS THURSDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, E. 105th-st opposite Mowe-av, Baker, Wilcox, Witt, Cooley. Tent, Storer-av and W. 56th-st, Baker, Coughlin, Witt, Cooley. Cross and Hill avenues. W. 96th-st and Madison-av. Orange-av and E. 22d-st. Kohler's hall, Buckeye-rd SE. Herman's hall, Vega-av SW. 5007 Fleet-av SE. 5019 McBride-av SE.

Republican: Tent, Broadway and McBride-av, Hogen, Morgan, Sullivan, Davis, Sprosty, Alburn. Tent, Devonshire-rd and W. 25th-st, Hogen, Morgan, Cline, Elrick. Tent, W. 28th-st and Bailey-av, Hogen, Morgan, Meals, Vail. 5712 Denison-av. 6025 St. Clair-av. 2400 Central-av. Woodhill and Fairmount roads. Tippecanoe club rooms, luncheon, 6:30 p. m. 1267 W. 69th-st. Hoffman-av and E. 84th-st.

Socialist: Manchester-av and E. 152d-st, Ruthenberg, Ladoff, Fromholz. W. 52d-st and Clark-av, Prechtel, Willert, Ruppel. 6407 Woodland-av, Hockenbrough, Ruthenberg, Schwartz.

Nearly 1000 persons braved the coldest night of the campaign, the sleet, rain and snow and a bitter, chilling wind to attend the Newton D. Baker tent meeting at Linwood-av and E. 65th-st Wednesday night and remained to the finish.

Candidate Hogen was frozen out after attending two meetings and kept a crowd shivering in a tent at Broadway and Forman while he hastened home. There were 300 there early, but less than 50 stayed through. Hogen sent no word that he wouldn't come.

"This campaign has been issueless until now," said Baker. "Early I clearly defined my stand on the issues and Hogen, following along later, simply said, 'Me, too,' to most of my platform. But now the gas question becomes an issue.

Sorry He Was Elected.

"For many years I have believed the mayor should appoint the city solicitor so as to have a legal adviser in whom he had confidence. No one was sorrier than I that I was elected two years ago, because our leader was dead and my associates hostile. I would gladly have resigned, but I had given the people a pledge to serve two years.

"I determined I would do nothing to embarrass or hamper the administration but would devote myself solely to the legal duties of the office and that I would not be the democratic, but the city's solicitor.

"The first thing the new administration did was to change the council rule that gave me the privilege of the floor of the council and the right to engage in debate. They invited me to stay away from the meetings. Repeatedly, however, I have volunteered advice, based upon my long experience in municipal matters, but Mr. Baehr never received it kindly. Their attitude toward me at first was of suspicion and later of avoidance.

"I wrote Mr. Baehr concerning the Pennsylvania railroad's efforts to grab Whisky island and he sent a very curt note in response, which said in substance for me to attend to the law end and they would attend to the rest and for me to mind my own business.

"Mr. Baehr always took the advice of Mathews, Orgill, Dahl or Williams when mine conflicted with theirs and I was once placed in the peculiar position of having to go to the supreme court to secure the enforcement of the civil service law with Baehr's attorneys on the other side.

"Had I stood out for 70-cent artificial and 25-cent natural gas I would have been accused of making a cheap political play to the galleries. I kept entirely out of the discussion of the terms of the settlement. I seldom attended the conferences and passed only on the legality of the acts. Morgan often told me he recognized the impropriety of consulting me as to rates, reminding me my service was at the legal end. But I did get all the text books and information from other cities I could by letter, and turned them all over to the committee.

Again Curtly Excused.

"When E. H. Baker came to me with an appeal to help break the deadlock I suggested that some concession might be made on artificial to keep the price on natural low. Again I was curtly excused from interesting myself.

"Mr. Morgan before the primaries said he would stake his reputation on the gas ordinances, that he alone was responsible, and that it was improper to hold me responsible.

"The question is not what Peter Witt has or has not said about the gas settlement. The question is what I am."

Baker denied Hogen's charge that he had framed a deal with Gov. Harmon to run for governor, and in his nightly letter demanded Hogen tell who gave him the information.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS SUED TO REGAIN CASH

Suits to recover a total of over $7400, alleged to have been drawn from school funds for expenses, were filed against six present members and two former members of the school board late Wednesday.

The money was drawn from the "service fund," for which an assessment of 5 cents per pupil is made yearly to cover actual expenses of board members. Those sued and the amounts sued for are:

President F. H. Haserot, $961.94; August Kimmel, $1209.14; Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, $1233.04; John C. Canfield, $1177.79; John D. Jones, $267.35; ex-board member S. P. Orth, $789.44; ex-member Arthur C. Ludlow, $681.16.

The suits were filed by J. H. Rooke, realty dealer, connected with the V. C. Taylor Co., through attorney H. O. Evans. The suits cover the period from May, 1908, to January, 1911. Supplemental suits for money drawn from the fund in 1911 may be filed later.

"I took the money for two years in the belief that I was legally entitled to it," said President Haserot Thursday. "Since the issue of legality was raised in 1910 I haven't taken a penny."

"The suits are filed for political purposes," said Canfield. "The county prosecutor and grand jury took up the matter of our accepting the money six months ago and took no action. I believed that would dispose of the question for all time."

Dr. George C. Ashmun is the only member not sued. "I turned over to W. C. Fisher, ex-clerk of the board, a check for $125 to cover the money I had taken until City Solicitor Baker gave an adverse ruling on our right to draw from the fund except for actual expenses," said Dr. Ashmun.

The people of Berea get light at 5 cents a unit because they own their own electric lighting plant.

That means a brighter and cleaner light than either gas or coal oil will give at less than the price of coal oil.

The cost of making and distributing electricity in a town the size of Berea is greater than it is in Cleveland—the wires must run more than three times as far to reach each consumer, because population is not so dense. The cost of the underground conduits of the Illuminating company is less than that of the wire they contain.

The Illuminating company in Cleveland can and does sell light to favored consumers at 1 cent a unit.

Did you ever stop to wonder WHY the Illuminating company is spending money like water to defeat the bond issue for a municipal lighting plant?

It's because the municipal plant will COMPEL a reduction in price that will cost the Illuminating company some of its $1,000,000 a year profits—and put electric light within the reach of the common man.

and Hogen Tell Why They Favor Muny Light Bond

Here is what mayoralty candidates said of the light bonds in tent meetings Wednesday night:

Baker: "The city of Cleveland owns a $400,000 electric lighting plant, badly located, uneconomically operated, poor coal and water facilities and great leakage from the wires because of its distance from the consumers, yet last year it made a profit of $36,000, counting out interest, loss of taxes, depreciation and sinking fund.

"Our present municipally owned lighting plant, being a success in a small way, despite great obstacles, we must do the same as any successful business man would do under the same circumstances arising in his own business. We must move the plant to a favorable location, on Division-st or some other place near the lake.

"The bond issue for a municipal lighting plant is not to initiate municipal ownership of that utility, but to continue it and enlarge its operation.

"The Collinwood plant, I am informed, is not particularly a success, yet the Illuminatig company offered $100,000 for it to drive it out as a competitor in East Cleveland.

"The Illuminating company should not be permitted to exploit the people to the extent of making between 18 and 20 per cent on its common stock and the Lord only knows how much on its preferred stock.

"Whenever a city gets into a fight at an electric lighting company to regulate rates, lighting companies all over the country send along their experts to defeat the people's ends. It would establish a bad precedent for rates to be beaten down. The field of experts available for the people is narrowed down to three or four, because electricians know the companies will blacklist them if they serve the people."

Hogen: "The light bond issue is neither a partisan nor political move. If I am elected I will cause a plant to be built by a competent engineer in an economical manner, and will sell light at cost plus interest, depreciation, and lost taxes.

"It will produce 3000 units at the start and be increased to produce 15,000 units. If I am elected the light rate will come down.

"I favor lighting competition. There is no question but that we are paying excess rates for electricity."

D. E. Morgan: "Council, by means of data it has obtained, aided by figures The Cleveland Press has printed, has done more toward lowering light rates within the last few months than in the 10 years previous."

Candidate John Alburn: "Our small municipal light plants are paying better now than ever before. Time has come to extend them. Vote for the bond issue."

BAKER AND HOGEN REPLY TO BAPTISTS

Frank G. Hogen and Newton D. Baker, candidates for mayor on the Republican and Democratic tickets, yesterday forwarded to the Baptist brotherhood their statements in regard to the law enforcement policies which they plan to follow if elected next Tuesday. Both statements of position discuss the vice report recently presented to the brotherhood, briefly and without detail. The Baptist brotherhood had asked that such statements be presented before tomorrow and had hinted at law enforcement on its own part if the responses of the candidates were unsatisfactory.

Baker Says:

I have received your letter of Oct. 31, and its enclosures, a copy of the resolution adopted by the Baptist brotherhood of Cleveland and a copy of the report of the vice commission of the Cleveland Baptist brotherhood.

Upon the very obvious need of an increase in the number of the Cleveland police force no further comment than an expression of my concurrence could be necessary. The other matters set forth in the resolutions are not, in my judgment, susceptible of any such brief treatment, nor would I be willing summarily to dispose of the contents of this report, which has evidently involved great labor in its making, without a most careful consideration both of its statements and of the facts commented upon, aided by all the information I could secure from other sources.

I have for many years studied the questions of the causes and cures for vice, not merely the particular vices which were examined by the commission of the brotherhood, but all those vices which afflict and disturb society, and which, in my judgment, are but varying results of fundamental economic conditions. Quite recently I have read with interest the report of the Chicago vice commission, and have undertaken independently to discover how far the conditions found to exist in Chicago exist in Cleveland. One result of my inquiry is confirmed by the Baptist brotherhood commission, for they evidently concur in my belief that the marvelous advance made in the last ten years in Cleveland in dealing with the so-called social evil is almost without parallel in the history of the administration of American cities. It is quite certain that there still remains much to do, and I have a confident belief that an adherence to the policy which has already accomplished so much is the most promising plan of accomplishing more. My observation further leads me to the belief that within a quite recent period there has been some let-down in the repressive policy approved by your commission. For my own part, I cannot believe that we ought to tolerate the presence of girls and youths in downtown resorts and grill rooms under conditions which inevitably lead to vicious careers. Just what other repressive and preventive steps should be taken must always be a question of administrative judgment, and I perhaps can best serve the purpose for which this letter is written, not by a long and abstract discussion of law enforcement, but rather by stating to you my belief that the reassuring findings of your commission, as contrasted with the findings of the Chicago vice commission, point to a continuation of the policies adopted by Mayor Johnson as the most hopeful means of continuing the progress made under them.

Hogen Says:

I am in receipt of resolutions adopted by the Baptist brotherhood of Cleveland together with your letter of Oct. 31. Permit me to heartily welcome the brotherhood's support of my contention that the police department should be increased.

The modification of the "golden rule" policy suggested in your inquiry is too involved to be discussed in all of its phases in this short space. I am, however, in accord with the spirit of this policy and advocate its application within reasonable limits. It is surely true that an arrest is not always the most effective method of correcting occasional human frailty.

The social evil, while unavoidable under the present state of society, is largely due, in my opinion to economic conditions. I favor the maximum repression of prostitution but I deem it of infinite more importance to formulate and execute public policies which tend to eradicate the causes of this evil.

In determining any governmental policy, it is essential that due consideration be given not only to the size of this city but the cosmopolitan nature of its population. It is neither practicable nor just that extreme measures be adopted. It is my belief that all laws affecting the personal rights and liberties of citizens should be construed with the greatest amount of liberality consistent with the general public welfare.

The best moral reform is preventive and the most important move in preventive moral reform achieved in many years in this city is the effective regulation of dance halls by the present administration. The control of pool rooms, billiard parlors and moving picture shows is a problem of the same general nature as the dance hall. No doubt similar treatment will give adequate protection to the morals of the youth of our city.

I have always welcomed, and will welcome, suggestions from any citizens relating to any problem of government, but I believe that any powers for controlling or regulating any institution by license or any other method, should reside fully in the officers of the government and not in a commission of private citizens.

If I am elected mayor, it will be my aim to so conduct municipal affairs that Cleveland will be the best city, the most wholesome city in which to live and to secure the greatest amount of individual happiness.

Some Familiar "Dreams."

The mental atmosphere of a community clarifies itself in time by a natural process. Many of the issues paraded about from tent to tent two years ago by Republican campaign orators as Johnson nightmares are now seen to have been measures conducive to the best growth of Cleveland.

Two years ago Tom L. Johnson was called a slanderer, a demagog and a dreamer. The street car settlement, then at hand, was denounced. Said Senator Burton on Oct. 27, a few days before the election:

We offered two years ago a 25-year franchise at seven tickets for 25 cents. . . . I say that never again will the people have so favorable a proposition.

Yet today the people of Cleveland are riding for a straight 3-cent fare, with universal transfers.

Two years ago the Belt Line franchise was termed a steal, or worse. Today that great enterprise is nearing completion and is recognized everywhere as a project of the utmost importance to Cleveland as a commercial and industrial center.

Two years ago Mayor Johnson's program for encouraging rapid transit from the suburbs, including the subway proposals, was criticised as subversive of the public interest. Yet today this program is generally indorsed and recent developments tend to hasten the fulfillment of the mayor's purposes. The subway grants, as amended, were approved by referendum in 1910.

Two years ago Warrensville was an issue; today it is not. What Mr. Johnson and Dr. Cooley did there has now been indorsed by a Republican administration and is defended cordially by the Republican candidate for mayor.

Newton D. Baker had an important part in all these undertakings. Mr. Johnson's "dreams" were likewise his. The adoption by a Republican administration of so large a portion of the Johnson program was, and is, a compliment to Mr. Baker. It commends him to the people of Cleveland as something more than a visionary. Newton D. Baker two years ago was helping his chief build those constructive dreams of Cleveland's future. Today he is looking forward to the city's coming needs as steadfastly as he was then.

It is not safe in these days to condemn a person for visions he may have. History moves too swiftly and most people have memories extending back at least two years.

REPORT OPPOSES BONDS

Finding of Seventeen Business Men Condemns Issue.

It was announced last night that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce working on the $2,000,000 electric light bond issue proposition has not yet reached a decision in the matter.

A subcommittee, composed of seventeen business men, has been considering the question since early last month. After the debate Wednesday between Scovill and Baker, the committee prepared its report to the chamber.

In preparing the report, it was found that all the members of the committee, with the exception of Attorney P. J. Brady of the law firm of Brady & Dowling, were against the bond issue. Brady said last night that in the committee meeting he fought to bring other members to look favorably upon the bond issue, but was unsuccessful.

At noon yesterday, the committee returned a report adverse to the bond issue and Brady turned in a minority report in its favor. Both reports were taken into consideration by the main committee.

On the trail.

TURNS TO MAYOR IN FIGHT ON VICE

Baptist Brotherhood Will Put Question of Enforcement Up to Baehr.

Decide on Plan After Replies From Hogen and Baker.

DEPEND ON CHIEF'S WORD

Churchmen Look for Help to Kohler's Declaration That He is for Enforcing Laws—Point to His Work in Closing Saloons Last Spring—Declare Closing Can be Effected Again if Word is Given at City Hall—Kohler Visits City Offices.

Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen, as candidates for mayor, both avoided any specific statement of what they planned to do in the enforcement of saloon closing laws in their letters to the Baptist brotherhood yesterday. On receipt of these letters representatives of the brotherhood began at once plans to put the question of law enforcement up to Mayor Baehr. This was in recognition of the fact that whether Baker or Hogen is elected Mr. Baehr will be responsible untif Jan. 1.

Chief of Police Kohler, according to information furnished representatives of the brotherhood yesterday, is waiting directions from Frank G. Hogen, director of police, as to whether the orders given Kohler last spring to enforce the midnight and Sunday closing laws still stand. According to this information Chief Kohler, on resuming active charge of the department, will enforce the saloon closing laws just as he did before his departure for Europe, unless he receives orders from Director Hogen rescinding the closing order. To permit saloons to remain open this Sunday on his own responsibility would lay him open to charges by those who have sought to have him ousted, Kohler believes.

Won't Discuss Policies.

Meanwhile Kohler refuses to make any statement regarding police department policies. He will call at the city hall today. He said yesterday on his return to Cleveland that he was again in charge of the department as far as being ready to resume control in any emergency, but that he did not know on what day he would resume control of routine police business.

The understanding is that, without instructions from Director Hogen countermanding existing orders to close saloons on Sunday, Chief Kohler will not resume active charge of the police department before Monday.

M. B. Excell, who has represented as attorney persons who have sought Kohler's dismissal from the department, called on Mayor Baehr yesterday, immediately after Kohler's arrival in Cleveland. It was recalled that when Chief Kohler left Cleveland last spring Director Hogen said he would not make report to Mayor Baehr of his investigation until Kohler's return. Neither Mr. Excell nor Mayor Baehr would say anything about their conference yesterday. Both said it was confidential.

Representatives of the Baptist brotherhood are depending to a great extent on repeated declarations by Chief Kohler that he is for law enforcement in their hope that they may be able to obtain rigid enforcement of saloon laws under this administration.

To Call on Baehr.

Representatives of the brotherhood plan to call on Mayor Baehr within a few days. They believe that he will not venture to stand against law enforcement. They will ask him to instruct Director Hogen to enforce the saloon laws. If he says the laws are being enforced they will bring evidence of violations. They expect Director Hogen to instruct the police to see that these violations are not repeated.

"The saloons will not keep open if they understand that the violations are not winked at," said Attorney John A. Chamberlain, president of the brotherhood. "It can no longer be said that the saloon closing laws cannot be enforced. It was shown last spring that the closing laws can be enforced when the word to enforce them goes out from city hall. The best class of saloonkeepers want the laws enforced.

"We are not picking out the saloons for a crusade. We do not want a lot of arrests. The saloons were closed last spring with few arrests. We want to bring about an enforcement of law, and such a respect for law as now exists in Canada. We do not believe any mayor can take a stand against law enforcement."

When seen yesterday afternoon President Chamberlain had received the reply of Frank G. Hogen to the resolutions of the brotherhood, but had not yet received the reply of Newton D. Baker.

Sugar and Cream (exactly like cut); regular price, $2.00, reduced for today and tomorrow to $1.55.

Sugar and cream; regular price $2.50; special at $1.95.

Perfume Bottles, regular price $1.50; special for the two days at $1.15.

Perfume Bottles, regular price $2.50; special Friday and Saturday at $1.95.

Lemon Dishes, regular price $1.00; special until Saturday night at 80c.

NOTE—An additional DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT will be allowed Friday and Saturday

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When seen yesterday afternoon President Chamberlain had received the reply of Frank G. Hogen to the resolutions of the brotherhood, but had not yet received the reply of Newton D. Baker.

"We have not asked the candidates for mayor to pick out the saloon laws for enforcement," said Chamberlain. "We have asked them to stand for law enforcement. If Mr. Baker should tell us he is for law enforcement, we would send out word to congregations of all our churches this Sunday stating the position he had taken and urging all good citizens to vote for him."

Mr. Baker's letter, as viewed by representatives of the brotherhood, contained no more assurance of law enforcement than did the reply of Mr. Hogen.

In his statement Mr. Baker referred particularly to social vice and its repression. Some representatives of the brotherhood take it, in the lack of a more definite statement, to apply as well to saloon closing laws.

Director Hogen, in his letter to the brotherhood, where they had hoped he would declare for enforcement of laws, said in conclusion:

"If I am elected it will be my aim to so conduct municipal affairs that Cleveland will be the best city, the most wholesome city in which to live and secure the greatest amount of individual happiness."

A meeting of the executive committee of the brotherhood is called by President Chamberlain for Saturday noon, when it will pass formally on the letters from the candidates. At the same time the civic committee, headed by Attorney D. E. Green, is to arrange for the collection of definite evidence of violations of the Sunday closing law. This evidence, according to present plans, is to be held ready for submission to Mayor Baehr in the conference representatives of the brotherhood will have with him.

BAKER FOR GAS CONTROL; HOGEN DEMANDS PLEDGES

Democratic Leader Would Have City Supervise More Utilities.

Declares People Want an Artist in Mayor's Office.

Newton D. Baker, E. K. Wilcox, Thomas Coughlin, Harris R. Cooley, Peter Witt and Councilman E. B. Haserodt were the speakers in the two Democratic tent meetings last night, Marlowe-av N. E. and E. 105th-st and Storer-av S. W. and W. 56th-st.

The East End tent, where Robert Foster, candidate for council in the twenty-fourth ward, presided, was packed. Robert J. Koch, candidate for council in Ward 2, presided at the South Side meeting, where Peter Witt and Baker spoke.

Baker told the voters last night that in the campaign he had been presenting his views on every subject in issue. He said he had stated his position because the people are the political tailors and it is for them to take a man's political measure by what he stands for.

"Mr. Hogen has been making much of the business qualifications for the position of mayor," said Baker in opening. "Now really, I don't know whether Mr. Hogen is a better business man than I am or not. The civil service commission has never examined either of us for that qualification. It's only on my opponent's say-so, that he thinks he is better in a business way for the position of chief executive.

Proposes to Do Things.

"I don't want to be mayor just to look pretty in the city hall for 365 days in the year. An oak chair and vanity doesn't appeal to me in the least. If elected mayor I shall try to accomplish things for the people of Cleveland. I will state right here that I don't intend to be mayor just to open conventions and address pink teas. I hope to improve the human conditions of the men, women and children of this vast municipality.

"Neither am I a magician. I can't be mayor alone. All of you must help me. Don't forget that. Send men to the city hall who are in sympathy with me. I repeat that what we need in the office of mayor is a man with an imagination. Any business man can buy the canvas, but it takes an artist to paint the wondrous picture.

"Mr. Hogen makes much of what he is doing at Warrensville farm, the tuberculosis hospital and the like. But he forgets that it was a Democratic administration that started that great work for the betterment of humanity. Mr. Hogen has not added anything to the department of charities. Dr. Cooley, his predecessor, completed the Warrensville work and now Mr. Hogen wants to claim the whole credit for that achievement.

Scoffs at Hogen's Plans.

"My opponent is also talking a lot about a new hospital on Scranton-rd, but he also forgets that Dr. Cooley, a Democrat, originally had the plans drawn for that institution. And yet Mr. Hogen would try to make the people believe that he is the originator of that plan. He is misleading the citizens again.

"Mr. Hogen has not improved the fire nor police departments since he went into office two years ago. He is simply plodding along the same old lines that were laid down by the Democratic administration in the years gone by.

"I am first, last and always for municipal ownership of public utilities. Make no mistake about that, my friends. I would have the city control the gas plant providing the Standard Oil interests could be eliminated from that phase of public utilities.

"I believe that our telephone service would be much better if it were under municipal control. Special privilege should be eliminated in all phases of public utilities.

"Now about the electric lighting situation. My friend, Mr. Scovil, would regulate the lighting business through the public utilities commission at Columbus. On the other hand I hold that regulation should come through competition. I know that the public utilities commission at Columbus has about all it can handle now without taking on the lighting question in Cleveland. The commission has 1,400 companies to regulate. If the three members of the commission worked as fast as possible I figure out that it would take the commission fifty years to regulate all those 1,400 companies."

Dr. Harris R. Cooley said that if Hogen had been thoroughly sincere he would have uttered verbally his indorsement of the lighting bonds instead of writing his indorsement out on paper.

E. K. Wilcox told in detail of the control of the Brooklyn and Collinwood lighting plants by Samuel Scovil during the Johnson administration and how the superintendent of the Collinwood plant was given a job in the engine room of the Brooklyn plant, thereby removing him from power and destroying competition.

Thomas Coughlin urged the election of the entire Democratic ticket so that Newton D. Baker would have whole hearted support in all administrative offices and the council when he took office as mayor.

Peter Witt again challenged D. E. Morgan to debate the gas charges Monday morning, and Councilman Haserodt, at the South Side meeting, attacked Councilman Braschwitz's record in the council, charging he had been won over to vote for the gas franchise by the promise on the part of the administration that in the ward redistricting the second ward would be made Republican.

Calls on Democratic Candidates for Council to Tell Stand on Light.

J. J. Sullivan Attacks Baker for Work on Gas Franchise.

Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate for mayor, was somewhat more positive in the statements he made at the tent meetings last evening. He was more forceful and pointed in his criticisms of his opponent and more emphatic in the claims he made for his party than he had been at any previous meeting since the campaign started.

"Mr. Baker owes it to the people of the city to make a frank and full explanation of why electric light charges have not been regulated during the past years," he told the tent audiences. "I have demanded that he do so and I am going to continue to demand it. The city had the power and Mr. Baker, as solicitor, must have known it, yet the rates were left alone.

"I ask that the people make every Democratic candidate for council in the city come out openly and pledge what he intends to do on that subject, if elected. The Republicans are on record for competition and for regulation. Make the Democratic candidates come out in the open. The Democratic party owes that much to the people after nine years of neglect of that important question."

Hogen declared it was the Republicans who gave the city real 3-cent fare. They had taken the problem as they found it and worked out the result the people wanted. He declared if elected he would ask the people to help him get the funds with which to build a city hospital.

Says Baker Shifts Blame.

Former District Attorney J. J. Sullivan attacked Newton D. Baker vigorously last evening for the attitude he has taken on the gas settlement of last winter.

"If Mr. Baker was correctly quoted he said he passed only on the legality of the ordinance and did not consider the terms of the contract," said Sullivan. "Let me tell you, in that question Newton D. Baker was the legal guardian of the city, representing the people who trusted and voted for him. In his present position we see a lawyer trying to shift to the shoulders of his client the responsibility for mistakes.

"Why has he held back and waited to tell the people in the gas settlement he did only half of his duty? If there is a flaw in that gas ordinance, if there is a single paragraph that does an injustice to the taxpayer or gas user, the legal adviser of the city cannot excuse himself. The mistake shows he failed in his duty."

Referring to the late Mayor Johnson Sullivan said:

"Tom Johnson left nowhere in all this great city, any man with shoulders broad enough, big enough and strong enough to wear the rich robe of his great ability. Tom Johnson was a genius. Genius leaves no heir. Genius requires no administrator, no executor. It springs from God Almighty alone."

County Commissioner Harry L. Vail in a Republican tent meeting last night at Bailey-av S. W. and W. 38th-st, patted Mayor Baehr and his administration on the back, and made a hit with the audience.

"I am interested," he said, "as I believe every citizen is interested, in having pure water, cheaper light, better police and fire protection and an able and honest administration of public affairs, and I am here to tell you I believe Frank G. Hogen, when elected, will best fulfill the desires and ambitions of all our people in these respects.

"The present Republican administration is drawing to a close. You are about to select a new executive to manage your affairs and I can not let this opportunity pass without testifying, not only to the personal integrity, but the honest intentions of Mayor Herman Baehr, who has tried to protect and conserve the interests of all the people."

D. E. Morgan, Republican candidate for city solicitor, gave the lie direct to Peter Witt in another Republican tent meeting at Devonshire-rd S. W. and W. 25th-st. Morgan took up with considerable spirit the claim made by Witt that Morgan had been instructed by the Republican central committee not to discuss the gas ordinances.

"It is a deliberate falsehood and he knows it," declared Morgan. "And about all, it is not fair or honorable of Witt to wait until the eleventh hour to make his unsubstantiated and untrue statements and charges, then refuse to produce his facts when challenged to do so."

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tent, W. 25th-st and Devonshire-rd S. W.—Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley, Thomas Coughlin and Peter Witt. Louis J. Zepp, candidate for council in Ward 6, chairman.

Bohemian National hall, Broadway and Mead-av S. E.—Newton D. Baker and candidates.

Finkbeiner's hall, W. 10th-st and Starkweather-av S. W.

Lang's hall, 2525 Lorain-av.

Garibaldi's hall, Murray Hill-av S. E.

Haltnorth's hall, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 55th-st.

McNess' hall, Madison-av N. W. and W. 65th-st.

REPUBLICAN.

Tent, W. 25th-st and Althen-av S. W.—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, Walter D. Meals, William F. Elrick, R. Y. McCray and Paul Howland, chairman.

Tent, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 71st-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, William H. Boyd, George H. Jackman, R. Y. McCray and John A. Alburn.

Tent, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 33d-st—Frank G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, John A. Cline, John J. Sullivan, Alex Bernstein and A. J. Hirstius.

Virginia hall, 10601 Superior-av N. E.

Roosevelt Republican club, 3181 W. 71st-st.

Harvard Athletic club, 9908 Aetna-rd S. E.

Roher's hall, Central-av S. E. and E. 83d-st.

Wigwam, Hough-av N. E. and E. 88th-pl.

Corlett hall, Miles-av S. E. and E. 123d-st.

BAKER CHARGES SCOVIL ADMITS PRICE IS HIGH

Candidates Baker and Hogen Thursday continued urging the approval of the $2,000,000 bond issue for a people's lighting plant.

Here are some short extracts from their speeches:

BAKER: "I said to Sam Scovil at the chamber of commerce meeting that municipal ownership would purify our political life of the stench due mainly to the bribery and trickery of privately owned public service corporations. I repeat that."

"Privately owned public service corporations spend vast sums in bribing councilmen, issuing pamphlets and buying newspaper space to deceive the people, for which we, the people, have to pay through exorbitant rates for service."

"Had we been able in 1901 or 1902 to buy the street railway system, by this time we could have paid all for it that they said it was worth, paying the price out of the money we saved by 3-cent fares, approximately $1,500,000 a year."

"Scovil practically admits that his charges are too high, but he wants them regulated by the state utilities commission. He admits he is a bad boy, but he doesn't want to be spanked in the parlor here in Cleveland. He insists on being spanked in the woodshed at Columbus."

HOGEN: "The $2,000,000 bond issue is not a partisan or a political matter. We're in the lighting business. It's a question of extending that activity."

"I appreciate the need of competition in lighting service. Light rates have been too high for years."

"I expect the bond issue will carry. I hope you will all vote for it."

* * *

HE PAID HIGH FOR LIGHT; KICK CUT RATE A TRIFLE

Here's more evidence of the discrimination shown by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. in its electric light charges:

I. Levinson & Bro., 2395 W. 25th-st, burn 12 lamps. The Illuminating company charges them at the rate of 10 cents for the first 32 units, and 5 cents for current used in excess of 32 units.

In the next block near Clark-av, is the Ettinger barber shop. It burns three times as many lights as I. Levinson & Bro. Scovil's company charges the barber shop at the rate of 10 cents for the first 10 units only. The barber shop pays for the balance it uses at the rate of 5 and 3 cents.

Levinson complained about his bill when the Illuminating company was charging him for 46 units at 10 cents. The company then reduced the rate to 10 cents for the first 34 units. The next month the rate was raised to 10 cents for the first 41 units.

Levinson complained again. He was told, he says, that under a new law just passed, the company couldn't make a cheaper rate. Soon after it made a contract on a 32 unit basis. Levinson was told he'd get a rebate because the charge should have been for but 32 units all along. He's still waiting for the rebate.

* * *

58 UNITS COST HIM $7.60 BY C. E. I.'S BOOKKEEPING

Fifty-eight units of electricity at 6¼ cents a unit equals $7.60 according to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.'s bill rendered last month to Marcus Feder, cigar manufacturer, at 2326 Ontario-st.

All rules of arithmetic say 58 units at 6¼ cents a unit equals $3.62½, but the Illuminating company doesn't figure that way. It says Feder owes $7.60, so Feder pays. He fears if he doesn't, the company will shut off his power. He uses electricity only for an elevator.

Feder has turned over his bills to Mayor Baehr for investigation. He's been promised an inquiry by the city.

Feder continues paying his $7.60 per month even though he uses only $3.62½ worth of power.

COLD MARS G O P MEETS; BAKER HOLDS CROWDS

MEETINGS FRIDAY NIGHT.

Democratic: Tent, W. 25th-st and Devonshire-rd, Baker, Cooley, Coughlin, Witt. Broadway and Mead-av, Baker and candidates. W. 10th-st and Starkweather-av, 2525 Lorain-av, Garibaldi's hall, Murray Hill-av, Woodland-av and E. 55th-st, Madison-av and W. 65th-st.

Republican: Tent, W. 25th-st and Althen-av, Hogen, Morgan, Meals, Eirick, McCray, Howland. Tent, Woodland-av and E. 71st-st, Hogen, Morgan, Boyd, Jackman, McCray, Alburn. Tent, Woodland-av and E. 33d-st, Hogen, Morgan, Cline, Sullivan, Bernstein, Hirstius. 10601 Superior-av, 3181 W. 71st-st, 9908 Aetna-rd, Central-av and E. 83d-st, Hough-av and E. 88th-pl, Miles-av SE and E. 123d-st.

Socialist: Madison-av and W. 96th-st, Bush and Fulton, Schwartz, Prechtel, Ruthenberg, Ladoff, Clifford, Ruppel.

Newton D. Baker persisted Thursday night in his demands that Candidate Hogen tell some real reason why he should be elected mayor, that he point out some special equipment or qualification, by virtue of training or native ability, as showing cause why he should be promoted from Baehr's safer to the mayoralty. His two tent meetings again held more than twice as many voters as the combined three Hogen meetings.

Political zeal and popular interest in the campaign was put to a real test. It was the coldest night of the season, the wind whipped the sides of the tents, swayed the poles and sent freezing blasts through the audiences. The republicans had coke-burning stoves going in a futile effort to temper the chill air, but they were cold air drafts compared to the Baker speeches, which set the blood of his audiences tingling.

There were a total of 275 persons attending the Hogen meetings, as against more than 400 in the two Baker tents. At the republican meeting at Broadway and Forman, adjacent to St. Alexis hospital, Hogen turned to John A. Alburn and said:

Crowd Was Quiet.

"I think it would be wise to request the audience to refrain from noisy outbursts of enthusiasm for fear the patients in the hospital might be disturbed."

"This crowd disturb the patients?" queried Alburn, waving toward a blue and shivering throng of 50 persons. "I guess there's no danger."

Baker accorded Hogen the championship belt at the game of "follow the leader." He said he had done nothing as safer but follow the lead of Dr. Cooley, that he had done nothing new, that most of his promises of achievements as mayor were planned by Cooley, and never advanced an inch or a day by Hogen during his two years as safer.

Baker congratulated himself as a political missionary on the score that in the two weeks or more that he had advocated the municipal lighting plant, opposed the park board, and urged other progressive measures he had converted even Hogen into at least making statements that he believed nearly everything the democratic platform stood for.

Sullivan Gives Praise.

Hogen in both his speeches continued playing the game of "follow the leader." Most of the time he followed Baker and his platform but on the municipal lighting plant bond issue he followed Sam Scovil and the Illuminating company's edition of the rejuvenated "Trolley." Once again he called upon Baker, just as Scovil does, to show that Baker can give cheap light as he promises from a municipal plant.

J. J. Sullivan, former district attorney, laid this laurel wreath on Hogen's brow:

"Hogen is gentle, kind, sweet, gracious, lovely and lovable. His classic brow and birdlike music of voice remind me of McKinley."

* * *

UNIONS RESENT CONCON ATTACKS ON PETER WITT

The union democratic labor league has passed resolutions protesting against the manner in which certain men connected with the street railway employes union, to square themselves for support given the open shop candidate for mayor on the republican ticket, are circulating stories to the effect that they are doing this because Peter Witt was a nonunion man, and is now opposed to labor organizations.

The resolution continues: "We publicly resent this malicious attack by men who know better, but who are doing it at the behest of the people who have provided them with positions in the Cleveland Railway Co."

The Cleveland conference board of the international molders has passed resolutions protesting against campaign attacks on the union character of Peter Witt. It was charged by his enemies that Witt once took the place of striking molders.

Witt is still a member of the molders union. The resolutions say: "A lot of credit is due Witt that Cleveland was made a union foundry town, and for this he was penalized by the foundrymen of this city. Since he was forced to leave the foundry he has kept up his interest in the union affairs, laboring diligently for the success of the cause of unionism. He never paraded his worth as a union man in the interests of political success."

BETTING ODDS 100 TO 40 ON BAKER; GIVE HOGEN BUT 8 WARDS

Election gamblers decree Hogen has only an outside chance to win. There is almost no Hogen money at 100 to 40, Baker to win. The odds on Baker have lengthened since the opening of the Hogen campaign.

At one commission place $3000 has been laid by Baker adherents at even money that Hogen will not carry more than eight wards. That is the most popular bet now, bringing out more Hogen money than any other offering.

It is still even money that Baker will win by 7500. It is 65 to 100 that Baker will win by 10,000, and 40 to 50 that Baker will win by 8500.

Baker men do not appear willing to offer longer than 10-to-4 odds that Baker will win, and Hogen men insist on a better price.

BAKER POLLS ON PARKS; HOGEN ASKS LIGHT PROOF

Democratic Candidate Finds No One in Audience Prefers Board Plan.

Takes Part in Councilmanic Fight in Thirteenth Ward.

GOES OVER CAMPAIGN

Solicitor Comments on Absence of Abuse in Speeches—Asks What Baehr Administration Did for 3-Cent Fare—Reviews Talk on 3-Cent Light—Declares He is for Municipal Ownership and Wants Public Service Corporations Better Managed—Says Light Company Discriminates.

Newton D. Baker, in two of the most enthusiastic meetings he has had in the mayoralty contest, briefly reviewed the campaign in speeches in a tent at W. 25th-st and Devonshire-rd, S. W., and in Bohemian National hall, Broadway and Mead-av, S. E., last night.

At the Broadway hall meeting Baker received the greatest demonstration of the campaign, while the tent was crowded to the outer rim with people anxious to hear a discussion of the issues. The crowd was so great at the hall that the police refused to permit people waiting outside to enter.

The meeting was arranged particularly in behalf of D. J. Zinner, Democratic candidate for council in Ward 13. The fight for the councilmanic nomination is particular severe in this ward and more interest has been aroused than in any section of the city. Evidence of it was seen in a parade of Zinner's supporters preceeding the meeting.

Polls on Park Board.

"We are now coming to the end of a very remarkable campaign," said Baker in his speeches last night. "The contest has been one in which there has been an absence of any bitterness. There has been no abuse, but a calm presentation on our side of the policies we believe in and meek obedient following in agreeing to those policies on the part of the opposition.

"We, early in the campaign, declared in favor of the electric light bonds and Mr. Hogen, after public sentiment had been expressed, said 'I am, too.' I declared in favor of the amendments to the Tayler franchise and he said he was, too. We declared against the park board and so did Mr. Hogen, after he had waited until the campaign was nearing its close. Now I want all those in favor of a park board to raise their hand."

Not a single hand displayed itself.

"I want to congratulate the people of Cleveland on the fair free discussion we have had in the campaign," continued Baker. "It is such a campaign as we ought always to have, a campaign of education and an interchange of ideas and views. It is too late now to bring out any new issues. It is up to you voters of Cleveland to decide on the merits of Mr. Hogen and myself for the office of mayor next Tuesday.

Personality Ruled Out.

"You are not to make your selection on the personal qualifications of my opponent and myself. It is not a question of who is the better looking man or the larger man physically. These are not the issues at stake. By your ballot you are to decide which man is better qualified to grasp the big problems of public affairs that are to be met in the next two years in this muncipality.

"When Tom Johnson began his fight for 3-cent fare Horace Andrews and John Stanley brought their books out and said it was impossible. They said, first, that Mr. Johnson was a dreamer. They knew. Their books, they said, showed it was impossible to carry people for 3 cents. Then, after a while, they called Mr. Johnson a knave and a crook and yet tonight Cleveland is the only city between the gulf and Canada and the Atlantic and the Pacific where people ride for 3-cent fare.

"Yet Mr. Hogen has the audacity to say in public that the Republicans secured that rate of fare. I say shame on Hogen for voicing such a statement. The people know who procured them 3-cent fare. It was Tom Johnson. It was the energy and ability of that great man, together with the steadfast faith of the people in him as their leader, that a lower rate of fare was obtained.

"Just what did the Baehr administration do toward securing lower fare? Did paying a street railway commissioner $12,000 a year, a higher salary than is allowed the governor of Ohio, a judge on the United States supreme court or a member of the president's cabinet, give us 3-cent fare, I should like to know? Or did the anti-smoking rule on the street cars get a cheaper rate of fare?

"I repeat that my opponent in this fight ought to be ashamed of himself to claim credit for an act that will go down in history as one of the greatest achievements in modern American municipal history.

"Now, who were the people who opposed 3-cent fare? They were the people who controlled and operated the 5-cent fare lines. And so when I came out in favor of 3-cent electricity who opposed? Was it the people of this municipality? No.

"No, it was the owners of the company that is charging us at the rate of 10 cents a unit. Even Mr. Hogen has been saying that I am deceiving the people in holding out the hope of 3-cent electric current. Yet 3-cent electricity is just as certain of accomplishment as 3-cent fare and it is entirely possible that current may be distributed at 2 cents, as Tom Johnson believed it could be sold at.

"Again I emphatically state that I am for municipal ownership first, last and all the time. I believe public service corporations can be better managed by you than by somebody for private benefit. I believe the time is coming when the United States will own and operate the steam railroads of this country. Every country in Europe except England has nationalized steam railroads. They have been driven to it by two things, discrimination and the fact that, privately owned, such high freight rates were exacted that the people were unable to pay the rates.

"The illuminating company here is discriminating. It says it is not, but don't be deceived. What benevolent thing has it done? What hospital has it built? What great thing of benefit to all the people has it stood for? When did it become a lover of and believer in mankind? And the argument it advances for opposition to the bonds is that it wants to protect us. Yet Mr. Hogen keeps jabbing at me every night about this lighting proposition. Why doesn't he help me fight the illuminating company?

"The company says the cost will come out of taxes, yet it knows the cost will come out of the earnings. If the company issues the bonds, which it will if we don't, we pay them and the company has the property. If we issue them we pay for them out of earnings and we, the people of the city, own the plant."

Baker pounded the park board proposition, reiterating that it was the most vicious proposition presented to the people and reasserting his declaration that he would rather have the park board scheme defeated than to be elected mayor. He also vigorously urged the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

"Don't send me to the city hall alone," he urged. "I'm too small. Send men there I can rely upon, men who are in sympathy with me. I can't do very much alone. Send men there to help me—men in sympathy with the things I want to do, not men who will fight me. Send to the council D. J. Zinner and Louis Zepp. I need them in the city hall. Send them and E. K. Wilcox, and John Krause, for city treasurer, and Thomas Coughlin, and the Democratic councilmen-at-large, and Peter Henry and the others, so that we can be a happy family.

"I have no quarrel with Mayor Baehr. The fact about his administration is that it has been inefficient because the members of it were pulling in opposite directions. Think how it was under Tom Johnson. He was the daddy to the family. We all worked for a common end—the greater good of the greater number and the city.

"Mr. Hogen says if he is elected he will stay at the city hall 365 days in the year. He might just as well stay in a cellar. I promise you if I am elected I won't. When Mr. Scovil goes down to Columbus to regulate public utilities as he would have you believe he is going to do, I want to say that I'll be there to meet him. Only I'll be there in the interest of 600,000 Clevelanders; not for a private corporation. That's the difference."

Other speakers at the two meetings included Harris R. Cooley, Peter Witt, Thomas Coughlin, D. J. Zinner, Louis Zepp, Maurice Bernstein, John M. Sulzmann and Emmett Dowling.

Witt said that some day the truth with reference to the passage of the gas franchises would come out and then the population of Cleveland would be decreased and the population of Columbus increased.

Republican Leader Calls Again on Baker to Back Up Statement.

Declares 3-Cent Slogan Has Failed as an Issue.

SHERIFF SQUELCHES MAN

County Official, Chairman at Woodland-av Meeting, is Called Upon to Silence Annoying Questioner—W. H. Boyd Tells Audience Baker Cannot be Elected Except by Republican Votes—Talks for Tayler Grant—City Clerk McCray Exhibits and Explains Ballot.

Speaking at five meetings last evening Frank G. Hogen told the people he came as the bearer of good tidings and was ready to announce that next Tuesday the Republican ticket would be successful in the city and he would be elected mayor by a handsome majority. He explained the statement was based on reports made after careful investigation of the conditions in the various wards.

Hogen continued his criticism of the Democrats for failure to say what they intended to do in regulation of electric light rates if they were successful in the election. He has been using it as one of the strongest features of the speeches for the past week.

"The Republicans are pledged to the immediate regulation of light rates," he said, "and the Democrats are strangely silent on that important subject. I think the people who have been paying the high rates for the past eight years because of the neglect of former administrations, have a right to demand of Mr. Baker and the Democratic councilmen that they come out in the open and state their position on this important subject.

Low Fare Issue Failure.

"Personally I incline to the belief Mr. Baker would like us to forget the 3-cent electric light promise he made early in the campaign. I am of the opinion that it has failed as an issue and he knows it. It is merely a statement. He has given us no document, introduced no evidence tending to show that it can be produced at that rate. If he is sincere he ought to qualify and give us the proof that his statements are reasonable and that he will be able to get it for the people at that figure."

A packed and turbulent meeting at Woodland-av S. E. and E. 33d-st threatened to erupt in volcanic activity at one time and Sheriff Hirstius, presiding, felt called upon to squelch an annoying questioner, while D. E. Morgan, candidate for solicitor, was talking. County Prosecutor John Cline flayed Newton D. Baker.

"Mr. Baker can't stand on the record of Tom Johnson as he is seeking to do," declared Cline. "Mr. Baker must stand on his own feet as Mr. Hogen is standing on his own feet and record in this campaign. None of us can expect to survive and prosper on the records established by our fathers or our foreathers. Neither can Mr. Baker expect to win this election by claiming credit for what someone else before him accomplished."

Following this lead Cline next attacked Baker for the position he has assumed with reference to the gas ordinances, taxing Baker with full responsibility for the gas ordinances as they now stand.

"On the day of the passage of the gas ordinances Charles Horner, now county clerk, then a member of the city council, went to Mr. Baker with the gas ordinances as prepared and asked Mr. Baker if they were in the proper legal form, and Mr. Baker said they were," said Cline.

"'Can you suggest anything that will make them better,'" Cline said Horner asked Baker, "and Mr. Baker replied, 'I know of no way to improve them. It is a good bargain for the city.'"

"Now how about Mr. Baker's connection with the 'cowardly surrender' as he terms it in the pamphlet he has spread broadcast through the city?" demanded Cline. "I say that if that was a cowardly surrender as Mr. Baker says it is, it was a cowardly surrender of Mr. Baker. He can't say now that it was a cowardly surrender without assuming the blame himself."

Cline concluded with the charge that Baker, as city solicitor, has "laid down" on the present Republican administration in not pushing through the courts for speedy final decision the Lakeview park injunction suit involving the site of the proposed new union depot.

"On top of this Baker comes out in his pamphlet and charges the present administration with delay and negligence in not finally settling the union depot question," Cline said.

W. H. Boyd told the Republicans in the tent at E. 71st-st and Woodland-av S. E., last evening, that under normal conditions Cleveland was a Republican city and Newton D. Baker could not be elected mayor unless by Republican votes. Boyd said last evening he was not a candidate, did not want to be and did not intend to be.

"I have been close to the big men of the city," Boyd said, "and have been the adviser of some of the biggest men of the city, and I know the qualifications that are required for a man to be mayor of this city. I am proud to have been the adviser of the man who made a city out of Cleveland when it had been a village, and that man was Robert E. McKisson.

"I have been close to the present mayor, and I want to say that Herman Baehr will leave office with his honesty, his integrity, his personal honor and loyalty to his friends unquestioned."

Boyd spoke strongly for the Tayler grant amendments saying four were distinctly favorable to the city and only one might be considered favorable to the company. He considered the interests of the city would be advanced if the amendments were supported.

He said he was in favor of the initiative and referendum inside of certain restrictions, declared the demand for them indicated the displeasure of the people over the abuses that had crept into public life under the administration of both parties and showed the intention of the people to identify themselves more closely with political developments and activity. And because the people intended to more closely associate themselves with public affairs Boyd said was one of the reasons why he favored these progressive ideas.

Dan E. Morgan said the Republicans in the last six months had done more to protect the interests of the light users of the city than the Democrats had done in ten years.

"Newton Baker's own statement of the recent gas settlement is a complete vindication of the Republican council's policy in settling that controversy," he said, "and it absolutely justifies the course we pursued. Concerning real progress in the city there has been more done in the last two years in a broad way in starting and developing these improvements than had been done before in many years."

City Clerk McCray made a hit showing the audience the ballots that would be voted next Tuesday and explaining them. He made a special plea for care in selecting delegates to the constitutional convention, declaring that the most important question before the public in the state for many years. He said the delegates chosen would not simply revise the constitution but the public demand was such that that great instrument would have to be rewritten throughout.

BOARD MEMBERS REPLY TO CHARGES

F. H. Haserot and Mrs. Hyre Take Exceptions to Suits Over Service Fund.

Assert Expenses on Duty Amount to $10 a Week.

Developments yesterday in the suits brought against eight members and former members of the board of education for using the so-called "service fund" for expenses, included a positive statement from Attorney Evans, who filed the suit, that no political significance attached to the litigation, and an attack by President Haserot of the board on the persons whom he blames for the litigation. President Haserot was emphatic in what he said and, by his request, his entire statement on the subject appears in the printed records of the board.

Some members of the board stated yesterday they believed the suits would be dropped after the election, while others have retained attorneys and will make a fight. Not since the fireproofing expose has the situation about school headquarters been more strained and upset. Already the suits have caused much ill feeling and the situation indicates many more complications before the things are cleared away.

First information of the facts and figures upon which the court actions are based came to light more than a year ago in the grand jury investigation of school board affairs. At that time all the board members were called before the grand jury and quizzed about their expense accounts.

Attorney H. C. Evans, who filed the actions, declared last night that this information came to him several months ago. After careful investigation and consideration, he said, he decided to file the suits for a recovery of the money he believes has been illegally drawn.

"The idea that the suits have any political significance is absurd," Evans added. "What is there that could be accomplished? None of those persons sued are candidates for re-election to the school board or for any other office."

Attorney Evans will appear before Judge Estep this morning to ask for a substitution in the plaintiff in the actions. James M. Davis, 10550 Kinsman-rd S. E., will appear as the new plaintiff in the place of James H. Rooke, who has asked to have his name withdrawn.

President Frank H. Haserot and Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre each filed with the board of education at the special meeting yesterday, lengthy detailed statements in which they told their experiences and observations since becoming members of the board, went into detail relative to former compensation allowed members, the new school code and the changes it brought, the origin, purpose and application of the "service fund" over which there is now some contention.

President Haserot went much further, and, speaking with unusual emphasis and apparently much feeling, paid his respects in the plainest language to some of the present and former members of the board and to others, whom he termed unwarranted critics of the school policy for which he has been standing.

If a salary was attached to the position, he said, it would attract pothouse politicians with mediocre ability, and that was to be avoided, if possible. Under the old code, he said, the board held its committee meetings Monday afternoon and its meetings on Monday evening and the board paid for the members' meals. Because of the cartoons and stories used on that subject in the Plain Dealer, he said the custom was discontinued. The Plain Dealer story, he said, stated the members were living high on club sandwiches, poached eggs on toast and pie a la mode.

The expenses then borne by the members he said were heavy. It brought up the problem of having the members deny the needs of their families, opening the temptation to petty grafting which is so often charged against public officials in some places. The situation was presented to the legislature and the bill for the "service fund" was put through. He urged the passage of the act.

Since the legality of the payments was questioned by the state accountants Haserot said he had drawn no pay, not because he doubted the right to do so or the legality of the payment, but because he preferred to be in a position where "mischief making gossip mongers and sensational newspapers" would have no payments to him to criticise.

He said that Plaintiff Rooke, in the suits brought against members, had telephoned him (Haserot) and said he had withdrawn from the suit, that he had been a catspaw and had investigated, seen a great light and was through with it. He said that Attorney Evans, who brought the suit, had said he had been encouraged by the Plain Dealer to file the suit, and had been told if he did so the community would look upon him as a young attorney of much promise.

Haserot said that E. H. Baker, general manager of the Plain Dealer, had once appeared before the educational committee of the board and demanded the instant dismissal of B. U. Rannells, then principal of East high school, because his policies were not for the elevation of the pupils. He said the committee told Mr. Baker to file a formal set of charges and that they would be acted on, but that no such charges had been filed. He added that Mr. Baker had said if the action was not taken the batteries of the Plain Dealer would be turned loose on the board of education. He explained that he had gone into detail because he wanted to call attention to the "pernicious and destructive influences" that were at work in the community, attacking the most sensitive part of the public life, the schools.

Haserot said he had no thought of referring the suit to the city solicitor for an opinion, feeling the suit was personal against each member, and that each would have to make his own fight. Mrs. Hyre said it was proper, she thought, to ask the solicitor to say if the legal and other expenses to which members might be subjcted in court would be a proper item to charge against the service funds. Haserot said he had heard of the plan to change plaintiffs in the suit and, he added, he felt certain the Plain Dealer would be able to secure some other young man to serve in that capacity and be held up as another young man of much promise.

Mrs. S. E. Hyre filed a written statement in which she said:

From 1905 to 1908 the drain upon the purse of the members was great. It was estimated by actual experience that the expenses of the members averaged $10 a week. For some of the members at least this was an injustice to themselves and families. For any public official to be asked to contribute their days and nights to public service and then add their expenses out of a moderate and hard earned salary is an outrage which, if the public understood, would not be willing to perpetrate.

When the bill was passed the board of education put it into force with the best intentions. The amount that year provided approximately $10 a week. There was nothing said in the bill about expenses being itemized. The resolution was put into force publicly and in open board, and without any understanding upon the part of the members except that no member should use more than one-seventh of the amount.

In 1910 a question was raised as to the necessity of enumerating the items for which the money was spent. Since then I believe that has been done. The items includes lunches, car fare, correspondence, postage, and other incidentals. As to my personal relation to this fund, I have never thought as to whether I was drawing more or less than someone else so long as I kept within the amount allowed each member. I have gone on with my work without a thought of criticism until the question was raised in 1910.

Since 1908 when I began to draw the expenses as chairman of the social center committee, I have supervised more than 600 entertainments. I have personally attended three-fourths of them and have been required to remain down town not only during the day, but two or three, and sometimes four evenings a week.

All members of the board were present at the meeting yesterday at noon save Dr. Ashmun.

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC.

Superior-av N. E. and E. 105th-st, speakers:. Newton D. Baker, Harris R. Cooley, E. K. Wilcox, Thomas Coughlin and Peter Witt. J. E. Smith, councilmanic candidate in Ward 25, chairman.

Grdina's hall, 6025 St. Clair-av N. E.

Royal hall, Woodland-av S. E. and E. 55th-st.

Teutonia hall, Scovill-av S. E. and E. 31st-st.

Ruusu hall, 3509 Detroit-av N. W.

Polodna hall, 5113 Clark-av S. W.

REPUBLICAN.

St. Clair-av N. E. and Eddy-rd, speakers:. F. G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, J. J. Sullivan, A. J. Hirstius and John A. Price, chairman.

Tent, Central-av S. E. and E. 71st-st, speakers: F. G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, John A. Cline, James F. Jackson, A. E. Bernsteen and Harry C. Gahn, chairman.

Tent, Boulevard and Detroit-av N. W., speakers:. F. G. Hogen, D. E. Morgan, William F. Eirick, Walter D. Meals and A. R. Dittrick, chairman.

Kosciuszko hall, 3630 E. 65th-st.

Mozadlo hall, W. 65th-st and Lorain-av.

Herman's hall, 3025 Vega-av S. W.

Jeraskn's hall, 4301 E. 71st-st.

Liberty hall, Orange-av S. E. and E. 22d-st.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

TAKE SIDE AGAINST LIGHT BOND ISSUE

Chamber of Commerce Goes on Record as Opposed to Municipal Plant.

Minority Report of Committee Takes Contrary Position.

The Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the $2,000,000 bond issue for the enlargement of the municipal lighting plants. The chamber's board of directors yesterday adopted a resolution approving the report of the majority members of the committee on municipal affairs. P. J. Brady dissented from the report and submitted a minority report.

The chamber's board of directors, in its resolution approving the report of the committee, bases its action on three grounds.

First, because the state legislature has created a public utilities commission with full power to regulate such corporations. Second, because other municipal projects requiring the issuance of bonds urgently demand completion. Finally, because municipal ownership of public utilities under present political conditions is an experiment involving greater public danger than advantages.

The report says the morality of the illuminating company is attacked largely on hearsay evidence. The committee says further the public will be held responsible for payment of bonds and that if the bonds are authorized, there will be difficulty in securing a favorable vote on other issues of greater importance. The committee recommends that there be a vigorous demand on the part of the Cleveland public for investigation by the utilities commission, but until such investigation is made, it urges the rejection of the proposed bond issue.

P. J. Brady, in his minority report says, in effect, that the reduction recently announced by the company, is a farce; that while the price of initial units was reduced, the number of initial units was arbitrarily increased. He says that, if the public utilities commission is appealed to, the task for it is almost hopeless, and summing up, he says:

The city light plants are now being operated at a profit. The bond issue would greatly increase their efficiency and reduce the cost of light to the people.

The Illuminating Co. is now earning 15 per cent. on its common stock. It could pay 6 per cent., a fair rate for an absolutely secure investment, and save the consumers nearly $400,000 a year.

Competition by the city light plants will compel the Illuminating Co. to reduce the cost of light to a rate that is fair and just both to its stockholders and consumers where regulation is helpless.

BAKER IS FAVORITE IN ELECTION BETS

Democratic Candidate Slated for Victory in Figures of Bookmakers.

Much Money Expected to be Wagered on the Result.

Election betters wagered more money yesterday than has been posted in any week preceding and with the interest displayed yesterday betting commissioners believe that an enormous amount of money will be wagered today, Monday and Tuesday on the outcome of Tuesday's election. The bettors hold Newton D. Baker a prohibitive favorite for the election. Hogen is held to have but an outside chance.

At Tim Raleigh's E. 9th-st cigar store yesterday betting was 100 to 40 that Baker would win, 80 to 100 that he wins by 8,500, even money he wins by 7,500, 65 to 100 he wins by 10,000, even that he will not win by 9,000, even that he carries the West Side by 4,500, even that he carries the East Side by 2,500, even that his total vote will exceed 42,000, even that Hogen's total vote will not exceed 38,000 and even money that Hogen does not carry eight wards.

Even money is offered that Ruthenburg, Socialist candidate for mayor, does not receive 7,000 votes and the gambling is even that the municipal lighting bonds carry. The wagers posted give even money on Krause (Democrat) for treasurer, and Coughlin (Democrat) for auditor, to defeat Davis and Wright, the Republican candidates. On the other hand friends of the Republicans offer to wager 40 to 50 they win.

Betting is 50 to 25 James wins for municipal court clerk. Even money is also offered that both James and Davis receive more votes than Hogen, while the betting is that James will get more votes than Davis. Even money is offered on Henry (Democrat)' James' opponent, to carry the West Side.

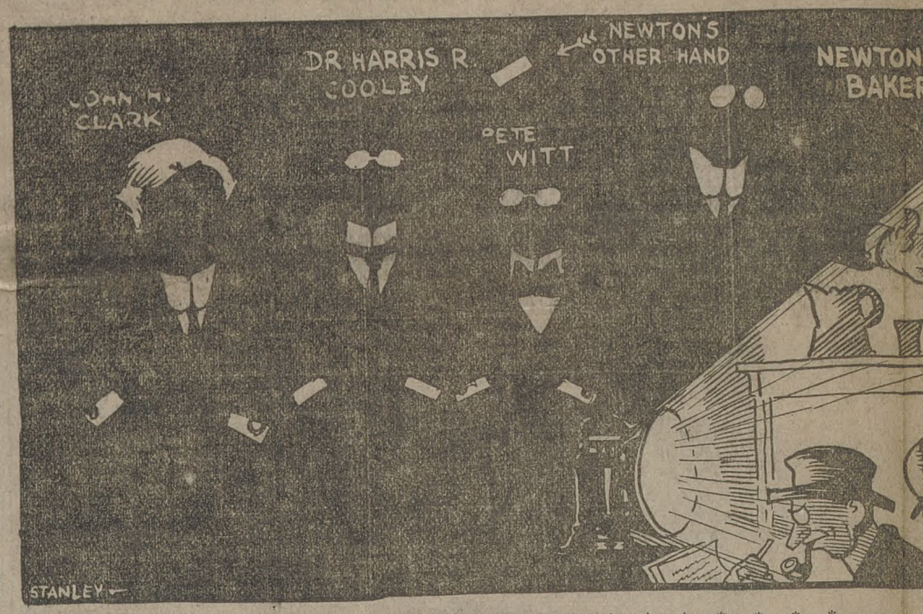
Fifty to twenty is offered Manuel Levine will be elected judge of the municipal court. Even money is offered that McGannon for chief justice receives more votes than Levine. Samuel Kramer is posted to win for judge at even money.

In the ward councilmanic contests wagers are posted at even money on McGinty, Ward 9; Zinner, Ward 13; Wagner, Ward 17; Newell, Ward 3, and Gahn, Ward 18, to win, while the betting is 25 to 20 Dittrick wins in Ward 1 and 25 to 15 on Bernstein in Ward 13.

Two to one is offered on Sulzman (Democrat) to be elected councilman-at-large.

CLEVELAND PRESS, OCT. 10, 1911.

The Tent Meeting in the Dark



COMPETITION CUT HIS RATE LIGHT TO 4C; NOW IT'S 10 C

The Illuminating company has just been teasing.

It has led us all to believe that it positively can't sell electric light for less than 10 cents a unit. But that was only Sam Scovil's joke.

The Illuminating company can cut the price to four cents, and do it with a cheery smile—when it has competition.

Also, when the competition disappears, it puts the price right back again to 10 cents.

You can light a six-room house for 24 cents a month at the four-cent rate. You can't at the 10-cent rate. Not by a considerable shot.

One on Joseph Welf & Sons.

Here's how the little game worked in the case of the Joseph Welf & Sons Co. It's one of the jolliest little games imaginable, when you understand it.

The Welfs have a shop at 2125 Ontario-st. It isn't a big store. It covers about the same space as the ground floor of an average dwelling.

Two years ago the Welfs were paying 12½ cents a unit for their light.

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TEMPERATURE, LOWEST TEMPERATURE EXPECTED TUESDAY NIGHT 52; LIGHT WINDS FROM E. TO S.

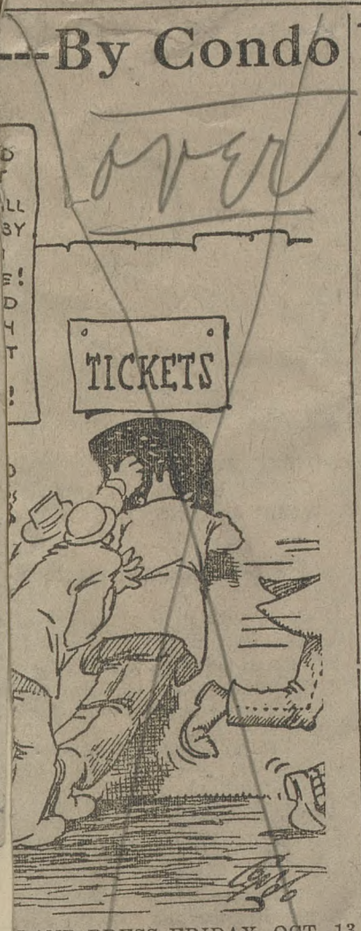
and Press

BER, 10, 1911 HOME EDITION ONE CENT

Social Center Work

MOVEMENTS SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE THROUGH STATES AND CITIES. — CONDITIONS SUMMED UP ON EDITORIAL PAGE.

---By Condo



LAND PRESS FRIDAY, OCT. 13

WOMAN IS FIRST
IN NET SET FOR

MUNY PLANT MEANS 3-CENT LIGHT—BAKER

Democratic Candidate for Mayor Makes Proposed $2,000,000 Bond Issue Main Point in Campaign —Competition the Way to Get 3c Light.

Here are some of the things that Newton D. Baker said about the project for a municipal lighting plant, when he opened his campaign for mayor Monday night:

"Now that we have 3-cent street car fare, we want 3-cent electric light out of a municipal lighting plant. * * *

"The thing that brought 3-cent fare to Cleveland wasn't 'regulation'—it was competition. We'd have been at it for the next 50 years if we'd depended on 'regulation.' * * *

"Three or four ordinances to 'regulate' the Illuminating company have been introduced in council, but by that mysterious force of gravitation exercised by the company, these measures have been drawn down off the table, through the floor, out of sight. * * *

Less Than Cent a Unit.

"Able engineers declare that a well equipped and modern lighting plant can put current on the wires at less than one cent a unit, interest and depreciation counted in. * * *

"If the people put a $2,000,000 lighting plant at the Division-av pumping station, it will be possible to sell electric light at 3 cents and show a profit. * * *

"The peope saved $18,000 in street lighting the very first year after we acquired the little South Brooklyn lighting plant. * * *

"If this result was achieved by the mere shadow of competition, what would be the result if we erected a great, modern lighting plant? * * *

"The operations of the Illuminating company are as mysterious and silent as the force of gravitation. No statement is printed of its operation, its actual investment and its real profits. Even its stockholders do not know. All we know is that it charges us 10 cents for electricity. * * *

"The Illuminating company printed an advertisement, telling only the amount of its capital, not telling what was bonds and what was stocks. Then it mentioned that a very large surplus was put aside for 'contingencies.' * * *

"We know what kind of 'contingencies' that company sometimes meets. Here in this city, when a bond issue was proposed for a lighting plant, that company went out and spent many thousands to defeat it. * * *

"Harry Wilson testified before the grand jury in Columbus that he was employed by the Illuminating company to 'mold public opinion.' * * *

Spurns Harry Wilson's "Mold."

"I, for one, do not want my opinion 'molded' by Harry Wilson at 10 cents a unit. * * *

"I do not believe we should confiscate the Illuminating company's plant. We should reduce its income collected from the people to a fair profit on the actual value of the property, exclusive of its history and its memories."

Baker pried the lid off the campaign before the huge crowd at Payne-av and E. 19th-st.

The ground was soggy and the feet of the 500 people who had to stand churned it into a marsh, but they stayed until the finish. The lights went out, and for 15 minutes all the crowd could see of the candidate was an occasional glimpse of his hand as he waved it into the feeble rays of a sort of dark lantern on the reporters table.

Baker announced his intention not to oppose the amendments to the street railway franchise, though declaring that they are not as favorable to the people as they might have been.

The municipal lighting project was introduced by Peter Witt.

Johnson Predicted Light Fight.

"Mayor Johnson knew," said Witt, "that some day every man in Cleveland who burns coal oil will be able to get electric light cheaper than he now can buy the oil."

The crowd applauded when chairman John H. Clark mentioned Johnson and Baker, but preserved a dead silence when he adverted to the name of Governor Harmon. The crowd also laughed heartily when he mentioned President Taft.

Witt read Baehr's opening speech in the 1909 campaign, in which Baehr said, "believe me," he'd build a high level bridge, a union depot, work for a subway, build a city hall, abolish grade crossings, establish docks, playgrounds and parks and improve the river.

It was a popular feature and the crowd roared.

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THE GAZETTE, CLEVELAND, O.,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4,

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER.

That this young man has gone up by leaps and bounds, is no surprise to his large host of friends here, whose declarations are lavish that Martinsburg never owned a more precocious boy. When but a tot he was a close student of affairs, and did all the buying for his household. Of this, Mr. D. W. Rodrick, Ex-President of the Board of Education says it always gave him pleasure to sell him things, because he always wanted the best, and never failed to figure up its cost and contend for the fractions of pennies. He loved to spend hours of evenings discussing matters with his father who was as often stalled, as he stalled the lad, and this rare association lasted long as the father lived and he was here. When the son, who had grown to manhood and had taken up his residence in Cleveland, the separation was a source of sorrow to the day of his father's death.

He said to the writer one day: "I am sorry that my environments have made me prejudiced against your people, but my better nature shall be put to work to destroy it, for my ambition is to be a brother to the oppressed." In keeping with this expression it was not long before William Banks, a colored boy who was our client, and who had been sent to the penitentiary for one year on a charge of having stolen sixty cents, and soon after returning from the "pen," was again charged with stealing a bushel of coal, and sent to the penitentiary for six years, and on returning home the second time, was charged with taking two cents worth of waste from a journal box of a car of the B. & O. This alleged theft was said to occur the first morning he got here, on a freight car and stopped a mile west of Martinsburg, where 11 white tramps had a big fire, and had kept it up all night, and naturally it was asked what need had Banks to take waste from a journal box, but a fellow anxious to get a name as a detective swore he saw Banks do it, and he was sent to the penitentiary for life.

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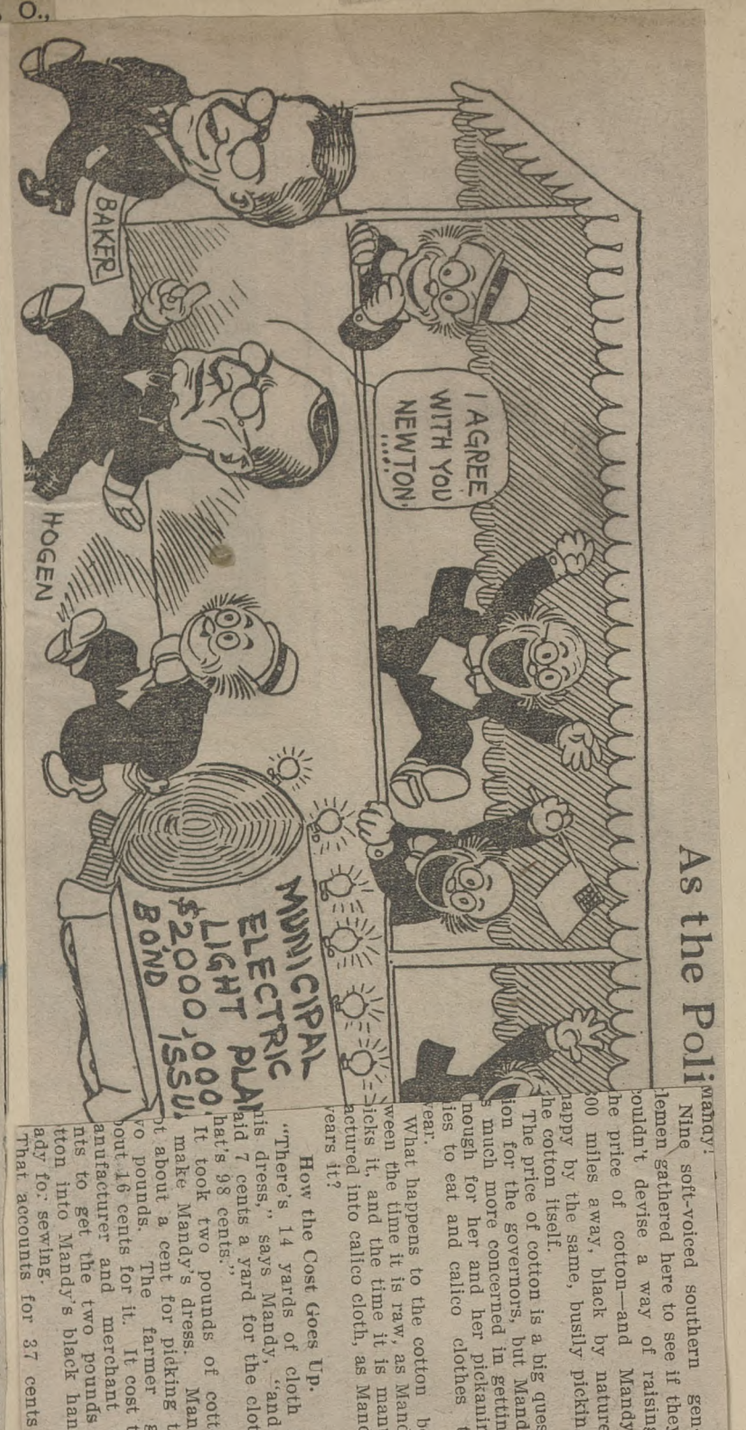
We don't know a better hearted, a cleaner handed, and a more whole-souled man, than Newton D. Baker, who is running for Mayor of Cleveland, O., and the city of Cleveland has nothing to lose, but much to gain by electing him. Give him a chance, and he will become as nationally known and loved as was his faithful friend, the late Tom L. Johnson, who would have been this nation's next President had he lived, and may our able friend, Newton D. Baker live to fill the chair of the Chief Executive of this Nation in his stead.—Martinsburg (W. Va.) Pioneer Press.



As the Poli

many: Nine soft-voiced southern gentlemen gathered here to see if they couldn't devise a way of raising the price of cotton—and Mandy, 60 miles away, black by nature, happy by the same, busily picking the cotton itself.

The price of cotton is a big question for the governors, but Mandy is much more concerned in getting enough for her and her pickaninnies to eat and calico clothes to wear.

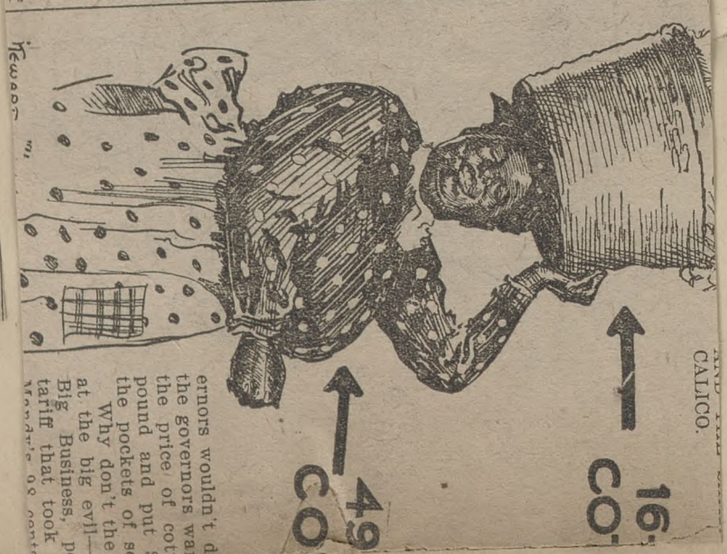
What happens to the cotton between the time it is raw, as Mandy picks it, and the time it is manufactured into calico cloth, as Mandy wears it?

How the Cost Goes Up.

"There's 14 yards of cloth in this dress," says Mandy, "and I said 7 cents a yard for the cloth. That's 98 cents."

It took two pounds of cotton to make Mandy's dress. Mandy got about a cent for picking the two pounds. The farmer got about 16 cents for it. It cost the manufacturer and merchant 20 cents to get the two pounds of cotton into Mandy's black hands, ready for sewing.

That accounts for 37 cents of



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Republican: St. Clair-av and Eddy-rd. Hogen, Morgan, Sullivan, Hirstius, John A. Price. Tent, Central-av and E. 71st-st. Hogen, Morgan, Cline, Jackson, Bernstein. Tent, Boulevard and Detroit-av, Hogen, Morgan, Eirick, Meals. 3630 E. 65th-st. W. 65th-st and Lorain-av. 3025 Vega-av. 4301 E. 71st-st. Orange-av and E. 22d-st.

Socialist: 7705 Central-av, Ruppel, Ladoff, Ruthenberg. Kinsman-rd and E. 93d-st, Ruthenberg and Schwartz.

Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen pleaded with the voters for support at the polls Tuesday for the next to the last time Friday night. The republican tents were heated by stoves.

Both Baker and Hogen insisted the park board plan be defeated. Baker in his West-side tent meeting asked those in favor of the board to raise their hands. Not a hand was raised.

Baker continued to pound home figures showing that the Illuminating company rates are exorbitant and urged the support of the bond issue as a club to secure lower rates as well as supply electricity at less than a third the present price.

Asks Baker for Proof.

Hogen persisted in demanding that Baker show he could supply electricity at 3 cents a unit. Baker produced the Illuminating company's own figures to show the soundness of his contention that 3-cent light is possible.

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William H. Boyd again praised Tom L. Johnson. The audience cheered.

In the final hour of the campaign Hogen was given such a clean bill as to his attitude toward union labor as Peter Lyons, secretary of the local roofers union, could give him. Lyons said Hogen attempted to arbitrate the strike of roofers declared against Hogen's company among others several years ago.

Baker spoke to the Italians in Garibaldi hall for 40 minutes, without interruption when Charles Son, a former saloonkeeper and politician, excitedly demanded to know whether Baker, if elected, would reappoint Virgil Marani building inspector and whether he would give as many Italians city jobs as Baehr did. Baker replied he would not reappoint Marani and that he would not cheapen the Italian people by attempting to buy their votes with political pap.

THE GAZETTE, CLEVELAND, O., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4,

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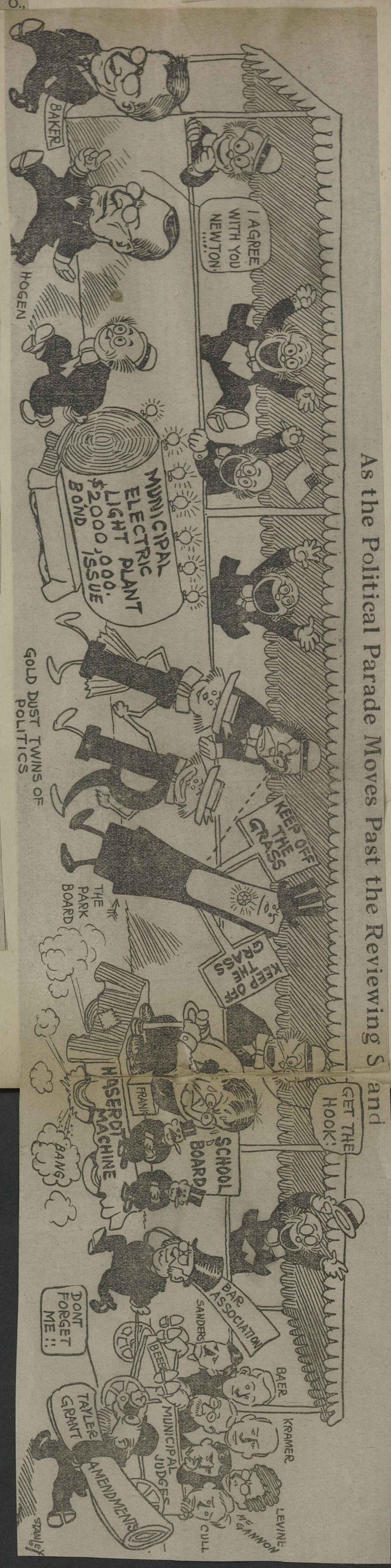

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CLEVELAND PRESS, NOV. 4, 1911.

Hogen Says He Will Vote for Light Bonds; Baker Urges Issue

Newton Baker Friday night urged the approval of the light bond issue in his campaign speeches. So did candidate Hogen.

Here is part of what they said:

BAKER: "Now that we have harnessed this great giant, electricity, lets take it into our homes to do our lighting, at a cost that will be less than kerosene. * * *

"Time has changed the electrical business. It used to be that plants were operated from 5 to 10 p. m., while the people needed light. Now the Illuminating company is selling more electricity for power than it is for light. * * *

"I want electricity made so cheap to the people that the housewife can curl her hair on an electric curler, prepare her husband's toast on an electric toaster, do her washing with an electric machine, relieve herself of the drudgery of wielding the old-fashioned broom by using a vacuum cleaner attached to an electric wire. * * *

"If we get cheap electric light—light as cheap as we should have it, which means at the cost of production plus charges that must be put against any business for its continuance—we will get it alone by competition of a real, menacing sort, and not by Scoril's plan of regulation by the state utilities commission, nor by the city council. What we need to beat the Illuminating company into line is a club."

HOGEN: "I am in favor of the light bond issue, and I shall vote for it. We are already in the lighting business. This is simply the developing of a business we are in.

"There isn't one chance in 1000 of not making the plant a success."

LID NOW LIES AT REST UNTIL THE ELECTION'SO'ER

Peace probably will reign in the mooted lid restoring squabble until after election unless the Baptist brotherhood decides before Sunday to begin its law enforcement campaign at once. The chances are that everyone concerned will agree willingly to a truce until next week.

Baptist brotherhood officers Friday declared they would go after Chief Kohler if he permitted saloons to stay open Sunday. Their plan to put the law enforcement up to Mayor Baehr may be held up until after election. Charges threatened by M. B. Excell, attorney for Kohler's enemies, won't be filed until after Baehr receives Safer Hogen's report on the trouble in the police department last April.

It's a good gamble that the Hogen report won't reach Baehr until after Cleveland voters have cast their municipal election ballots. No one in politics seems willing to air the law enforcement business just now. They consider it too ticklish a proposition to touch before election.

Kohler is on technical duty only until next week. He's been granted a few days to look after some personal affairs.

The Baptist brotherhood arranged a meeting Saturday to receive the replies of Candidates Baker and Hogen to their demands that they go on record for Sunday law enforcement.

MAYORALTY MAJORITIES OF THE PAST.

Tom L. Johnson won over William J. Akers in 1901 by 6,053.
Johnson won over Harvey D. Goulder in 1903 by 5,885.
Johnson defeated William H. Boyd in 1905 by 12,125.
Johnson defeated Theodore E. Burton in 1907 by 9,326.
Herman C. Baehr defeated Johnson in 1909 by 3,694.

Newton D. Baker believes he will defeat Frank G. Hogen, but makes no estimates of the majority.

Frank G. Hogen believes he will defeat Newton D. Baker by 6,500.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate, believes he will get 12,000 votes.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1911.

PARTY LEADERS PREDICT RESULTS.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

We have fought a clean campaign on both sides. On Tuesday the voters will decide important questions after fair and full discussion. The result will show both the capacity of our people for political activity and their good judgment. The electric light bonds will win, the park board will be beaten. I know little about the school campaign, but I think no delegate will be chosen to the constitutional convention who is not pledged to the initiative and referendum.

On the general city ticket I have no prediction to make either as to results or majorities. Such evidence as I have, however, persuades me that the ideas and the ideals of Mr. Johnson are fresh in the hearts of the people and that the vote on Tuesday will favor those who stand for his ideas.

FRANK G. HOGEN.

Reports coming from all sections of the city indicate that a Republican victory will be recorded at the polls next Tuesday by 6,500 plurality. Our campaign has been conducted upon a high plane of absolute sincerity. No slander, vague insinuations, or statements that could not be proved have been indulged in by Republican speakers and candidates.

Expressions from many people in the last few days prove that the citizens of Cleveland desire their mayor to be interested in the vital affairs of municipal advancement rather than in theoretical propositions or state issues. Water purification, sewage disposal, and the completion of great public improvements, are matters that must be solved by practical men in a practical way. A contest with the private lighting companies lies ahead of us which will be bitterly fought. The people realize that it will take a man with business experience to compete with business men. They realize that neither competition alone, nor regulation alone, but these two combined, will win that contest. They want a man who will be a mayor for all the people, irrespective of race, or condition in life. With these things in mind the sober judgment of the voters has been made and will be recorded Tuesday in the election of the Republican nominees.

C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Whether Hogen, Baker or Ruthenberg wins there will be a Socialist victory, because of the largely increased vote that will be cast for Socialist candidates and principles. As to the vote cast for me, it will be at least 12,000. There is a possibility that I will be elected. In one factory in which a straw vote was taken I received seventy-five votes—more than were cast for both the other men.

W. J. MURPHY,
Treasurer of Democratic Committee.

On next Tuesday the voters of Cleveland will file a protest against inefficiency and mismanagement in municipal affairs by electing Newton D. Baker and the entire Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority. Cleveland will again take its place as the most progressive, wideawake city in the country.

The park board commission plan will be voted down by an almost unanimous vote. The municipal light bonds will be voted up and ten progressive delegates to the constitutional convention will be elected.

A. N. RODWAY,
Chairman of Republican Committee.

I predict the election of the entire Republican ticket and at least twenty-five of thirty-two members of the city council.

The clear, aggressive and thorough campaign, which has extended into every precinct in the city, conducted by Mr. Hogen, has won for him the support of a majority of the voters of the municipality. His stand upon the greater issues of the campaign has been definite, sound and businesslike.

The generous and general approval with which his stand upon the foregoing and other questions has been received, and from reports upon conditions from every section of the city, I base my prediction, which I believe will show a plurality of from 5,000 to 8,000 for Mr. Hogen and the Republican ticket.

BAKER FAVORITE OVER HOGEN AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Betting Shows Democratic Chances Look Best to Cleveland Bettors.

Rival Candidates Much in Limelight During Short Campaign.

Cline is Blamed for Split in the Republican Ranks.

FIND NO NEW CHIEFS

Democrats and Republicans Follow Old Speakers and Little New Blood is Shown in Party Councils—Park Board Draws General Opposition and Both Candidates Urge Light Bond Issue—City Fight Overshadows Constitutional Convention Question—Excitement Lacking Over Partisan Issues—Both Candidates Protest Confidence.

The shortest, and at the same time in many ways the strangest campaign Cleveland has had in a decade, will end with Tuesday's election. So far as the making of votes is concerned, the campaign ended last night with three Republican tent meetings and several hall meetings and one big Democratic tent meeting, backed by a number of hall meetings in many sections of the city.

For ten years the circus tent system of canvassing the voter has made the Cleveland brand of politics famous. Introduced by Tom L. Johnson it was first ridiculed and then adopted by his opponents and a distinguishing feature of the present campaign is that the Republicans have carried the system forward to an extent Mr. Johnson himself never even tried. Every night last week the Republicans had three tents in use, while the Democrats were content with two. And it remained for the Republicans to resort to the use of sawdust, Mr. Hogen's managers using it at the opening meeting to protect the feet of the auditors from mud and water.

Both Sides Confident.

Last night both sides were claiming everything with confidence.

"I will win by 6,500 plurality," said Frank G. Hogen.

"On the general city ticket I have no prediction to make either as to results or majorities, but I believe the people will indorse Tom L. Johnson's ideas and ideals," said Newton D. Baker.

"I believe the result will show a plurality of from 5,000 to 8,000 votes for Mr. Hogen and the Republican ticket," is the claim of A. N. Rodway, chairman of the Republican committee.

"Newton D. Baker and the entire Democratic ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority," said William J. Murphy, treasurer of the Democratic committee.

Each side naturally seizes upon various favorable phases of the campaign, as viewed from the different standpoints, to point his argument. Newton Baker argues that such evidence as he has received persuades him that the ideals and the ideas of Mr. Johnson are fresh in the hearts of the people and that the vote Tuesday will favor the candidates standing for these ideas. Mr. Hogen points to the encouragement he has received from people who, he thinks, prefer their mayor to be interested in the vital affairs of municipal advancement rather than in theoretic propositions or state issues.

Gamblers Favor Baker.

The betting favors Baker and the Democratic ticket. The Democratic leader became a prohibitive favorite yesterday, the odds fluctuating from 100 to 35 to 100 to 25 on him to win. The Hogen partisans say, however, that two years ago odds favored Tom Johnson at 100 to 60; that the betting public always plays past performers. Baker has always been a winner. He never lost. Hogen is facing the flag for the first time and the gamblers always fight shy of the green horse until he "has shown."

But to return to the campaign itself. The Democrats opened on the night of Oct. 9. The Republican opening came on the night of Oct. 17, although Hogen himself had for weeks prior to that date been conducting a house-to-house canvass. All told Hogen has been on the firing line twelve weeks; Baker but four. Both have fought the campaign cleanly and each has been the all predominating factor in the manner in which his campaign was fought.

Unquestionably the most remarkable feature of the contest has been the few people connected with its conduct on either side. Newton D. Baker had an advisory committee. It met with him once or twice. Baker, W. B. Gongwer and William J. Murphy are the men who did the real work in the campaign. Harris R. Cooley, Peter Witt and some others helped, but the burden was on the three men named and credit for victory or responsibility for defeat must go to them.

Hogen, D. E. Morgan, C. A. Marvin, Hogen's secretary and A. N. Rodway, Republican county chairman, are the men who fought Hogen's compaign. And, as in Baker's campaign, John A. Cline, Walter D. Meals, William H. Boyd, J. J. Sullivan and some others tried to aid. The effectiveness of some is in doubt. John A. Cline will probably come out of the contest the worst scarred. Cline, possibly unjustly, is being charged with aggravating a schism in the party and although his declarations, when analyzed, are such as almost any other Republican would have made under like circumstances, he, nevertheless occupies a serious position.

Then, on the Democratic side Charles P. Salen, M. B. Excell, F. F. Gentsch, J. P. Madigan and some other former leaders have been completely eclipsed. Robert E. McKisson bobbed up two years ago much as a jack-'o-lantern appears at Halloween, but in this fight no one has heard of McKisson or Miner Norton. Some old blood has been snuffed out on both sides, but no new blood has been infused.

Summed up in the briefest manner the campaign has really been one as to whether Hogen or Baker and the ideas they represent shall win. The fight has not been aggressively fought as to the records of the two men. Each, at every meeting, has maintained his confidence in the character of the other. Baker has forced the fight on issues, but there has been no real contest there, because Hogen has said that he stood for the same things Baker does, except that Baker proposes to take his fight for municipal betterment to constitutional convention, state legislature, or wherever else he believes the good of the city can win, while Hogen believes the problems of the mayoralty office are to be solved at home without personal appeals or participation in contests before constitutional conventions or state legislatures.

In presenting their cases to the people both men have taken the position that at the end of the campaign they wanted to feel that no man's feelings had been hurt and no heartache had been caused by any slip of the tongue. Both Hogen and Baker maintain that it takes a lifetime to build reputations and that they are too valuable to be loosely handled in a political battle. The result has been that the campaign has been personal, fought as the two candidates thought best, without very much advice from outsiders.

Involved as the election is, aside from the mayoralty and general city ticket, there has been nothing that has created intense excitement. The people are deeply interested in the constitutional convention delegates, but the election of these men has been kept separate from the political aspect of the campaign. This is true, to a large degree of candidates for the board of education and the municipal court.

The lighting bonds aroused considerable interest. The big feature of this fight was Baker's debate with Samuel Scovil and the campaign the illuminating company has made.

The park board scheme has drawn general opposition, but there are many who believe this proposition has a possibility of carrying. The street railway amendments are considered likely to be approved, but it is not so certain that the affirmative vote will be so overwhelming as many people think. Many of Tom L. Johnson's stanchest supporters are opposed to the amendments and even some Cleveland railway stockholders propose to vote in the negative.

Today campaign managers and the candidates will be busy aligning their forces for the battle of the ballots on Tuesday. Republican workers received supplies and instructions yesterday. Democratic leaders will get most of their supplies today and tomorrow.

Township ballots and supplies were distributed to the country election officers yesterday. Supplies for the city will be distributed by the board of elections tomorrow. The board of elections will be in session all day tomorrow and electors who were either out of the city or sick on all four of the regular days of registration may secure permits to register by appearing before the board. They must then register in their own polling places tomorrow afternoon.

INSISTS HE WON'T STAY AT CITY HALL

Baker Says He'll be Too Busy Working to Make This Good Place to Live.

Closes Campaign With Argument for Light Bonds Issue.

"I don't expect to be a little mayor," said Newton D. Baker concluding his campaign in a tent meeting at Superior-av N. E. and E. 105th-st, last night. "I intend to be the biggest mayor I know how to be. I will work for everything which I believe will make the lives of the people of this city happier and brighter, and to bring equality of opportunity to all. I have wanted you to know the worst about me. I've admitted all my radical sins. I now leave to you to whom this confession is made, to decide whether I can be forgiven.

"Mr. Hogen will not be 365 days in city hall, as he said. He may be 365 days in his own business office. I might as well stay 365 days in my own cellar, as to try to be mayor with such an ideal in view. There is more to being mayor than sitting in city hall to be ready there to receive visiting delegations, to make them complimentary speeches of welcome, and to present the keys of the city to the people who have no use for them."

The tent was crowded for this final meeting of the campaign, when all the seats were taken, the space in front was filled with chairs. Toward the end the sides of the tent were let down that those unable to obtain admittance might see and hear. There were many women in the audience and many enthusiastic cheers for Baker.

The one unfriendly interruption came near the end of Baker's speech. He had expressed the belief that much of the success of the Johnson administrations was due to the fact that all in that administration worked together "as one family." He said "I believe the Baehr administration has not been efficient," and said he thought this was largely because members of the administration had not worked together.

"Why didn't you work with Baehr?" came the question shouted from the back of the tent.

"The first thing the city council did after Mr. Baehr was elected," said Baker, "was to bar me from council meetings. I sent a letter to Mayor Baehr offering suggestions in a controversy between the city and the Pennsylvania railway, and Mr. Baehr's reply was that he would attend to his business and that I should attend to mine. From then on as legal advisor I gave the best legal advise in my power, and as soon as the facts in answer to any inquiry were in my possession.

"As mayor I want an administration that will work in sympathy with me, as the members of the Johnson administration worked with him. For that reason I ask you to vote for the men who stand on the ticket with me."

Rev. Harris R. Cooley opened the meeting.

"When the campaign opened four weeks ago," said Newton D. Baker, at the start of his speech, "I determined that it should be conducted on a high plane. I have neither said nor hinted anything evil or abusive of any of my opponents. My opponent has followed my lead. He has

shown fairness, if not all the frankness which we had a right to expect. That is especially true in what he has said on the light bond issue.

"He says he favors the light bond issue, but from nothing that he has said have the people assurance that he will spend any considerable part of it for the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued. I promise that I will spend enough to build a plant which will most effectively compete with the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., and if that competition does not bring down the price I will come to the people to ask for more.

"The hour has come when we will no longer submit to extortion at the hands of anyone. When I opened this campaign I said, 'Let's start out to get 3-cent light.' Mr. Hogen has said I have dropped that claim that 3-cent light is possible. I haven't dropped it. I have given figures to prove that electric light is possible at a lower figure than 3 cents.

"When the fight for 3-cent car fare began there were figures a-plenty furnished by the company to show that it was impossible. But even the illuminating company has offered no figures to prove 3-cent light impossible, and Mr. Hogen has done nothing to disprove the accuracy of my figures.

"But Mr. Hogen is not opposed to the bond issue. The only ones who are opposed are the illuminating company, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and Service Director Lea. When I first started to argue municipal ownership with the Chamber of Commerce, of which I am a member, nine years ago, the vote was 900 to 1 against it. In the debate last week I am convinced that more than half the members were with me.

"Mr. Hogen has asked what I will do with the ordinances to regulate the light company which have already been introduced in the council. If I am elected I am going to get the council to pass those ordinances with a provision fixing the price of light at 3 cents.

"The arguments of the illuminating company against the light bonds are the arguments which were made by the Cleveland Electric against 3-cent fare. You'll find next Tuesday that the people have not forgotten the education they received in the ten years fight for 3-cent fare, and will pass the bond issue."

At the earlier meeting at Grdina's hall, 6025 St. Clair-av N. E., as at the tent meeting, Mr. Baker urged that the park board project be voted down. He expressed pleasure that "except for the little fellows" there had been no bitterness in the campaign.

Mr. Baker also said that as mayor he would want people of the city to call him up when things went wrong and that he wanted to be ordered around. "I want you to call me up and tell me if the street in front of your house is in need of cleaning," he said.

Councilman Haserodt and John M. Sulzmann, candidate for the office of councilman-at-large spoke at the same meeting. Haserodt answered the questions of Socialists present regarding his stand on the Taylor franchise amendments and in his reply he charged the Socialists with the defeat of the security grant.

"It comes with poor grace from the Socialists to criticise the Tayler amendments when they defeated the security grant, according to their own boast," he said.

FILTRATION PLANT PROMISED TO CITY

Hogen Announces Ordinance for $1,500,000 Bonds is Ready for Council.

Lays Emphasis on Public Health in Last Speech.

Closing the Republican campaign last evening Frank G. Hogen announced from the platform that arrangements were completed yesterday for the introduction of an ordinance calling for a $1,500,000 bond issue for the establishment of a water filtration plant before the council Wednesday night.

Hogen said the plan was decided upon yesterday following a conference with Mayor Baehr and, with this initiative step under way, progress in a purification of the water supply will be rapid. Hogen's announcement of a realization of the long-sought and universally recommended purification of the water supply is considered the master stroke in his campaign for the mayoralty.

"With this important step taken you can rest assured that you are going to have a filtration plant whether I am elected or not," declared Hogen.

The proposed issue for a filtration plant comes hand in hand with the action of council a short time ago in employing R. W. Pratt as an engineer to have charge of a general survey concerning a purification of the water supply and the establishment of a filtration plant. Pratt is the former chief engineer of the state board of health and well up on matters of sanitation and water purification. He starts work on Nov. 11. The sum of $2,500 has already been provided by council to pay the preliminary expenses.

The administration's announcement of its intention to go ahead immediately with the building of a filtration plant is in accordance with views of the local board of health which some time ago went on record as favoring the building of a filtration plant before the question of a sewage disposal plant is taken up or considered.

Hogen, after his announcement of plans for a filtration plant bond issue, applauded Mayor Baehr and his administration.

"The other side would have you believe that nothing has been done and everything has been neglected in the past two years," said Hogen. "On the contrary, Mayor Baehr and his administration has done a good work. There has been nothing sensational or spectacular, but it has accomplished much."

Hogen made his last speech of the campaign in the two-pole tent at Central-av and E. 71st-st before a big audience. It was the end of a twelve-week campaign and he closed it as he opened it, with a strong appeal to the people to remember the questions that affected the public health to which he has given most of his attention during the campaign. He said his position was that disease was preventable and he wanted questions affecting health handled on that basis; wanted plans made for the future with that thought always in mind. Pure water, complete sewer system, new and larger hospitals, better fire protection and all other matters of equal importance to health and safety were the real issues in the campaign. He had held to those questions and submitted his case to the voters on that platform.

"Mr. Baker has not made good on the claim that 3-cent electric light can be supplied to the people," he said. "No living man can say at what price the city can equip a plant and supply light. Let us all be sincere, let no man seek election on a basis of false pretences. I am for the orderly development of the light industry, not as municipal ownership, that is not the question, but as meeting the needs of the city on the lines in which the city has already engaged in business.

"Mr. Baker is not pledged to regulation of light rates nor are the Democratic councilmen on the ticket with him. I think the people have a right to demand they pledge themselves to go ahead with regulation that has been started and, I say to you, if I am elected there will be regulation, and it will be effective. If I am elected mayor the city will get the best there is in me, not in a spectacular way, but in a persistent effort to make the city better and develop those things in the city that add to our chances for health and happiness."

County Prosecutor Cline had the audience convulsed with laughter at the speech he made in which he gave a comic review of the opposition in which he said:

"If Newton Baker, if elected mayor, is to travel about the country on his official tours dreaming and finding the new things for the city, we ought by all means to have that union depot completed so he might havea suitable gateway through which to leave the city on those little journeys about, and a proper setting for the illustrious political family he may take into the city hall with him, to meet and greet him on his returns with the new found dreams. We've said a lot of things in the campaign about people, but always of them politically, not about them personally, and the campaign closes with the best feeling in my knowledge.

"If you elect Frank Hogen as mayor the city will have a man in that office who will be the real mayor. No man will control him. He will represent and care for the people of the city. He will be for progress at all times, he will never be an obstructionist."

Councilman John A. Alburn, who has made the principal speaking tour for the councilmanic candidates, made an address in the interests of the members of that body. A. E. Bernstein made a short speech and Councilman Gahn of the new eighteenth ward, a candidate for re-election, made an address.

Dan E. Morgan, candidate for solicitor, made three speeches last evening, in which he made spirited attacks on the Democratic claims. At the meeting at Eddy-rd and St. Clair-av Mr. Morgan learned after the meeting that Peter Witt had been one of the listeners and had heard his remarks on the gas question.

County Commissioner Eirick, in a tent at Detroit-av N. W. and the boulevard, charged Baker with obstruction, and asserted that Baker is insincere in the various positions he has taken.

"Baker says that to elect him will assure the people of Cleveland a return of the old Johnson sort of an administration," said Eirick. "Do we want a return of the administration that allowed a $12,000 steal from the sinking fund and with the culprit still at large; an administration that allowed the lifting from the old market house of $8,000, return of which could not be forced because legislation drawn by Springborn, Cooley and the others of that administration did not cover the point?"

BAEHR DENIES HE HAD BAKER'S AID

Mayor Accuses City Solicitor of Neglecting to Help Administration.

Cites Lake Front and Gas Mixing Cases in Statement.

Mayor Baehr entered the campaign last night when he issued a long statement charging that Newton D. Baker, as city solicitor, has not given to him and his administration the earnest and interested support which he gave to Tom L. Johnson. Baehr charges that campaign veracity is not one of Baker's attributes. The statement is based on the Democratic campaign pamphlet and the declaration of Baker that when he offered his advice on questions of policy to the mayor he was told to "mind his own business."

The statement is very bitter, and charges Baker with trying to "salve his own conscience," and with "making misstatements." Baehr inquires whether anyone supposes that if Baker had been unselfishly co-operating with the administration there would have been the delay in connection with grade crossing legislation, the union depot suit, the lake front pier case, gas mixing injunction and other suits.

The mayor says he did not intimate to Baker that his advice was not wanted nor that he should mind his own business, that in one or two instances he thought Baker's advice was not good and told him so. He takes up the Pennsylvania pier case and the gas matter and asks why, if Baker did not approve the gas ordinances, he did not enter a protest as he did against other ordinances. Baehr says that on Jan. 9, 1911, Baker said to him in his office, in the presence of Councilman Morgan and Secretary Gall:

"Mr. Baehr, the settlement is the best that can be made under existing conditions."

Baehr's statement is accompanied by a copy of a part of a letter from Baker protesting against a street vacation and a copy of Baehr's reply, which, Baehr says, throws more light on the kind of co-operation he enjoyed from the city solicitor during his term in office.

Concluding, Baehr says that during the last few years prior to 1910 the city vacated more than 100 streets, many of which were vacated for the benefit of the Nickel Plate railroad, of which John H. Clarke, a Baker campaign speaker, is general counsel.

HOGEN AND BAKER SURE OF SUCCESS

Republican and Democratic Candidates Both Confident of Victory.

Hope Alike for Large Vote Showing People's Preference.

URGE EARLY VOTING

Leaders of Big Parties Anxious That Electors Show Preference Before Going to Work—Straight Tickets Urged to Strengthen Winner's Hold—Ward Workers Receive Supplies and Instructions for Election Day Work—Odds Favor Baker and Krause Gains.

Final preparation for tomorrow's election will be made by party committees, party leaders and party candidates today. The last instructions will not be issued until late in the night, or within a few hours of the time the polls open tomorrow morning. Much work in getting ready was done yesterday. Headquarters of both major parties were busy places yesterday. Workers flocked into the campaign centers from early morning until late at night and the various candidates kept in close touch with developments of the day. Newton D. Baker and Frank G. Hogen, the two principal candidates, were kept posted on every development.

Both mayoralty candidates approach the election with professions of complete confidence. There is only this difference. Newton D. Baker and his supporters insist the Democratic ticket will be elected with an immense majority. Frank G. Hogen and his lieutenants admit that if the Republican ticket is elected it will be close, while they concede that if the silent vote, so-called, goes to Baker he will carry through the major part of the Democratic ticket with an immense plurality. They do not concede that the Democrats are going to win, however.

Both Candidates Confident.

Neither candidate, according to statements yesterday, sees anything but victory. Frank G. Hogen says he is certain of victory by something like 4,000 or 5,000 votes. Newton D. Baker, maintaining his attitude that figures are not necessary, stands by his previously expressed belief that the ideas and ideals of Tom L. Johnson are once more to prevail and that the people will elect men in sympathy with these ideas.

Today will be given over, much as yesterday was, to the completion of details connected with the instruction of workers, the fixing of weak fences wherever the party leaders think there may be trouble and to the formulation of plans for getting out the vote as early as possible tomorrow. The candidates and campaign managers are in one accord on one thing in this election and that is that they desire a full and complete expression of the will of the people. This can only be assured they say by a heavy vote in the early hours.

"There is nothing further to be added to what I said this morning," said Frank G. Hogen, Republican candidate last night, "except that we would desire the casting of the vote as early as possible."

Sure of Whole Ticket.

"I have found no occasion to change my forecast of this morning," said Chairman Rodway of the Republican committee. "The entire Republican ticket will be elected."

"There is but one thing that I can add to my statement," said William J. Murphy. "Mr. Baker will be elected mayor. To elect him without his associates would be as ineffectual as the installation of a power [illegible] on a water course where the volume of water is not sufficient to turn the wheels.

"Mr. Baker should have his cabinet, composed of solicitor, treasurer and auditor, just as the president when elected has power to name his cabinet, so that his administration may be effective in the ideas and ideals he desires to put into force. A vote for Mr. Baker should be accompanied by a vote for men that are to form his cabinet, the balance of the city administrative and legislative officers."

Democratic leaders yesterday afternoon gave the precinct workers badges, facsimile ballots and general instructions at headquarters. Each man was told what the organization expects of him. At Republican headquarters A. N. Rodway talked to the workers and ironed out such differences in the organization as had been presented to him from some of the wards. The Republicans have received their badges and literature for use at the polls.

So far as the surface indications go there will be little money used in this fight. Some evidence has been found of the use of money by special interests, but just how effective this is to be is problematical. The party committees themselves have had much difficulty in getting money and on top of this the corrupt practices law has been a corrective in the direction of deciminating the inclination to use money. Tomorrow's election, as far as the politicians are concerned, will be as free from the use of money as any campaign Cleveland has witnessed in recent years.

Betting odds are still overwhelmingly in favor of the Democratic ticket. Thousands of dollars were wagered yesterday at Tim Raleigh's E. 9th-st cigar store, most of it on the proposition that Newton D. Baker would win by 8,500. Betting is 100 to 30 on Baker to win, 80 to 100 he wins by 9,000, even that he wins by 8,500, 65 to 100 he wins by 10,000, 200 to 120 he wins by 5,000, 25 to 100 he wins by 12,000, even that he carries the West Side by 5,000 and even that he carries the East Side by 2,500. Ten to eight is offered on Coughlin for city auditor, while the belief that Harry Davis has grown much weaker for city treasurer is shown by the pounding of the money offered until it is now 100 to 90 on Krause, the Democratic candidate. Krause has put up a whirlwind campaign in the closing days of the fight and his strength is such now that he is considered the strongest Democratic candidate outside of Baker.

The board of elections will be in continuous session today. Special registration will be cared for and this evening the election supplies will be distributed to election officers. The polls open at 5:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and remain open until 5:30 p. m.

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ALL EYES ON BAY STATE.

Elections will be held in several states tomorrow, but the result in Massachusetts probably will be awaited with most general interest, as the campaign there has the most clearly defined issue. The Bay State Republicans have made the tariff an issue in an attempt to defeat the re-election of Gov. Eugene N. Foss.

State tickets will also be elected in Maryland, Kentucky and New Mexico, but in none of these states has a prominent national issue been brought out.

New Mexico will choose its first governor. A multitude of candidates will give the electors of the new state an unusual variety to choose from. Fully a thousand candidates have been nominated for a set of state offices, members of congress, a supreme court, eight district judges, eight district attorneys, twenty-four state senators and forty-nine representatives.

California women will have a chance to vote, except in San Francisco, where they were unable to register in time for election after the passage of the equal suffrage amendment.

SPECIAL REGISTRATION DAY.

Electors of the city of Cleveland who were confined to their homes by illness or were out of the city on all four of the regular days of registration will have their last opportunity to register today. Registration is made possible by an appearance before the board of elections for a statement of the facts in each case. If the board finds that by reason of one of the causes named an elector is entitled to register a permit will be issued.

This permit must be taken to the precinct in which the elector lives between 2:30 and 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Registrars on duty must then enter the elector in the registration books and such elector may vote at tomorrow's election.

The rule applies to men and women.

Some Recommendations.

With seven distinct ballots to be voted in Cleveland tomorrow the task of the citizen who would make his influence felt on the side of good government is more than usually difficult. The issues have been discussed; the verdict remains.

For reasons made clear from time to time the Plain Dealer believes that the best interests of the city demand the election of Newton D. Baker, Democrat, for mayor.

The vice mayor should belong to the same party as the mayor and for that reason the Plain Dealer indorses Charles W. Lapp. This means no criticism of Mr. Walker, who now holds that position.

Similarly, the city solicitorship should go with the mayoralty. Since it favors Mr. Baker's election, therefore, the Plain Dealer urges the selection of E. K. Wilcox, Democrat. Mr. Morgan, his opponent, however, is well fitted for the solicitorship.

Thomas Coughlin, Democrat, and Hiland B. Wright, Republican, are candidates for city auditor. Coughlin was auditor from 1907 to 1909; Wright now holds the office. The Plain Dealer favors the election of Coughlin.

For city treasurer either John Krause or Harry L. Davis, the present incumbent, would be satisfactory.

In the matter of the council, the contest in each ward and in the city at large should be determined upon individual merits. Other things being equal, the council ought to be of the new mayor's party.

To represent the county in the constitutional convention, the following ten men are indorsed: Hatton, Fackler, Leslie, Matthews, Thomas, Crosser, Mahon, Hahn, Doty and Hutchins.

Either McGannon or Horr would make a satisfactory chief justice for the municipal court. For the four-year term the Plain Dealer's choices are: Kramer, Levine and Baer; for the two-year term, Sanders, Beebe and Cull. For the clerk of this court, Peter J. Henry, Democrat, and Thomas A. James, Republicans, are the candidates. The Municipal association prefers James. The Plain Dealer makes no suggestion.

In the contest for the school board the issue is clear. George B. Siddall and D. C. Westenhaver should be elected from the city at large. In the north district the candidates are B. U. Rannells and E. P. Dehner. While President Haserot of the present board is not a candidate for re-election, he has injected himself into this district as an issue by his bitter hostility toward Rannells. It thus becomes evident that a vote for Rannells means a vote in favor of a new deal at school headquarters.

Never before have the laws so encouraged nonpartisan voting as now. The people should respond [illegible] they are able present them

PLEA FOR HOGEN IS INSPIRATION TO POET

West Side Rhymster Disagrees With Republican Worker and Verses Show What He Thinks About Election Opportunities.

When a man who was a strong supporter of Mayor Herman Baehr called upon John F. Herne, 2900 Vega-av S. W., yesterday afternoon and asked the latter "to give Hogen a boost" an inspiration immediately permeated the intellect of Herne. It took the form of poetic expression.

From the reading of the poem one could scarcely believe that the "Baehr man" created the impression he desired. The poem follows:

A rhymer not a tip top bard
This tiny ode did write,
And penned it with a vengeance on
Tomorrow's all day fight,
In which one Newton Baker should
Be chosen as our mayor;
Since good goods in small parcels come,
And that's the kind that's there.

A master mind reigns in the head
Of this grand little man,
So whoop 'er up for Baker and
Down with the park board plan.
Assemble on election day
In booths and vacant lots,
And show those Katzenjammer kids
Who'd rule the breathing spots.

JOHN F. HERNE.

BAPTIST VISITORS FIND BARS BUSY

Churchmen Seek Evidence of Sunday Liquor Law Violations at Many Points.

Anti-Kohler Men Also on Watch for Basis of Charges.

In all parts of the city saloons were found open yesterday, as they have been since Chief Kohler went to Europe last June. The exact evidence of violation of law collected yesterday is for the use of the representatives of the brotherhood who will call at city hall immediately after election to demand enforcement of the closing laws. This call, as now planned, is to be made next Wednesday or Thursday.

At the same time the representatives of the brotherhood will call on Chief Kohler. They believe that among Mayor Baehr, Director Hogen and Chief Kohler, an evasion of responsibility will be impossible. The evidence collected yesterday is to be used, as the plan is, to meet the possible claim that the saloon laws are being enforced.

Rev. A. Frank Houser, of Trinity church, criticised the present administration for exisiting conditions, and argued against the election of Frank G. Hogen.

"One of the candidates for the mayoralty," he said, "has had the unmitigated effrontery to make the statement that the report of the vice commission was an indorsement of the present administration. I say that if the present administration cannot give us a better conduct of affairs it ought to have stayed at home, and the honorable people of this city should retire it at once by the impeachment right, and on election day prevent its furtherance."

Might Execute Officials.

"The man in office in this city who is untrue to his oath," said Rev. A. Frank Houser, "is in exactly the same class as Benedict Arnold. In times of war such characters, if found guilty, are sentenced to death, and shot. One or two such executions of justice would teach other officeholders the value of a public trust."

Chief Kohler called at police headquarters yesterday, but did not remain. He said he could not say on just which day this week he will resume active charge of the police department. Meanwhile he would not discuss conditions or police policies.

Kohler enemies were active. Ex-Patrolman Savage and others associated with him as backers of the administration-embarrassing saloon raids last spring were among those who were personally keeping tabs on the operations of saloons downtown Sunday afternoon.

Enemies of Kohler said yesterday that they might ignore the technicality that Chief Kohler is not yet in active charge of the department, and hold him responsible for open saloons yesterday.

"Charges will be filed against Kohler as soon as the election is over," said Savage, "unless the report of Director Hogen to Mayor Baehr on his investigation of the department makes such charges unnecessary."

While representatives of the brotherhood had withheld information as to their exact plans in regard to the collection of information about saloon law violations, most of the saloonkeepers were expecting they would be under observation yesterday. Yet no more than usual precautions were taken in the admission of patrons. The regular guards were at the doors of downtown saloons where admission was by the front entrances. These guards are to keep out only uniformed policemen. As far as became generally known none of the uniformed policemen on downtown beats sought admission to open saloons yesterday.

Hotels have been cautious ever since the five Sundays of law enforcement which preceded Chief Kohler's departure for Europe. Several of these which have run open bars this fall closed their bars yesterday, and sold drinks only in temporary bars in upstairs rooms.

As usual at this time of year the crowds in saloons open after midnight Saturday were larger than on Sunday mornings earlier in the fall. In some places of a sort which Newton D. Baker wrote the brotherhood should be suppressed, men and girls remained drinking until daylight. At some, celebrating parties of college youths were conspicuous.

While evidence of open saloons was being collected for the brotherhood yesterday Baptist ministers in all parts of the city urged support of the anti-vice campaign in their sermons, or in talks at their mid-day meetings. Ministers of other denominations joined them in urging support of the campaign. Most ministers found nothing in the letters of the candidates for mayor in reply to resolutions of the brotherhood to cause them to pick either candidate for indorsement in the election.

Rev. W. W. Bustard urged the election of Candidate Frank G. Hogen in his talk at the men's meeting at the Euclid Avenue Baptist church. He said:

"I see no hope for any moral improvement in the city in the event the Democratic candidate is elected. With Mr. Hogen's election we cannot hope for as much as we have a right to expect, but we can hope for more than if Mr. Baker is elected.

"By Baker's own statement his election will mean a continuation of the policies of the Johnson administration, and the Johnson administration did not believe in law enforcement. The past administration was in favor of liquor interests and stood for sabbath desecration."

Rev. H. William Pilot, secretary of the vice commission, and a member of the brotherhood committee which now seeks to compel enforcement of the liquor laws, spoke of the plans of the committee in his Sunday evening sermon at Calvary Baptist church.

"We have no intention to lay down the law to the responsible officials of Cleveland," he said. "They are familiar with it. We mean simply to explain in plain language the dangerous tendencies which have been discovered in our investigation and point out the calamitous results that are sure to follow if these evils are not checked. In the first place we are interested in law enforcement. We believe that the moral support of Cleveland's majority is with the officers who will enforce, impartially, the laws which the people have made.

ACTION ON VICE DELAYED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION

Municipal politics, the school board question, constitutional convention and the Sunday closing laws had their innings Sunday in Cleveland pulpits. Monday the general public wasn't certain just where the ministers did stand, except as to the enforcement of the Sunday closing laws.

Chief Kohler was still on "technical" duty Monday. He didn't know what day he would return to active duty. Saloons, except hotel bars, were as wide open as ever Sunday, despite threats of the Baptist brotherhood to start a crusade for evidence of Sunday opening. The police made no apparent effort to close saloons or secure evidence of law violations.

Kohler's enemies were active Sunday in securing evidence of open saloons. It is said any evidence secured will be used as the basis for charges against Kohler in case Safer Hogen's report on last April's police troubles doesn't go as far as they wish against the chief. Charges won't be filed until after election, according to Kohler's enemies.

Cleveland ministers took different views of the mayoralty election Sunday. Rev. W. W. Bustard of the Euclid-av Baptist church was for Hogen because he believed more could be expected from him in the moral improvement of the city than from Baker. Rev. A. Frank Houser of Trinity cathedral was against Hogen's election because the present administration failed properly to conduct city affairs.

A big majority of ministers favored the election of the anti-Haserot school board candidates. Several urged the election of Westenhaver, Green and Rannells. Rev. Dan F. Bradley of the Pilgrim Congregational church was the only one to defend Haserotism.

The Baptist brotherhood anti-vice campaign will start a day or two after election. The first move will be to confer with Chief Kohler. A committee will ask Kohler why saloons are open on Sunday. The campaign for evidence of open Sunday saloons will be postponed until Kohler and the present administration are seen.

POLLS OPEN AT 5:30 A. M. ON TUESDAY, CLOSE AT 5:30 P. M.

The polls Tuesday will open at 5:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m.

Monday was special registration day for those who were sick or out of the city on previous registration days, or have moved since then. Applications for permits to register were made to the board of elections at the city hall between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., and the permits filed with the precinct election officers between 2:30 and 5:30 p. m. The rule applied to both men and women.

Less than 300 had applied for permits to register up to noon, and the total registration for the day was not expected to exceed 600.

Voters will mark seven separate ballots, as follows: Municipal, board of education. municipal court, constitutional convention, $2,000,000 bond issue for a municipal lighting plant, amendments to the Tayler street railway grant, and the question of creating a park board.

Democratic campaign managers predict Baker's election by a large majority. Hogen's managers predict a decisive majority. Odds on Baker Monday were 100 to 30, and even money he gets 8500 majority. Thousands have been wagered at 25 to 100 that Baker wins by 12,000.

BAKER AND HOGEN ALIKE FACE TEST CONFIDENTLY

Claim Victory Today in Their Pre-Election Statements as Workers Prepare for Struggle at Cleveland Voting Booths.

Final Registration Brings Totals of 91,856 Qualified Male Electors and 5,419 Women Who May Vote.

Democrat Leads in Lively Betting as Police Guard Ballots on Way to Many Precincts.

FOR THE VOTER TO REMEMBER.

The polls open at 5.30 this morning and close at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Seven ballots are to be voted. They are:

The general city ticket, bearing the names of candidates for executive and legislative offices.

The nonpartisan ballot for election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

The nonpartisan municipal judgeship ticket.

The board of education ticket, which the women may vote.

The $2,000,000 electric light bond proposition.

The park board proposition.

The amendments to the Tayler Franchise.

Municipal history will be made in Cleveland today. It is election day.

The doors of all booths will be opened at 5:30 o'clock this morning and 91,856 qualified men and 5,419 qualified women will begin casting their ballots. The men will vote on seven different ballots; the women on but one—the ballot on which the names of candidates for election to the board of education appear. All voting places will close at 5:30 o'clock this evening

Everything is in readiness for the casting of the ballots. Last instructions were not issued by the candidates, party leaders and election officials, until late last night—in fact the final word was not given until within a few hours of the opening of the polling places this morning. No hitches are anticipated.

Both mayoralty candidates maintained their supreme confidence to the last minute last night. Newton D. Baker, as was the invariable custom of Tom L. Johnson, refuses to estimate the plurality he expects to receive.

Neither Expects Defeat.

"I am satisfied the ideas and ideals of Tom L. Johnson will prevail and that the candidates standing for those ideas will win," he said.

"The Republican ticket will be successful," said Frank G. Hogen. "The people of Cleveland are interested first in the things that are nearest home. I believe I will win by anywhere from 5,000 to 6,500 and that every other Republican on the ticket will be elected with like pluralities."

Party headquarters and the rooms of the board of elections at the city hall were busy places all day yesterday. Everybody was getting ready. The effort was centered in planning an early vote at the polls. The preliminary work in this direction was done last night. In many precincts cards announcing that today is election day were hung on the doorknobs of the homes of voters. "Vote early" was the injunction. When the workers get out at 5 o'clock this morning many of them will go through their precincts ringing front door bells and issuing the first call. This will be followed by intermittent calls throughout the day.

The only excitement on the surface yesterday was created through an error in printing the Democratic ticket, put out by the executive committee, in the names of candidates for the constitutional convention. Cards bearing this ticket said they were the only ones pledged to the initiative and referendum. This is a mistake.

Baker Corrects Error.

"The Democratic executive committee, through inadvertence, has stated upon the sample ballot distributed by it, that the candidates which it recommends for the constitutional convention, are the only ones pledged to the initiative and referendum. This is a mistake which we desire to correct. The candidates put forward by the Progressive Constitutional league are likewise pledged to the initiative and referendum, and to the same percentages as those indorsed by the Democrats," said Newton D. Baker, in a statement correcting the error.

FAIR AND COOL TODAY.

"No rain. Just fair and cool weather today. High westerly winds diminishing in force toward nightfall."

This was the weather forecast sent out from Washington for election day in Cleveland.

From the local weather bureau came the word late last night that a storm was approaching from the regions of Lake Superior and storm signals were hung out for the benefit of mariners and others depending on the weather. It is thought, however, that the storm will bring no rain with it.

The constitutional convention conference issued a statement last night saying that at the close of the last day before election it becomes apparent that its ticket has been supported by a well organized constituency.

The board of elections gave over most of its day to examination of applicants for registration who had been out of the city or sick, on the four regular days. The board granted permits to 533 men and twelve women to register. Chief of Police Fred Kohler, Myron T. Herrick, former governor; Edwin S. Griffiths, who twice had petitions filed in his behalf as a candidate for the board of elections; Paddy Livingston, catcher for the champion Athletics, Louis Evans of the St. Louis National baseball team; Rev. James O'Leary and William R. Hopkins were among those to register. Charles W. Chase, former city treasurer, and Mrs. Chase, both registered. They have just returned from a European trip.

Ballots Sent to Precincts.

Having completed the registration work the election officials turned to the distribution of ballots and supplies to the election officers in the various precincts. The ballots were taken direct from the printer to the various precincts. There was a wagon for each of the twenty-six wards in the city. A policeman accompanied each wagon.

Included in the outfit taken to each booth are the seven ballots to be voted on today. These are the general city ticket, the constitutional convention ticket, the municipal court judgeship ticket, the board of education ticket, the electric lighting plant bond ticket, the park board ballot and the ballot covering the amendments to the Tayler franchise.

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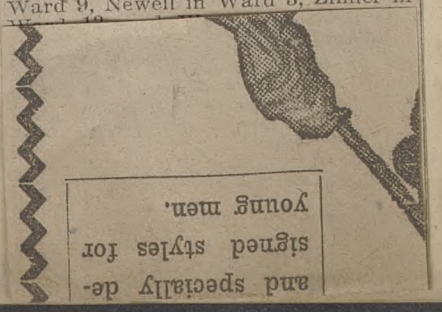
Even Baker wins by 7,500; even he will not win by 9,000; 200 to 100 he wins by 5,000, 25 to 100 he wins by 12,000; 100 to 30 he wins; 100 to 65 he wins by 10,000; even he carries the West Side by 4,500; even he carries the East Side by 2,000; even he receives 42,000 votes; 200 to 1,000 Hogen wins; even Hogen does not receive 37,500 votes; even he does receive 33,000 votes; even Hogen does not carry more than eight wards; 50 to 30 Hogen will not carry more than nine wards; even Ruthenberg does not receive 8,000 votes; even he does receive 6,000 votes, and 50 to 35 the next council is Democratic.

One hundred to 80 is offered on Coughlin, Democrat, for city auditor; 100 to 80 on Wilcox, Democrat, for city solicitor; 100 to 90 on Krause, Democrat, for city treasurer; even that James, Republican, is elected clerk of municipal court; 40 to 50 Henry, Democrat, is elected clerk of the court over James; 35 to 50 Davis wins; even James receives more votes than Davis; 40 to 50 the electric light bonds will not carry, 2 to 1 Sulzmann is elected to the council-at-large; even McGinty in Ward 9, Newell in Ward 3, Zinner in



BAKER AND HOGEN ALIKE FACE TEST CONFIDENTLY

Claim Victory Today in Their Pre-Election Statements as Workers Prepare for Struggle at Cleveland Voting Booths.

Final Registration Brings Totals of 91,856 Qualified Male Electors and 5,419 Women Who May Vote.

Democrat Leads in Lively Betting as Police Guard Ballots on Way to Many Precincts.

FOR THE VOTER TO REMEMBER.

The polls open at 5.30 this morning and close at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Seven ballots are to be voted. They are:

The general city ticket, bearing the names of candidates for executive and legislative offices.

The nonpartisan ballot for election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

The nonpartisan municipal judgeship ticket.

The board of education ticket, which the women may vote.

The $2,000,000 electric light bond proposition.

The park board proposition.

The amendments to the Tayler Franchise.

Municipal history will be made in Cleveland today. It is election day.

The doors of all booths will be opened at 5:30 o'clock this morning and 91,856 qualified men and 5,419 qualified women will begin casting their ballots. The men will vote on seven different ballots; the women on but one—the ballot on which the names of candidates for election to the board of education appear. All voting places will close at 5:30 o'clock this evening

Everything is in readiness for the casting of the ballots. Last instructions were not issued by the candidates, party leaders and election officials, until late last night—in fact the final word was not given until within a few hours of the opening of the polling places this morning. No hitches are anticipated.

Both mayoralty candidates maintained their supreme confidence to the last minute last night. Newton D. Baker, as was the invariable custom of Tom L. Johnson, refuses to estimate the plurality he expects to receive.

Neither Expects Defeat.

"I am satisfied the ideas and ideals of Tom L. Johnson will prevail and that the candidates standing for those ideas will win," he said.

"The Republican ticket will be successful," said Frank G. Hogen. "The people of Cleveland are interested first in the things that are nearest home. I believe I will win by anywhere from 5,000 to 6,500 and that every other Republican on the ticket will be elected with like pluralities."

Party headquarters and the rooms of the board of elections at the city hall were busy places all day yesterday. Everybody was getting ready. The effort was centered in planning an early vote at the polls. The preliminary work in this direction was done last night. In many precincts cards announcing that today is election day were hung on the doorknobs of the homes of voters. "Vote early" was the injunction. When the workers get out at 5 o'clock this morning many of them will go through their precincts ringing front door bells and issuing the first call. This will be followed by intermittent calls throughout the day.

The only excitement on the surface yesterday was created through an error in printing the Democratic ticket, put out by the executive committee, in the names of candidates for the constitutional convention. Cards bearing this ticket said they were the only ones pledged to the initiative and referendum. This is a mistake.

Baker Corrects Error.

"The Democratic executive committee, through inadvertence, has stated upon the sample ballot distributed by it, that the candidates which it recommends for the constitutional convention, are the only ones pledged to the initiative and referendum. This is a mistake which we desire to correct. The candidates put forward by the Progressive Constitutional league are likewise pledged to the initiative and referendum, and to the same percentages as those indorsed by the Democrats," said Newton D. Baker, in a statement correcting the error.

FAIR AND COOL TODAY.

"No rain. Just fair and cool weather today. High westerly winds diminishing in force toward nightfall."

This was the weather forecast sent out from Washington for election day in Cleveland.

From the local weather bureau came the word late last night that a storm was approaching from the regions of Lake Superior and storm signals were hung out for the benefit of mariners and others depending on the weather. It is thought, however, that the storm will bring no rain with it.

The constitutional convention conference issued a statement last night saying that at the close of the last day before election it becomes apparent that its ticket has been supported by a well organized constituency.

The board of elections gave over most of its day to examination of applicants for registration who had been out of the city or sick, on the four regular days. The board granted permits to 533 men and twelve women to register. Chief of Police Fred Kohler, Myron T. Herrick, former governor; Edwin S. Griffiths, who twice had petitions filed in his behalf as a candidate for the board of elections; Paddy Livingston, catcher for the champion Athletics, Louis Evans of the St. Louis National baseball team; Rev. James O'Leary and William R. Hopkins were among those to register. Charles W. Chase, former city treasurer, and Mrs. Chase, both registered. They have just returned from a European trip.

Ballots Sent to Precincts.

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Odds are 30 to 20 on Bernstein in Ward 12 and 25 to 20 on Dittrick in Ward 1.

As the betting on the strength of the Socialists shows, they may be a factor in deciding today's election. The strength of the third party in this contest has been an uncertain quantity throughout the campaign. C. E. Ruthenberg, the Socialist candidate for mayor, says he expects to poll 12,000 votes. Two years ago the party head polled 1,266 votes and last year, in the state campaign, the party polled 4,918 votes in the county. Many Democrats voted for the Socialist candidate because of their dislike for Gov. Harmon.

The Socialists base their claim of strength on the street railway referendum, the gas franchise and the garment workers' strike. When it is remembered that two years ago they polled so few votes, however, it is believed almost inconceivable by old party leaders that they will go five or six times that vote this year.